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# REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

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சரிபார்க்கும்
மு.நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம் 22/4/03

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29th January 1885, No. 122, Revenue.

# GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th February 1881, No. 187 :—

*Read*—the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of Godávari, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 19th September 1880, No. 338 :—

G.O., dated 13th January 1879, No. 61, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 31st January 1879, No. 965.
G.O., dated 22nd April 1879, No. 875, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 15th May 1879, No. 1292.
G.O., dated 16th June 1879, No. 1290, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 5th July 1879, No. 6207.
G.O., dated 16th January 1880, No. 109, J.D.
Board's Proceedings, dated 6th February 1880, No. 195.
Board's endorsement on superior proprietor's petition, No. 2311 of 1879, dated 4th March 1880.
Government endorsement on superior proprietor's petition, dated 13th May 1880, on petition No. 293 of 1880.
G.O., dated 11th March 1880, No. 310, R.D.
„ „ 10th July „ „ 792, R.D.
„ „ 11th May „ „ 533.
„ „ 2nd July „ „ 1569, J.D.
Board's Procs., dated 8th July 1880, No. 926.
„ „ 19th „ „ 7900.
„ „ 25th Aug. 1879 „ 2439.

With reference to the papers mentioned in the margin, I have the honor to submit my report on the settlement of the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks, which has formed the subject of correspondence ever since the taluks were transferred to the Madras Presidency.

2. So much has already been said of these taluks that it would really be superfluous to do more than give here a very brief history thereof as introductory to the subject.

3. In A.D. 1324 Anapa Ashwarow received the estate in free jaghire from the Emperor of Delhi on condition of keeping up a body of 500 foot for service and it continued in the family almost in an undisturbed possession till 1809, when the Zamindar (twenty-second from the founder) adopted Venkatram Ashwarow and disputes arose between them and Setpilli Ashwarow's. Venkatram Ashwarow succeeded in obtaining a lease from the Nizam's Government of the Palavancha estate, of which the taluks under reference were integral parts, for Rs. 50,000, the service tenure being discontinued, but he was soon deposed. In 1844 Setpilli Ashwarow seized the estate, held it for seven years on a cowle, and died in 1851, when Damera Ashwarow's were recognized as the rightful party. The eldest son of Venkatram Ashwarow's obtained a two years' lease, but he died soon afterwards, and his brother, Sita Ramachendra Ashwarow, was granted a cowle for nine years for Rs. 70,000 a year and was directed to pay the outstanding arrears. This was in 1858. At this time the Nizam reduced the assessment to a quit-rent of Rs. 68,000 Hyderabad currency, equal to Government Rs. 51,000. In 1859 the Ashwarow died, leaving his mother, the late Rani of Bhadráchalam, in possession. It has therefore been decided, as the Board are aware, that the Rani had no sanad and did not legally succeed as her son held the estate for himself and *his issue*. She transferred it to her daughter's son, Rajah Parthasaradhi Apparow, a minor about eighteen years old, who is the present superior proprietor, who appeals through his guardian and father, Rajah Venkatadri Apparow, against the over-assessment of peshkash, the annexation to Government of the forests and villages in them paying less than Rs. 10, and the resumption of abkári privileges.

4. The Rékapalle estate was sublet by Ashwarow in A.D. 1574 to the Korukonda family, who held it as inferior proprietors till 1814, when the holder was murdered by his Diwans, Surreddi Narsayya, Ramayya, Venkayya, and Janakayya. The estate then passed to one or the other of them, and all of them died, Venkayya

alone surviving. He held the estate up to 1857, when he was made to give over one-half of the taluk to Rajaji, Janakayya's son. But as Rajaji misconducted himself, he was imprisoned and his share known as the Marrigudem taluk annexed to the superior proprietrix by the Central Provinces Administration in 1862. The holder of the moiety of the Rékapalle taluk is Sureddi Venkata Ramachendrayya, the son of Venkayya. This individual is a weak and powerless proprietor, and, being unable to manage his estate, sold some villages, and the holder of these villages is called an inferior proprietor.

5. The Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks were given up by the Nizam in exchange for, I believe, Raichore Doab in 1860. A temporary settlement was made soon afterwards, by which the Central Provinces Government fixed Rs. 9,500 as the peshkash payable by the superior proprietor, calculated at the average collections during the five years previous to the cession after leaving an ample margin for expenses of collection, &c.

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Bhadráchalam *cum* Marrigudem | ... | 5,800 |
| Rékapalle ... ... .. | ... | 3,700 |
| Total | ... | 9,500 |

6. The revenue system in the taluks in question was generally the "buttaee" or division of the crop between landlord and tenant, the former receiving in kind instead of in cash, in the better villages in the neighbourhood of the river: the Koyis do not pay in kind. A portion of the land revenue was paid in kind in the villages in the Rékapalle taluk on the spurs and the valleys of the Eastern Ghâts, the rest having been generally given in matting, jungle products, fruits, parrots, and hill minas. Several villages in the Bhadráchalam *cum* Marrigudem portion paid no revenue in kind nor in cash, but the proprietors used to receive from them vettee. This gratuitous service was performed by turns, some being present at a time to cut firewood, fetch water, sweep and carry loads, and carry their baggage when they or their relations travelled.

7. There was only one land measure in use in the taluks called "begah." This represented almost an English acre, and was used in reference to rice. In dry-crop lands leases were given fixing the assessments at so much per plough, which meant that assessment was charged at so much per land that could be brought under cultivation by one plough and two bullocks; the assessment varied with reference to the nature of the soils. In podu cultivation the assessment was charged at so much for land that could be cleared by a hatchet by a single person. Under the buttaee system, as soon as the crop was mature the cultivator was bound to give intimation to the mahsuldar of the landlord, who put a piece of moisty clay on the crop cut and stamped it. When the time for thrashing and winnowing the grain arrived, the seal was removed by the mahsuldar and the grain was cleaned. On a fixed day the mahsuldar, talliar, and village *Hukdars* (mirassidars) assembled the Village *Dher* (vetti), removed the seal and lifted up some grain with the seals, which was his *huk*. The cultivator then took eight seers. The village *Bunneah* (banion) then measured the grain. The patwari got two seers for every candy, the bunneah the same for every candy measured, the purohit three seers for each field, and the village kotwal, talliar, carpenter, blacksmith, and mahsuldar's peon two seers each on each candy, while the mahsuldar and *chumber* (chamar) got five seers per candy and the Koyis of the neighbouring villages a fee of three seers on each field, as they were supposed to have the power of calling forth and exorcising evil spirits. After deducting these huks or merahs the balance was divided between the landlord and tenant, the amount, however, varying with the nature of the crops raised, or according as they were raised by favored castes and in convenient places, or not. In a case instanced by Captain Glasfurd out of 1,940 seers of produce the ryot at last got 766½ seers for his own use in return for his seed, labor, and subsistence, from which again he had to give something to the temple and brahmins. It would therefore be observed that a ryot got much less than half the produce and that therefore the buttaee system was unfavorable to him.

8. A formal settlement was ordered in 1863 to be in force for twenty years, and this was commenced in 1863 and completed in 1868.

9. The land was measured with a plane table and chain and was surveyed field by field. The extent of land held by each individual cultivator, his name, and description of crops and soil were recorded, and to these was added waste land in the proportion of from 100 to 200 per cent. according to the circumstances of the village and the extent of waste land that was considered to be necessary for grazing or that would be thereafter brought under cultivation. Then, for the purposes of the assessment the taluks were divided into seven *chuks*, according as the villages are situate on the river, as the land is fertile, or the facilities of communication with the coast existed. Bhadráchalam was divided into three, and Rékapalle into four, *chuks* or sections. The former had forty-six villages in No. 1, eighteen in No. 2, and seventy-three in No. 3 chuk; while the latter had twenty-two, eleven, twelve and thirty-five villages in chuks Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. The last of these were situate on the spurs and valleys of the Eastern Ghâts, where the cultivation is restricted almost entirely to podu and the crops are much exposed to the ravages of wild animals. Having done this, the settlement officer struck the average of the rentals for five preceding years for each chuk as furnished by patwaries and calculated the rates as they fell per acre. These rates were applied to the holdings of the proprietors. From these rates Captain Glasfurd says: "Taking into consideration at the same time the quality of the soil, the condition of the people, &c., I arrived at an average rent-rate for each kind of soil in each chuk."

10. As far as I can make out therefore the so-called classifications of soils was very general and arbitrary compared to the classifications made in this Presidency by our Revenue Survey Department. The assessment so arrived at must no doubt be more or less at least in many cases than the natural capabilities of the soil of the particular field would admit of. It is no wonder therefore that the supposed assets have never been realized in 64 out of the 181 villages settled, and the deduced revenue rates pressed hard on those concerned. Assuming that the mode adopted in finding the average rate per acre is acceptable, I very much doubt whether the rents of the preceding five years could be correctly ascertained either from the patwaries or proprietors, because, as observed by Captain Glasfurd, the accounts furnished were not reliable.

11. The rent in the taluks had been paid in three ways—

(1) Rent in money on the land.
(2) Rent on the number of ploughs or hatchets employed in cultivation.
(3) Rent in kind known as buttaee system.

12. The rates for the purposes of the settlement were ascertained in the case of lands that paid rent in money as already described.

13. The plough jammas were obtained by dividing total rental assets by the total number of ploughs in the chuk, the result being taken as the average rent-value per plough, which applied to the number of ploughs in each village, gave the rental from ploughs, the half of which was entered as the plough jamma.

"The produce jammas were worked out in the following manner: It was first ascertained by actual personal examination what quantity of grain of each kind was produced on one acre, and then the average prices of the different sorts of grain for the last ten years per maund of forty seers was struck. By applying these rates to the gross produce the value of the produce of one acre was obtained. It was divided into three parts, one was considered value of seed-grain and expenses of sowing, another was supposed to be the profit of the cultivator, and the third what he pays to the proprietor, and one-half of this third (or one-sixth) was entered as the produce jamma."

14. Having thus determined the rates of assessment a misel was recorded. It is the manual of accounts for each Zamindari village. It consists of three accounts as also Tahsil Wajab-ool-urz, Grama Wajab-ool-urz, and Grama Puroni Wajab-ool-urz. The first is *Khachara* or an Adangal account giving the names of the superior * and inferior * proprietors and the cultivator, the nature of the tenure of the land, the number of the field, its extent, cultivation and waste, its class, its assessment, land manured, garden and crop raised; in fact, it is the Adangal account.

* Known as *Varishta Malak* and *Kanishta Malak*.

15. The second is *Nakasha Jamabandi* giving the holdings of each ryot, and corresponding therefore to No. 5 of the village accounts.

16. The third is *Nakasha Khevat* giving the names of the superior and inferior proprietors, the entire extent of land in the village, the amount payable by the superior proprietor to Government under Jamma (peshkash), Road, School, and Dâk Funds, as also the amount payable to him by the inferior proprietor, the full assessment of the village and the profit to the proprietor.

17. The three Wajab-ool-urzs give the conditions on which the taluk or village is conferred on the superior and inferior proprietors. English translations* are enclosed.

*Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

18. The Rani of Bhadráchalam, Damera Laskshmi Narsamma, has been registered as the superior proprietor of the whole of the two estates. The Rékapalle inferior proprietor and several others were recognized as inferior proprietors under the circumstances particularized by Captain Glasfurd as below:—

Sub-lessees of villages admitted as inferior proprietors.

"197. During the inquiry into proprietary rights I found three descriptions of lessees of villages, who I considered had all claims, some in one way, some in another, to be recorded as inferior proprietors.

Muktadars and Agraharees.

"198. These persons had received grants of villages from the superior proprietor, some rent-free, others on quit-rent; some of these villages had been in the possession of the holders for generations prior to the 'Dhorwa' or 'Talukdar;' others who had not held possession for so long a period had expended considerable sums in making tanks with a view to future profit; all these have been recorded as inferior proprietors.

Thekadars.

"199. These were found chiefly among the Gond villages in the Marrigudem and Rékapalle taluks, and the ancestral right of the holders to their villages was found to be of older date than that of the Dhorwas. These were generally cases where either Gond patels or headmen, with their relatives, had cleared the forest and founded a village by their own exertions, and without assistance from the proprietors, who subsequently had received leases from them, and were personally responsible for the demand on their villages; who collected rents from their cultivators and enjoyed profits, or in bad seasons had sometimes suffered loss thereby; and who had expended money according to their means in the improvement of their land. These cases were decided on the principles laid down in Sir R. Temple's Memorandum on Thekadaree tenures, viz., that 'ancestral original title, when well founded and maintained without interruption, should be recognised in preference to the right of casual holders, however powerful they may be, or have been.'"

19. The Kachara or Adangal shows three tenures of land held by ryots, viz., (1) Pura Mourasi, (2) Sharate Mourasi, and (3) Gair Mourasi.

20. The first denotes absolute right of occupancy, which was conferred on the following persons:—

I. Ryots whose possession has carried with it something of an hereditary character.

II. Ryots who have expended such capital on their fields as to give them some special title to occupancy right.

III. Ryots who are relations of present or former proprietors, and whose occupancy right may be considered to some extent as a substitute for a share in the proprietary right.

IV. Ryots of new villages who have held their fields since the village was founded or since those fields were reclaimed from the jungle.

V. Ryots who have held their fields from a date antecedent to the proprietor's connection with the village as its landlord.

VI. Ryots whose claim to occupancy right rests on bare possession of twenty-five years or upwards.

Ryots belonging to all these classes were recorded as enjoying absolute right of occupancy, provided they had (in Class I to V) occupied their fields for twelve or nearly twelve years.

21. Class VI appears to have been cancelled and the following was substituted:—

"VI. Ryots cultivating lands which have descended to them by inheritance, provided that the possession either by themselves, or by themselves and some other persons from whom they have inherited, shall have lasted continuously for not less than twenty years."

22. In these cases the proprietors are prohibited during the current settlement from raising the rates of assessment, and this is one of the conditions of the Village Puroni Wajab-ool-urz. The holders may do what they like with this land and even sell it to any one they please, provided they give a month's notice to the inferior proprietor to resume the land about to be sold on payment of five years' assessment together with any money laid on it by the holders, and provided, in case of the proprietor's refusal or neglect to accept the offer, the holders shall pay one year's assessment to the proprietor. The assessment can be revised at the end of the present settlement, which was to be in force for a period of twenty years, from 1867-68 to 1886-87, though it must be remembered the right of occupancy, as has been recorded already, can in no case be altered, as the Tahsil Wajab-ool-urz provides, "We shall ever continue the right of those ryots who after proper investigation were entered in the settlement paper as absolutely hereditary Pura Mourasi," and the same is referred to in the Village Wajab-ool-urz.

23. Sharate Mourasi denotes conditional right. Possession for twelve years is considered at the settlement sufficient to constitute right of occupancy, but this right is subject to any future alteration in the law. With this exception the tenure is the same as the Pura Mourasi. Village Wajab-ool-urz contains a clause denoting something to this effect. But the remarks in the succeeding paragraph to the effect that assessments may be increased by the proprietor in case of emergency throw some doubt on the subject (see Conditional heritage under Article IV). After all, there are very few lands of this description, for out of 6,047 holdings in the whole upper Godávari district only 188 belong to this head.

24. The third tenure, Gair Mourasi, is tenancy-at-will. In this case the holder cannot be ousted until after the year closes, and then even not until a notice to that effect is served on him through the Tahsildar of the taluk. This, however, should be done in, or before, the month of Chaitram (generally April).

25. Under paragraph 9 of the Tahsil Wajab-ool-urz, proprietors are to levy no more than the assessments recorded at the settlement, but they have authority to make an extra demand from the ryots according to khayida (custom) if emergency occurs. But as the enhancement of the assessment fixed on Pura Mourasi land is prohibited by the terms of the Village Puroni Wajab-ool-urz, it is to be understood that the discretionary power vested in the proprietor under certain circumstances relates to the other tenures. Practically, however, the proprietor charges any assessment he pleases only on the Gair Mourasi land or on Mourasi land when it passes out of the hands of the ryot having the absolute right of occupancy. The misel gives no power to the Tahsildar to scrutinize the assessments fixed by the proprietor on this land, all that is required of him being to serve the notice on the ryot.

26. Waste land from 100 to 200 per cent. of the cultivated area allotted, as before observed, to the proprietor is considered the property of the proprietor himself, but he is not authorized to charge any grazing tax, firewood tax, or any tax on thatch of houses or other articles obtained from it. They have, by custom, right to the produce of the forest, Ippa trees, mango trees, and tamarind trees growing on all land in the said waste land technically known as dupati.

27. The Village Wajab-ool-urz Article IV lays down that as the waste of the village is in the possession of the inferior proprietor the proprietary dues to the benefit of the superior proprietor are fixed at a certain percentage. Column 12 of the misel is headed "Amount of profit of the village at so much per cent.," and this generally appears to have been fixed at 10 per cent. on the peshkash. This is called "*Malikhana.*"

28. In paragraph 220 of Captain Glasfurd's settlement report he observes that he considered it sufficient to allow the superior proprietors a malikhana of 10 per cent.,

except in a few cases, where each was decided on its merits, the rate of malikhana in them varying from 15 to 40 per cent.

29. The malikhana may therefore be said to have been fixed in consideration of the inferior proprietor having been allowed the use of the waste land.

30. The inferior proprietor is to pay the superior proprietor the full amount of peshkash (jamma) fixed for each village, Road Fund and School Fund each at 2 rupees and Dâk Fund at 8 annas per cent. on the jamma in addition to the jamma itself. How the peshkash was fixed, I have not been able to make out. It does not bear the same proportion to the total assets in every village. It is probable that it was fixed on a due discretion of the settlement officer. Rs. 17,450 were fixed as peshkash while the assets amounted to Rs. 30,697.

31. The profits in the first estate were 55 and in the second 63 per cent. The inferior proprietors collect and pay in two equal instalments (15th December and 15th March) the peshkash, &c., a month before the dates (15th January and 15th April) appointed for the superior proprietor's paying the dues to Government. Rents are now assessed in money throughout the whole taluks. In some villages, however, the Koyis expressed their disinclination to any change in the mode of collecting tax then in force, viz., a tax on plough or hatchet, and they were allowed to continue the practice.

32. The cultivated land and waste land ranging between 100 and 200 per cent. of that area having been given to the proprietors, the excess waste was reserved to Government, all the forests and the villages that sprang up among them which generally paid less than 10 rupees a year were taken by Government and the abkári privileges were resumed. But as a compensation for the loss of the abkári and forest revenue the late Rani was allowed a deduction of Rs. 4,428 which was annually made from the peshkash during her lifetime.

33. Both the superior proprietor and the inferior proprietor of Rékapalle make the following requests :—

(1) That the peshkash be reduced.
(2) That the jungle villages and forests be given back to them.
(3) That abkári be restored to them.

34. I proposed, and the Government of India sanctioned—

(1) That the peshkash be fixed at two-thirds of the assessment for thirty years.
(2) That the distinction between the superior and inferior proprietors be abolished, the malikhana being paid to Government and deducted from the superior proprietor's peshkash.
(3) That the village establishments be maintained.
(4) That the special funds be abolished and the amount payable for the purposes of these funds calculated on the same principle as Local Fund demands are calculated elsewhere.
(5) That abkári should not be given to the proprietors.

My proposal to give back the forests on an enhanced peshkash was negatived by the Government of India, but the Board of Revenue and the Government of India overlooked the matter of the villages in those forests which are now known as Khalsa (Government) villages, which I said might follow the decision with regard to the forests themselves.

35. A question arose as to whether a special officer was necessary to conduct the settlement, and I considered that one was actually necessary unless Government accepted a summary settlement which was to be as follows :—

(1) That the peshkash be fixed at two-thirds.
(2) That, as that course would give the proprietors no relief, if the collections of which we had information were taken as the assets, the charge of village servants be borne by Government.
(3) That the malikhana be abolished altogether.

(4) That the Local Funds be also abolished, but if retained, the same be collected from the proprietors themselves, not from the ryots at all.

(5) That the proposal to charge the funds on the principle of the Local Fund demands be given up owing to the disturbed state of the district.

The Board of Revenue, in their Proceedings of the 6th February 1880, No. 195, observe that the first and second proposals are novel or are not in accordance with the original suggestions made by me. No doubt these are so, but the reversal of my proposal to give back the jungles and jungle villages have brought on the change of opinion. If my proposal was adopted the proprietors would have had a large gain as Government would have had a loss of Rs. 10,000 a year. Under those circumstances, the proprietors could have afforded to pay the village servants and the malikhana, but if two-thirds of the assessment was charged as peshkash without any other concessions, it so happened that the amount of peshkash would stand as it is and any attempt at revising it would become futile. The collections of one year (1872-73) aggregated Rs. 24,812, and two-thirds of this came to as much as Rs. 16,542 or only Rs. 352-8-0 less than the present peshkash (Rs. 16,698), of the heaviness of which we have all along had complaints. However, the Board have called for information of the collections of the preceding ten years, in view to calculating the peshkash, and whether this would alter my proposals in respect of the charges of the village servants being paid by Government and malikhana being altogether abolished will be seen hereafter. For the present a few remarks as to the present system of the village establishments and their remunerations will not be out of place.

36. The patwari is the most important of the village servants. He is the Village Accountant (Curnam). He has some rent-free land and is in addition paid by the inferior proprietor at one anna in the rupee of the assessment. The office is hereditary so long as the holder does not commit any fault, but when he makes a serious fault he is liable to dismissal subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. This would imply that the proprietors are competent to dismiss a patwari subject to approval, a power that does not obtain in the Madras Presidency in the permanently-settled estates. It has been remarked by Captain Glasfurd that, as the patwaries are the servants of the proprietor, their future remuneration will rest entirely with them.

37. The patels correspond with the munsifs, but they exercise no civil nor magisterial powers. They are the hereditary servants of the proprietors. They are their agents, and are remunerated generally by assignments of rent-free land. Their remuneration rests with the proprietors. One or more kotwals are attached to many villages. Their duties appear to be those of a police nature. Besides these, there is a purohit (Astrologer), one or more dhobies, madigas, and barbers. These all are allowed a certain deduction from the rent of the inam they hold. It is not to be understood, however, that each village has all these servants. A statement (No. 4) showing the servants employed in each and their remuneration in land or money is enclosed. Besides the allowances fixed at the settlement the proprietor provides some in addition to help the servants. These also are shown in the statement. The village Wajab-ool-urz states that the servants (patwari excluded) shall have right to the emoluments "so long as we (proprietors) require them at our pleasure."

38. There are twenty items of revenue collected in these taluks. They are land revenue—

(1) Peshkash on Zamindari villages.
(2) Rent on Khalsa or Government villages.
(3) Tax on podu cultivation in both Government and Zamindari villages.
(4) Pullari or grazing tax paid by Zamindari villages.
(5) Brinjari or Rahadari tax.
(6) Tax on Ippa or Mohwa flower.
(7) Water-tax on land under Government tank.
(8) Assessment on land held on clearance lease.
(9) Sale-proceeds of waste land.

(10) Miscellaneous.
Abkári.
(11) Arrack rents.
(12) Toddy rents.
Local funds.
(13) Road fund.
(14) School fund.
(15) Dâk fund.
(16) Ferry fund.
(17) Pound fund.
(18) Forest revenue.
(19) Stamps.
(20) Registration fee.

39 A statement (No. 5) showing the collections on these heads ever since the taluks have been transferred to this Presidency and in the year preceding the transfer is enclosed for information. I now proceed to explain each item as to how it is obtained and what it relates to so far as they are connected with the present purpose.

(1) *Peshkash.*—The settlement of assessment on each field payable to the inferior proprietor has already been explained. The peshkash fixed for each village is paid by the inferior proprietor to the superior proprietor and is by him paid to Government. The former pays to the latter besides it a malikhana generally at 10 per cent. and never more than 40 per cent. of the peshkash, in consideration of the waste land in the dupati béing left to his use.

40. In paragraph 202 of Captain Glasfurd's report and paragraph 10 of the Tahsil Wajab-ool-urz it is stated that where there are many shareholders of proprietors one or more are appointed to collect the rents and are remunerated at 5 per cent. on the peshkash for the trouble. Captain Glasfurd calls them Lumberdars, but the misels speak of Vemberdars.

41. A statement (No. 6) showing the settlement of each village, in fact an extract from the Khevat, is enclosed. From this it will be seen that the assessment as per settlement (Column 18) is Rs. 30,696 and that the peshkash and funds, &c., (Column 17) Rs. 22,718, and that only Rs. 7,978 are left to the inferior proprietors. The amount of Rs. 1,100 entered in column 12 should, however, be excluded from the calculation as it is payable on the waste land, the assesment of which is not entered in column 18. Then the amounts in columns 11, 14, and 16 come to Rs. 21,618, and this being deducted from column 18 the proprietors have for their trouble Rs. 9,078, or nearly 30 per cent. of the assets. I have obtained from the proprietors statements of collections for the past ten faslis, from 1280 to 1289, both inclusive. These are tabulated in statement No. 7.

42. No. 8, Part I, is a statement showing the assessment at the settlement, the average collections of the past ten years and those of the last fasli (1289). It gives also the peshkash fixed on each of these, deducting the payments to the village officers.

Part II gives the comparison of the average collections and those of Fasli 1289 with the assessment fixed at the settlement and the rates per acre at the different sets of assessments.

In Part III are shown the payments made by proprietors and the average collections of the past ten years and the profits or losses to them. There is a net profit of Rs. 5,131.

43. I have been certainly very much astonished at finding the proprietors sending in lists of their receipts much in excess of what I expected. They say the receipts have risen on account of the high prices for which they have been able to sell the grain: they receive their rent in kind. It is strange that the year in which the highest amount has been generally received was in Fasli 1289, the year during which the *fituri* was going on. I have made inquiries but have received no complaints from the ryots about any undue pressure by the proprietors during that time. The fact of prices being high seems sufficiently to account for the large rents.

44. In some estates the amount left as profit to the proprietors is certainly too small, and I think the peshkash must be reduced in these. As to the superior proprietor, he has sent in a statement showing his receipts and expenditure, from which it would appear that his expenditure exceeds his receipts every year by over Rs. 300. But this statement I cannot trust: this proprietor is a minor and the estate is managed by his father, Rajah Venkatadri Apparow Bahadur. Neither the superior proprietor nor his guardian have ever been into these taluks though I have often pressed them to go. The guardian says it is too expensive to go there and no profit is derived from them. The proprietor has a Vakil there and he came to me. I fancy his duty was supposed to be to see what I was doing, not to give me information. The expenditure account contained an item for repairs. I did not know what repairs had been undertaken by the proprietor, and in reply to a question from me the Vakil told me the money was on account of the expenses of Dasi women. I do not suppose that the proprietor has made out so deliberately a false account as this would show, but it certainly detracts from its trustworthiness. He has included in his expenditure other items which should not have been put in, still I must say his profits are very small for a man in his position; he has got a large estate in the Nizam's territory, but I fancy this does not produce a very large income, and besides I believe it is mortgaged. But it is not for the Madras Government to give benefits to people so that they may keep up with due state a position which they hold in a foreign country, and I cannot recommend any deduction from the peshkash of the superior proprietor. If he had only visited his taluk during the disturbance then, I would have asked for some indulgence. His presence would have done a great deal of good; many of the villagers left their villages simply from fear of the Fituridars, and his presence would have tended to show these villagers there was not so much to fear.

45. As to the other proprietors, some require a deduction in their peshkash, some do not. I have given these in the statement. There is only one estate that I need mention, that of Chedalavada. This has been bought some few years ago by the superior proprietor.

46. There are in these taluks twenty-one Agraharams;* these were given to certain brahmins as their own personal property. They either had to pay nothing, or a very small rent. They told me there is an inscription in the temple showing the villages given to each temple or brahmin. This does not say that anything is to be paid. I have not seen the stone as it is inside the temple compound, but I have seen what purports to be a copy.† I have no reason to suppose it to be anything but a true copy, but at the same time I cannot say I think it altogether right to accept it unquestioned, considering that the only people who can see the original are themselves the people who receive the benefits conferred by it, or people who are very much interested in the temple. Those of the Agraharamdars whom I have seen said that peshkash was fixed on some of these by the Rani's people before the taluk came under the British Government. In some cases the peshkash on these was raised or newly imposed by Captain Glasfurd at his settlement. I have treated each of these as a separate estate and as an ordinary one. I do not think there is any necessity for us to reduce the peshkash so as simply to make a gift to these Agraharamdars beyond what the other proprietors are recommended to receive.

* As per statement No. 9.

† English translation is enclosed, No. 10.

47. Besides the superior proprietor there are thirty inferior proprietors including these Agraharamdars. I have already mentioned that the superior proprietor has bought the Chedalavada muttah, so that really there are thirty-one inferior proprietary estates. I have not joined the Chedalavada muttah with the superior proprietor's estate.

48. Statement 8, Parts I and III, shows the profit and loss made by each proprietor on the average of ten years, and they show what would have been the peshkash if it had been fixed according to the Madras method at Captain Glasfurd's settlement as well as what it would be if it is fixed now on the average of ten years,

and for the sake of comparison I have shown what would be fixed on the collections of Fasli 1289. Fasli 1289 is the year where the assets were the greatest, and it is not likely that the proprietor's income will be very much reduced in future.

49. I propose to reduce the peshkash in thirteen estates, that is, in those cases where the profits have been very small or where the proprietors have incurred loss. The peshkash I have fixed in these cases on the average of ten years. In the case of Rékapalle, the profits certainly do amount to about Rs. 700, but the estate is a large one and the villages are scattered and it is necessary that the proprietor is obliged to keep some establishment, and this will reduce his profits very considerably. Captain Glasfurd fixed the peshkash for twenty years, and that settlement is to continue till 1886-87, and I do not think that, until that time has expired, the peshkash can be increased although the proprietors have made a profit.

50. Amongst the petitions I have received was one complaining of proprietors charging in fact a fee on timber passing through their estates. I spoke about this and I was told that it was sometimes done, but the proprietors urged that they levied some rent on the ground on which this timber was lying, and they claimed to have the right to do this, saying that the timber was left there sometimes for months, thereby preventing the cultivation of that land. I do not believe that timber will often be put on land that would be cultivated, nor that it is kept there for long time. I warned the proprietors against this practice. I told them that they were not allowed to levy any tax on the people that was not entered in the misel. If the people who cut the wood do leave it on their land to their loss, they would be at liberty to ask them to make good that loss and they could sue them in the Agency Courts, but I would not allow them without recourse to those Courts to enforce such things.

51. These proposals are only temporary; at the end of the current settlement of twenty years I think it would be absolutely necessary to revise the peshkash. A fresh survey is, I think, certainly required.

52. There have been complaints that the proper extent of dupati land was not given them at the settlement. Captain Glasfurd fixed twice the extent of land cultivated then and that had been cultivated before as the maximum, but he certainly never intended to give the maximum to every one. I do not think there is any necessity to increase this dupati land in any village. It was given, not only for firewood and grazing purposes to the villagers, but also for cultivation if they choose it. In all the villages of these taluks the average extent of cultivation for ten years is about 4,000 acres more than that actually cultivated at the time of the settlement, but it is 1,000 acres less than the land that was fit for cultivation, and it was on this latter that the dupati was fixed. As a matter of fact, they have now 1,000 acres more waste land than the dupati, so that if we did give them the extent of dupati land they ask for, they would not be able to use it.

53. With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 6th February 1880, No. 195, I beg to state as follows:—

The collections of the villages gradually rose. There are no inams in the taluks except those allotted to the village servants. Only Rs. 739 included in the peshkash of Rs. 17,450 are not to be collected till the death of some of the Agraharamdars. The revenue is realized in kind generally in the Koya villages and in money in others. The market-value of grain was taken as the assets. No portion of the funds is paid by the ryots. The peshkash as fixed by Captain Glasfurd was Rs. 17,865, but it would appear that before the misels were prepared, it was reduced to Rs. 17,450. Of this Rs. 13-8-0 were remitted on account of lands taken up for public works subsequently, and Rs. 739 are not yet payable by Agraharamdars as already stated; so that the present peshkash is Rs. 16,697-8-0.

54. Adverting to paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings in question and petition No. 293 of 1880 referred to me by Government for report with their endorsement of the 13th May last, I now observe that I see no objection to the superior proprietor's retaining his reversionary right to the estates of inferior proprietors, but I strongly object to the cumbrous way of acknowledging his right over inferior proprietors by making them pay to the superior proprietor two sums under different

names and keeping an account about it. I would, therefore, abolish the distinction between the superior and inferior proprietors, though we might admit that the former has the reversionary right to the estates of the others.

55. The malikhana I should like to see paid to Government by the inferior proprietors and deducted from the peshkash of the superior proprietor.

56. Government make use of the village officers to collect their revenue, and I think they ought to pay some of their salaries. Besides their inams, these village servants have from the proprietors in some instances an anna in every rupee collected. At present the total amount paid by the proprietors to all village servants is about Rs. 4,700, of which about Rs. 3,300 go to the patwaries. In the two taluks there are patwaries. In calculating the peshkash, I have deducted the amount payable to these patwaries from the assets before taking the two-thirds for the peshkash, so that as a matter of fact Government pays Rs. 2,200. The other village servants are paid in grain at the time of thrashing the crop. The collections made on behalf of the proprietors amount to Rs. 29,211. The amount collected on behalf of Government—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Rent on Khalsa or Government villages ... ... ... | 568 |
| Tax on Podu cultivation ... ... ... ... ... | 429 |
| Pullari ... ... ... ... ... ... .. | 1,034 |
| Brinjari or Rahdari tax ... ... ... ... ... | 82 |
| Tax on Ippa flower ... ... ... ... ... ... | 259 |
| Water-tax ... ... ... ... ... ... | 135 |
| Assessment on land held on clearance lease ... ... | 430 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78 |
| Rent on ferries ... ... ... ... ... ... | 472 |
| Pound fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 417 |
| Total ... | 3,904 |

57. The abkári rents are paid to the Revenue Inspector or Tahsildar. The peshkash is Rs. 16,698, and this is really collected for Government, so that the amounts collected on behalf of Government and the proprietors are about Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 12,000. The work of collecting the Government dues from the Government villages scattered through the jungle is much greater than that of collecting rent on an equal extent of land in the more open country. I do not think the pay of the present village servants need be raised, but I should like to give the patwari extra assistance in carrying messages to the villages by giving him one or two persons, on, say, Rs. 4 a month to do this work, which at present has to be done by them as best they can; those patwaries with 20 villages or under to have one man, and those with over 20, two men. But this would cost Rs. 1,000 and is more than I like to ask Government to give; and so I must content myself with proposing that patwaries with more than 20 villages should have one extra servant.

58. To each village along the bank of the Godávari a certain amount of land in the bed of the river is attached. This the villagers are allowed to cultivate when the river subsided. Now in their Orders of 30th December 1878, No. 671, Government say that only the land up to the left bank of the river belongs to us. We must therefore revise this settlement. But this is a matter that cannot be done without a survey; some of the land in the bed of the river is cultivated, and some places of ground there are used for making bricks on all which the proprietors receive rent. There is no hurry about revising this part of the settlement, and I have not made any proposals about it. If a survey were made, I should propose to arrange to give up to each village an extent of waste land equal to that in the bed of the river, or if there is no Government waste adjacent to the village to reduce the peshkash on it.

(2.) *Rent on Khalsa or Government Villages.*—These, as already observed, are villages in the heart of the Government forests and paying at the settlement of 1868 less than Rs. 10 per year. These villages are given up each year for cultivation for a lump sum to the headman of the village, and the amount is apportioned by him among the cultivators. The right of cultivating land usually cultivated is conferred by a putta which gives the extent, and any excess cultivation which is generally "podu"

is charged with four annas for dry and eight annas for wet cultivation. This latter is carried on under falling rains. No Pullari tax is paid in these villages, they being rented out for a lump sum. The inhabitants are generally Koyis.

To one of these villages, named Vinayakapuram, Yeleswarapu Subbramania Sastrulu and Kachapeswara Sastrulu lay claim as an Agraharam belonging to them, and the Board of Revenue were asked for instructions. I proposed that the jungles and the jungle villages be disposed of in the same way. The Board negatived my proposal to give back the jungles, but recommended the other proposals of which that about the jungle villages was one. The Government of India directed that the settlement should be revised in general accordance with the Board's recommendations, and this means that the jungle villages should be reserved to Government as the jungles themselves. But in the Proceedings of the Board, dated 25th August 1879, No. 2439, they observe that there is nothing to bar a reconsideration of claims to jungle villages, and as the petitioner's claim was to one of them, called Vinayakapuram, it might receive attention during the revision of the settlement. I asked the parties to attend at Waddigudem, but they did not appear. I think, however, that their claims should not be entertained as the hill villages were resumed by Government. I consider that they should all be kept by Government as well as the forests within which they are situate. At all events, if it is decided that the village belongs to the individuals, it will have to be surveyed and its limits marked out. This is impossible to do just at present.

(3.) *Podu Cultivation.*—This is what is generally known as *Kumeri* down in the south. It comprises dry land and paddy land, the latter under falling rains. It had been charged at so much for the land that could be cleared by a single hatchet. There is a difference of opinion as to what that extent is. Some say it is three acres, but a late Tahsildar of the taluk said that it was an acre. Taking this, the assessment remains the same as in the Central Provinces at 4 or 8 annas per acre for dry and wet crops respectively. Where and to what extent this cultivation was allowed has formed the subject of correspondence.* The Board of Revenue laid † down that tracts of forests should be set apart for this purpose, and that all cultivation beyond those limits be charged with prohibitive rates of assessment. Persons cutting down trees for cultivation outside those limits, I charge for the value of the trees also, and the felling of Teak trees was prohibited. In G.O., 16th January 1880, No. 109, on Mr. Sullivan's report, it was stated that "until the matter is finally disposed of in the Revenue Department with reference to the settlement which is to be made when order is restored, the Collector should not act on instructions which have not the sanction of Government, and which are at variance with the system which was in force under the Central Provinces Administration of the tract, if they involve new restrictions or impositions." The order in the Revenue Department was passed on 11th March 1880 in No. 310. There the Government direct that "all reservation of trees in podu cultivation be abolished, and that the Collector and Agent shall assign for the purposes of this cultivation an area in these forests not less than eight times that under actual occupation during recent years, so as to allow the necessary scope for the hill-people who follow this method to select annually fresh tracts by rotation for the purpose." Finally, in their Order of 10th July 1880, No. 792, Government urge that "in regard to podu cultivation it must be distinctly understood that its discontinuance outside the reserved forests has *not* been sanctioned by Government. An area of at least eight times the existing cultivation is considered not more than sufficient to allow of the necessary rotation." While on this I must ask the Board's interpretation of the last orders of Government. If podu cultivation outside the reserves is *not* prohibited, I fail to see that any area should be specially allotted for the purpose. For the present I have directed that podu cultivation outside the reserves is not to be disallowed.

* G.O., 16th January 1880, No. 109, Judicial Department.

† Board's Proceedings, dated 25th June 1877, No. 2990.

Podu cultivation must remain under its present conditions. The land sufficient for eight years' cultivation is being marked out; the wishes of the ryots are consulted as much as possible. So long as the people have new soil to cultivate they will not

feel much objection to the restriction, but I wonder what will take place at the end of the eight years; I fancy we are shifting our difficulties from ourselves to our successors. I think we ought carefully to consider what will probably occur eight years hence; it is quite possible that it will be decided that the ryots should go on having new land for a few more years, and the system may thus be perpetuated; if so, we might spare ourselves the trouble now of attempting the restriction. It does not matter what my own opinion about this kind of cultivation is. I certainly believe that incessant change is bad, and I think the system that we have now adopted gives us the best hope of freedom from change at least for eight years, and I will hope for longer. I therefore propose no change in that.

(4.) *Pullari or Grazing Tax, sometimes called Firewood Tax.*—This is a tax to allow the villagers' cattle to graze in the Government jungles and permit their obtaining a supply of firewood and table leaves from them for their own use. The manner in which it is levied is fully explained in my report to Government, dated 14th June 1880, No. 54, embodied in G.O., dated 2nd July 1880, No. 1569, Judicial Department. The Government saw no reason to abolish the tax pending the revision of the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle settlement. There are two kinds of villages in the taluk, the (1) Koya or Reddi, and (2) Telaga as they are inhabited by those castes.

It would appear that the Koya villages belonging to the proprietors do not pay the pullari tax for cattle grazing in our jungles, but that all Koya villages (Government or proprietary) pay a tax on Ippa flower, which the Telaga villages do not. It may be said therefore that the Koyis pay for Ippa flower while the Telagas pay the pullari tax.

I do not see that it is necessary for Government to grant to the proprietors any relaxation of the present rules relating to pullari. It has been decided that the jungles and the Government villages in them shall continue to belong to Government. If we grant to all the ryots of the proprietors' villages the right of grazing their cattle in them and of cutting firewood, we are practically giving up a large part of our property in those jungles. I do not consider that we are bound to grant to the proprietors' ryots all the privileges we grant to our own. We certainly allow to our ryots the right of grazing and of cutting firewood, &c., but we do not allow them the free use of the Ippa trees, and we do not allow them to cut down certain kinds of timber free. As a general rule each proprietary village pays a lump sum fixed for a year for the use of the Government jungle, and this custom I would continue.

In the case of the two villages, Bhadráchalam and Dumagudem, the rule is different. These villages are too large, and the inhabitants belong to many different classes, so that they cannot unite and assess themselves for the share each has to pay; it is therefore necessary that we should fix for the individual inhabitants the tax to be paid. The plan is that each house should pay a sum proportionate to the quantity of firewood estimated to be used and to the number of cattle belonging to each house. This has been objected to; it has been said that some houses have to pay although they have no cattle, but then they use firewood. Then it is said that some do not cut any wood, but if they do not cut it themselves, other people must cut it for them, and so they ought to pay their share of the tax. These people buy their wood from those who cut it, and they say that the sellers, not the buyers, should pay the tax; this however does not make much difference, for the sellers would raise the price if they had to pay the tax that has hitherto been paid by the buyers. It is generally more convenient to collect the tax from the sellers because they are fewer than the buyers and they can make the buyers pay their share by increasing the prices. But in the cases we are now considering, the practice of making the sellers pay the whole tax in the first instance would be really most difficult.

(5.) *Brinjari or Rahdari Pullari.*—This tax is specially levied from Brinjaries or others travelling through the forests and halting in them for allowing their cattle to graze in them. The villagers get no compensation for this special charge being collected from the Brinjaries as such right is expressly reserved in the putta granted annually. The right of collecting this tax is leased out by auction annually by taluks. But the lessee is bound to levy rates as particularized below:—

"All Brinjaries and other carriers who graze their cattle in an unreserved waste tract for any period less than five days, shall pay half a pice per head of cattle. For any period above

five and under ten days, the charge will be one pice per head. For any period above ten days, the owner of the cattle should make an agreement with the lessee of the tract."

I propose no alterations on this head.

(6.) *Tax on Ippa or Mohwa Flower.*—This is applicable only to Koya villages. The Telagas make no use of this flower. The Koyis pick it up and eat it, and sell it in large quantities themselves or through some middleman to the arrack contractor to distil arrack from it. This flower is leased out annually village by village, and the amount of the tax is paid by every one concerned in the proportion they agree to between themselves. This is generally with reference to the number of males or females that are capable of collecting the flower. The headman that takes the contract is responsible for the payment of the tax to Government.

I would leave this tax as it exists.

(11). *Abkári.*—The Koyis in the jungles really distil a good deal of arrack from this Ippa flower. Their arrangements are very simple. The Ippa flower is put into a chatty over which another chatty inverted is placed, the other chatty having a small bamboo tube through it. The whole is put over a fire. This simple arrangement allows the Koyis to remove all traces of the distillery, if any one comes near them whom they do not wish to see it. We must therefore confess our inability to stop it, and it is best that we should recognize it as we cannot stop it. The Telaga people do not make it themselves. They buy it either in a legitimate manner from the contractor or in an illegitimate manner from the Koyis. The matter is a very difficult one. If we allow the Koyis to make it for their own use, I am afraid we must expect that they will also make enough to sell.

But it may be possible to some extent to stop the sale. I should expect the Koyis to pay something for this permission, but if this is sanctioned most likely there must be a loss to Government, as we shall not get so much from the contractors. I should very much like to get rid of contractors altogether, and I think it is worth our while to suffer some loss so as to get rid of them even to some extent. But I cannot think of any feasible plan by which to get rid of them altogether.

It has been decided already that the home consumption of toddy is to be permitted in the taluk. There are very few sales of this article, and the right to sell has hitherto been annually leased out by auction. I propose to continue this.

Then, as to arrack, there are two descriptions of villages in the taluk—the Koya or Reddi and Telaga. I propose to permit the Koya and Reddi villages to manufacture it for their own consumption, but not for sale, on payment of a small percentage on the peshkash of the village. The present arrack rents of the Koya or Reddi villages may be estimated at two-thirds of the whole rents, amounting to Rs. 6,988 or Rs. 4,660 per year; and the peshkash payable by these villages is Rs. 7,210, so that if we want to have no loss we should have to raise the assessment by over one half. This would be too much. I doubt if we could get 20 per cent. extra on the assessment.

In the Telaga villages, the Telagas do not manufacture arrack, though they drink it. It becomes, therefore, necessary to lease out the right of manufacture and vend of arrack to outsiders. I would therefore continue the present practice of selling it by auction in two circles—Bhadráchalam and Dumagudem.

(13.) (14.) (15.) *Road, School, and Dák Funds.*—All these are paid only by the proprietary villages, and in the proportion of 2 per cent. in the first two cases and half a rupee per cent. in the third on the jamma or peshkash payable on the village, in addition to the peshkash. The first two require no explanation of the objects for which they were intended. The third fund was raised for the purpose of paying the runners between Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem. But since the transfer of the taluks, the postal line is kept at the cost of the District Post. I proposed the abolition of the funds and the raising of local cess under the Local Funds Act which the Government have resolved to extend to the taluks. I would attach them to the Cocanada circle; but while the rest of the Cocanada circle pays nine pies in the rupee, I would propose that in these taluks the rates should be only eight pies. This will make up a sum which is equal to that which is now collected on account of the funds. At present the proprietors pay the whole, and most probably the proprietors generally will continue to pay it as the amount will remain nearly the same. But doubtless some of the proprietors will be shifting the payment on to the ryots.

85



(16.) *Ferry Fund.*—There are ferries across the Godávari, Sabari, Sukleru, Sileru and other streams on which tolls are collected by selling the right to ferry people, animals and things by auction to the highest bidder. In the case of Godávari, however, the right only to take passengers to the Nizam's side is let out, this being the practice of the Central Provinces and the Bellary district in the case of Tungabhadra —*vide* Board's Proceedings of the 18th June 1874, No. 1490.

In this case the boat returns to our side empty unless the contractor who has taken the right of ferrying people, &c., to our side from the Nizam amicably arranges with him to the contrary. The Village Wajab-ool-urz declares in favor of the proprietors that "we have a right to everything which grows on the sandy land below the river bank," meaning apparently the river margin. If this is so, it is opposed to the G.O. of the 30th December 1878, No. 671, wherein it was observed, in deciding as to whether an island in the bed of the river called Motegedda belonged to the Government or Nizam, that all that was ceded by the Treaty of 1860—

"was only certain taluks lying on *the left bank of the river*. This of course cannot be held to include any island in the midstream. The Collector will therefore withdraw his claim to Motegedda."

If this order should stand, we cannot collect any fees on the ferries.

59. A statement (No. 11) of the places at which the ferries are established, the extent of right sold, the amount of sale proceeds in each case for a year (say Fasli 1289), is enclosed. The right of ferries in Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks had been sold by taluks while they were in the Central Provinces, but in 1877 (Fasli 1287) it was found that people found it inconvenient to have one contractor who was interested in keeping boats in as few places as possible, and I have since let out each village where there is a ferry separately. The result, while affording readier means for the people to cross the river at their own village, gave us more revenue than ever, because bidders could be found for each village, while very few people in those taluks were able to buy the right of ferry in an *entire* taluk.

60. Referring to Government endorsement of the 29th November last, No. 2026, on a petition from the superior proprietor requesting permission to cut and appropriate to his own use the Teak trees in his dupati land, the rules say that he has no power to do so without the permission of the Tahsildar of the Sub-division unless they show signs of decay. It is not advisable to adhere to this rule; for if it is, it is not unlikely that many trees can be brought to wither. Besides, Government have decided to keep the jungles for themselves, and though dupati is given away to the proprietor, have reserved the right to certain trees on it. I think we had better give back the forests or none at all. I do not like the idea of our giving them little by little to the proprietors.

61. Statements,* &c., Nos. 1 to 11, accompany this report, as also the petitions under report.

* Will follow; others enclosed.

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Enclosure No. 1.

## VILLAGE PURONI WAJAB-OOL-URZ.

The terms on which Government have granted us proprietary right. Having accepted it as stated below, we bind ourselves as follows.

All the ryots entered in the settlement misels as absolutely hereditary shall continue to pay, during the term of settlement, the assessment as specified individually in the settlement paper. There shall be no ground for the payment of a higher assessment during the term of settlement, except those heads (of revenue) which are levied according to the custom of the village and the consent of all the ryots. No further demands shall be made on those ryots.

2. The assessment fixed for this term of settlement can be altered only when the settlement is to be revised. Permanent marks are put up to point out the fixed holdings of the said ryots.

3. Be it known that the above-mentioned ryots shall pay the assessment fixed on absolute heritage.

4. Be it known that this tenure shall hereditarily pass from generation to generation. On the death of the father the son shall succeed to the holding, or even his rightful heir in the family shall enjoy the holding.

5. The said ryots have power to farm out, or for a time to mortgage, the land to any person, or even to arrange otherwise for the sub-letting of the land. They need not obtain our sanction to this. The said farmer, or even the person who holds the land temporarily, need not pay any more than the absolute hereditary rate due to us.

6. The said ryots have a right to transfer to others their right to, connection with, or interest in, their holdings by sale, gift or will, provided they pay us the assessment for a year. In such cases, however, the ryot shall give previous notice to us to resume the land on payment of five years' assessment. In case the ryot has from his own funds made any permanent improvement on the land since the settlement, the entire cost of the improvement without interest shall be paid to the ryots in addition to five years' assessment. He shall not make a sale to another if we accept his application within a month.

7. The ryots have power to improve their lands, to sink wells, and to dig channels for irrigation, without having to pay us more than the assessment already fixed.

8. The above-mentioned rules will operate only in the case of the lands entered in the settlement paper as absolutely hereditary.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Government Agent.

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ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

## VILLAGE WAJAB-OOL-URZ.

*Village of Rékapalle, Taluk of Rékapalle, District of Upper Godávari.*

I, Zamindar and Munsubdar Damera Lakshmi Narasamma, am the superior proprietor.
I, Sareddi Venkata Ramachendrayya, am the inferior proprietor.
In connection with the settlement in my name before Mr. Nagorod, Superintendent, we execute the Wajab-ool-urz as follows :—

### ARTICLE I.

Previous possession and the Proprietor now appointed.

On behalf of the superior proprietor.

An account of the condition and possession before settlement.

This village was founded by my ancestors. As this possession has continued with the taluk in my family from time immemorial and as the superior proprietorship of this village appertains to us, in the investigation of title the Superintendent of Settlement has allowed us the superior proprietorship. We have no coparceners.

I, the inferior proprietor, agree as follows :—

This village has been in our charge for a long time on behalf of the superior proprietor, and we are fit to become inferior proprietor ; the Superintendent has in the investigation of title given us the inferior proprietorship. We have no coparceners.

Former Assessment.

No assessment was before separately fixed for this village during the days of the Moguls, and also during the English Administration it was not fixed *Villagewar.* But the assessment for this village was fixed at Rs. , the average of all the villages having been taken on the total assets of this taluk.

### ARTICLE II.

About the continuancy of the present assessment and its settlement.

The term for which the present assessment is fixed.

The assessment fixed by Captain Glasfurd, Settlement officer, in consideration of the condition of this village—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue exclusive ... ... ... ... ... | 281 | 0 | 0 |
| Road Fund, at 2 per cent. ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| School Fund, at 2 do. ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Dâk Fund, at ½ do. ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Total ... | 294 | 8 | 0 |

The above settlement for twenty years from to is agreed to by us subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

## ARTICLE III.

About collection of Government revenue. The agreement of the proprietor in connection with the present settlement.

Having accepted the settlement of the village for Rs. for twenty years from July, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, I bind myself as follows :—

We shall pay the said sum according to the following kistbandi into the treasury :—

Annas 8 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15th January.
Do. 8 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15th April.

We shall collect from the inferior proprietors a month prior to Government kist the assessment due by them on account of this village as laid down in the *Kevot*. The inferior proprietors are responsible for the payment from the net income of the village of the expenses of the village, such as Mamuri, Patwari, Kotwal, &c., as specified in Article IV of the Wajab-ool-urz and also of Road Fund, School Fund, Dâk Fund, superior proprietary dues and other sundry items.

## ARTICLE IV.

On behalf of the superior and inferior proprietors.
Of settlement between ourselves and enjoyment of the village, &c.

We, the inferior proprietors, bind ourselves as follows :—

This village is settled in our name as a sub-tenure and has been managed by us. We therefore accept it as stated above and make an agreement as detailed below.

This village resembles a talukdari, and the superior proprietor is but one person who has no coparceners; and the inferior proprietor is also but one.

Waste land. As the waste of the village is in the possession of the inferior proprietor, the proprietary dues to the benefit of the superior proprietor are fixed at per cent.

Absolute heritage. The right of individuals as specified in Misels concerning absolute heritage in this village is stated in *Tahsil Wajab-ool-urz*.

Conditional heritage. If individuals possessing conditional heritage as specified in the jamabandi paper should happen to exchange holdings of their class, we shall treat them as men of absolute heritage.

Non-hereditary. Ryots referred to as non-hereditary in the jamabandi paper shall not be ousted until after the year closes. If they have to be so ejected, we shall serve a notice about it through the tahsil in or before the month of Chaitram.

Patwari. The patwari of this village is Mantripragada Narsinga Row. We allow him a fee of an anna in the rupee in respect to his usual right for services as patwari, subject to our orders as proprietors. If he or his heirs should in future commit any serious fault, he or they shall be liable to dismissal, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. But if he does his work properly without committing any fault, his right will be hereditary.

Kotwal. The kotwals of the village are Gali Venkadu, Kala Chinni, Rangathamuni Mutyalu, Machineni Lakshmudu, and Cherla Viresa. They are exempt from paying Rs. 25-12-0 on account of their inam of this village. We shall receive usual services from them on these emoluments. If he commits a grievous offence he shall be liable to be dismissed, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

Other servants. Other servants of this village and their rights :—

| Name of the man. | What office. | What right. | On whose behalf. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Venkatappayya ... ... | Purohit ... | Exemption of Rs. 9 on account of inam No. 79. | On behalf of the proprietor. |
| Madiga Swamigadu ... | Madiga ... | Exemption of Rs. 4 on account of inam No. 4. | |
| Mangali Pulli ... ... | Barber ... | Exemption of Rs. 2 on account of inam No. 116. | |

The above-said servants shall have right to the above emoluments so long as we require them at our pleasure.

Tank and wells.

This village has a tank, Nos. 18, 45, and 67. This tank contains water throughout the year, and it is customary for this water to flow *underground* to our lands. It shall continue in future accordingly. We do not allow any putrifying things to be thrown into this tank.

Palmyras.

We have a right to all palmyras on the proprietary land. These trees shall be rented out on behalf of the Government, but two-thirds of the rent shall go to us. If any persons should plant trees of their own, or even if they have trees in their yards, they shall have their usual rights to them.

Unclaimed.

Houses in this village are of a small value and therefore we have a right to any house lying unclaimed.

Sundry revenue.

We have a right, in accordance with the custom between us and the ryots, to the produce of the forest vippa trees, mango trees, and tamarind trees growing on all the lands in the village that are allotted to us, as mentioned in the Kavot of proprietorship.

Share.

Formerly it was customary in this village to share the produce. The ryots and we have come to an agreement and put a stop to the above custom. We have settled to receive money in cash.

Fines.

Besides this, we shall act as stated in the Tahsil Wajab-ool-urz.

Of the land washed by water or on which silt is deposited.

In this village the lands of the ryots are contiguous to the bank of the Godâvari. In the event of these lands being submerged or washed away by the river water, we shall remit that assessment to the ryots. If accretions are made by silt, we shall demand a further assessment.

We have a right to everything which grows on the sandy land below the river bank. If more than a fourth of the land in the village should be submerged and loss ensued, we are entitled to remission, and if accretions exceed a fourth part, the Government are entitled to it.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Government Agent.

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ENCLOSURE No. 3.

No. 1.

## TAHSIL WAJAB-OOL-URZ.

*Village of Rékapalle, Taluk of Rékapalle District, of Upper Godâvari*, 1867.

The scope of the Wajab-ool-urz.

This *Wajab-ool-urz* is decided on for the management of the village of Rékapalle from the year 1867-68 to the year 1886-87; and also this *Wajab-ool-urz* shall have effect as regards the villagers, until a second Wajab-ool-urz is drawn up and approved by competent authorities.

Of land taken up for a public purpose.

2. I, the proprietor of the village of Rékapalle, agree as follows :—The loss of assessment on the land taken up for a public purpose is adjusted according to the Book Circular No. 9 of 1863 and this Book Circular No. 20 of the 4th May 1866. I shall accept it as stated therein. And we are bound by the meaning of the circular above stated.

Of waste land, pasture, &c.

3. In the village of Rékapalle, waste land, with whatever is arable thereof, is the property of us, the proprietors. Further, I do not demand money in the shape of extra tax from the zeroyati ryots of our village for the pasture they graze their cattle on, for the thatch they cover their houses with, the timber they require for their fields, for the firewood and any other articles they procure from the waste land for their own use. Ryots not engaged in cultivation, if there be any, and residents of other villages will be permitted to cut grass and graze cattle

10-



under the circumstances stated above, and on good terms previously arranged as we deem proper. Wherever grass-cutting is prohibited, the land is not included in waste land of the village.

Of planting and felling trees.

4. Persons desirous of planting trees on the lands they respectively hold, or in their backyards if they have no houses, are at liberty to do so without asking the proprietor for permission. No person should fell any tree within the limits of the village. In the case of lands usually enjoyed by ryots, we shall grant permission without charge for felling such trees as they may require. We shall allow the right to usufruct to persons who have planted trees with respect to those that have been already planted. We shall continue the right to fell such trees in the same way as persons owning them have hitherto enjoyed it.

In future if any person should plant trees on any land in this village, he shall have no right to the tree after he has relinquished his right to the land. The right to such trees vests in us, the proprietors. As regards forest trees, we shall abide by the forest rules to be laid down for our information by a competent authority.

Of wells.

5. Any ryot, whoever he may be, has the right to sink and construct wells in his lands, provided it should not be to the prejudice of the neighbouring fields; we shall also continue the right to the enjoyment of the wells already in existence in the same way as it has been hitherto enjoyed. If the ryots sinking wells in the lands without limit of time (as to enjoyment) should relinquish the lands, they shall have no right to the wells.

Of the village.

6. We, the proprietors, shall grant lands within the village-site for building purposes and shall permit the occupation of vacant houses. We shall not demand rent from the present and future residents of our village. If any person wishes to build upon arable lands in the neighbourhood of the village, we shall have the loss of revenue on that side made good by the man so intending to build. We shall not take notice of the land around the house within the village site on which substantial gardens, tobacco, and maize fields stand. On the other hand, if we like it, we shall on reasonable terms allot to persons settling in our village backyards in segments of within half an acre around the houses for the purpose of planting gardens, tobacco, and maize.

Of rubbish, &c., lying on the ground.

7. All persons are at liberty to appropriate the rubbish and the like lying on public ways or public waste of the village. But the rubbish on the lands where travellers generally stop belongs to us, the proprietors. We shall dispose of it at our pleasure. The rubbish and the like lying on any arable land or any private enclosure belongs to the person owning such land.

Of dead animals.

8. Animals dying within the limits of the village must go to the kotwal and chucklers, provided the hides belong to the kotwal exclusively.

Of revenue and its collection.

9. At the time of settlement, the assessment was fixed to include land and sundry cesses, village expenses, &c. I shall not receive more than the assessment written against each in the jamabandi paper so long as the assessment remains unaltered, provided that we, the proprietors, have authority to make an extra demand from the ryots according to khayidi (custom) if emergency requires it. We shall collect the amount referred to above according to the kistbandis noted below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annas | 8 ... ... ... ... ... | 15th December. |
| Do. | 8 ... ... ... ... ... | 15th March. |

Of the numberdar.

10. Whenever one or more persons are appointed as numberdar over us, the proprietors, he or they shall be responsible for the public revenue. He or they shall have authority to deduct from the total profits of the proprietors the numberdari dues at Rs. 5 per cent. on the Government revenue of the village. If any numberdar dies at any time, he shall be succeeded by one of his sons subject to the approval of a competent authority. If that person should be of tender age, the local officers have authority to appoint his guardian, if he has any, to that office. If the numberdar should be an ignorant man, his guardian will discharge the duties of that numberdar. If at any time any numberdar dies without male issue, the local officers shall appoint to that post a competent person from that family. If any numberdar should at any time intentionally absent himself from the village or neglect his duty, we, the proprietors, have authority to ask the Collector to punish or dismiss the numberdar. If the Collector find any numberdar at any time to be really altogether negligent, he may dismiss the numberdar.

11. We shall not claim a right to any portion of the assessment on the land held free of charge by a village servant.

Of assessment on free lands.

12. The Government have a right to stones in quarries and to other articles to be dug out of the earth, and they have a right to go to any place and endeavour to dig and take care of the lands and the articles.

Of quarry and other lands.

13. Even if we do not personally reside at our village, we shall keep a competent gumastah on our property, and further we are bound to do any service concerning this property. We shall therefore conduct ourselves in accordance with the wishes of the authorities. If we do not act up to our agreement, our proprietary right is liable to attachment by Government.

Of gumastahs.

14. We shall ever continue the right of those ryots who, after proper investigation, were entered in the settlement paper as absolutely hereditary.

Of hereditary ryots.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) W. S FOSTER,
Government Agent.

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ENCLOSURES Nos. 4 to 15—Statements.

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ENCLOSURE No. 16—Translation of inscription taken from Bhadráchalam temple.

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ENCLOSURES Nos. 17 to 19—Petitions.

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*Resolution*—dated 4th February 1881, No. 187.

The papers read above, which relate to the settlement of the taluks of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle transferred to the Godávari district in this presidency in 1874 from the Central Provinces, will be submitted to Government with reference to the orders marginally noted.

G.O., dated 13th January 1879, No. 61.
„ „ 22nd April „ „ 875.
„ „ 11th May 1880, „ 533.

2. These two taluks formed portions of the Palavancha estate in the Nizam's territory granted as a military jaghire in 1324 A.D. by the Emperor of Delhi to one Anapa Ashwarow on the condition of his maintaining a body of 500 foot for service. The estate continued in the possession of the family on that tenure up to 1809, when the condition of service was abolished, and the estate was granted on lease for Rs. 50,000 to one Venkatram Ashwarow, the adopted son of the last holder, who was the 22nd from the original grantee. On the death of Venkatram Ashwarow, his son obtained a lease for two years, but he having died soon after, a cowle was granted in 1858 to his brother Sita Ramachendrarow Ashwarow for nine years for Rs. 70,000 a-year. This man died in 1859 without issue, and his mother, the late Rani, succeeded him. In 1860 the taluks were transferred to the British Government. For about a year subsequent to the cession, the Rani was allowed to hold the taluks at a jumma of Rs. 8,000, which was the amount remitted to her at the cession by the Nizam from the lump sum payable on the whole of the Palavancha estate. In 1861 a summary settlement was made with the proprietors by the Government of the Central Provinces, the peshkash being fixed at Rs. 9,500, and in 1867 another settlement was made for twenty years, by which the forests in the zamindari and the abkári and miscellaneous revenue were resumed, and the yearly Government demand was fixed at Rs. 17,450, subject to a deduction during the lifetime of the Rani of Rs. 4,428 on account of the resumption of the forests, &c. On the transfer of the taluks to the Madras presidency in 1874, the proprietors applied for a revision of the settlement and the restoration of their

forests, and after some correspondence, the Government of India agreed to the settlement being revised on the principles usually adopted in the case of the permanent settlement of the zamindaris in this presidency, but declined to restore the forests resumed. The Rani died in 1875, on which the annual allowance of Rs. 4,428 sanctioned for her life on account of resumption of forests, &c., was discontinued, and the estate is now under the management of her son-in-law on behalf of her daughter's son, Parthasaradhi Apparow, to whom she had transferred it during her lifetime. The peshkash now actually paid on the estate is Rupees 16,697-8-0 as shown in the margin.

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount fixed at the settlement ... ... ... ... | 17,450 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct assessment remitted on account of lands taken up for Government works ... | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| Deduct assessment suspended during the lifetime of certain agraharamdars ... | 739 | 0 | 0 |
| | 752 | 8 | 0 |
| Remainder ... | 16,697 | 8 | 0 |

Paragraph 32.

3. Mr. Foster considers that the assessments on which the peshkash was calculated in 1867 were arbitrary, and that a fresh survey is absolutely necessary for a thorough revision, which he thinks ought to take place at the end of the current settlement which expires in 1887. In the mean time he considers that some immediate relief is needed in the case of thirteen inferior estates in the zamindari, and accordingly recommends a reduction of the peshkash by Rs. 1,775. He also submits certain proposals for the administration of the forest lands and abkári revenue which will be noticed further on.

Paragraphs 10, 49, 51.

4. The Board are of opinion that a settlement which is (under the instructions of the Government of India) to be in force for thirty years can be immediately carried out on the existing data. It is no doubt true that the assessments charged at the settlement in 1867 were not fixed on scientific principles, but they have not been complained of as being excessive, and as these rates have been enforced only on lands known and recorded as "Mirassi," which amount to less than half of the entire area cultivated in the two taluks, and as on the remainder the proprietors have the right to charge such rates as they please, there does not appear to be any insuperable obstacle to carrying out the contemplated settlement at once.

5. There are several minor estates in the zamindari, the most important of which is Rékapalle. This estate was originally leased out in 1574 by the then Zamindar Ashwarow to the Korukonda family, who held it as inferior proprietors till 1814, when the holder having been murdered by his Diwans (four brothers) the estate passed to them and was held by them till 1857, when the then holder was made to give one-half of the taluk to one Venkatram Narsaya, son of the youngest brother, but as the latter misconducted himself, his moiety was annexed to the zamindari and made over to the superior proprietor in 1862 by the Central Provinces Administration. The other half continues to be held by the Diwan's family, who have, however, alienated a few villages of the estate to strangers. The other minor estates are either small villages originally founded by the exertions of certain heads of villages without assistance from the Zamindars, or inam villages granted for the benefit of individuals either rent free or subject to a quit-rent. All these estates were treated and recorded in the settlement of 1867 as inferior estates, the holders being made liable to pay the superior proprietor the peshkash charged on the estates, *plus* a malikhana allowance of about 10 per cent. of the peshkash in recognition of his superior rights. Mr. Foster considers that the settlement should be made separately with the holder of each minor estate including agraharams without, however, affecting the rights of the superior proprietor either in regard to the malikhana allowance payable to him or his reversionary right in future. He proposes to deduct the malikhana allowance due to the superior proprietor from his peshkash and add it to that payable by the

Paragraph 4.

Paragraphs 27—29.

Paragraphs 54, 55.

inferior proprietors. The superior proprietor objects to this mode of settlement, and the Board consider that if the superior proprietor's reversionary right is to be recognized, it would be inconvenient to enter into a separate settlement with each estate. They are of opinion that the agraharams, which are inams granted by the Zamindars, should be excluded from the settlement as has generally been done in the permanent settlements throughout the presidency and disposed of by the Inam Commissioner under the rules applicable to inams in this presidency—a concession which the agraharamdars solicit. Although the Agraharams have been charged with peshkash in the settlement of 1867, still the whole amount is not realized. Only a portion is now collected, and the remainder is leviable after the death of the present holders; it will be for the Inam Commissioner to decide whether the inams should be treated as life-grants or as hereditary inams. In regard to petty estates founded by heads of villages, the Board do not think there is any reason for treating them as independent zamindari estates. The settlement must be made with the Zamindar, but subject to the condition that he shall not collect more than the peshkash which may be fixed, he however having the right to resume the villages if the dues are not punctually paid. The only inferior estate which deserves consideration is Rékapalle. Captain Glasfurd, who conducted the settlement in 1867, observed that, although the inferior proprietor of Rékapalle was clearly subordinate to the Zamindars of Bhadráchalam, yet he has frequently set at naught the authority exercised over him by the latter, and that at no very remote period, by taking up arms against them and fighting on several occasions. He adds that "previously the superior proprietor had never been able to obtain any accounts from Rékapalle, and, although the year previous to the cession the Zamindar of Bhadráchalam had partitioned the estate, yet it is doubtful whether the arrangement would have held good, had not the taluk been ceded to the British Government." Under these circumstances, the Board are of opinion that this estate may be treated as independent and a separate settlement made with it. The proprietor seems to possess the power of alienating his lands as he pleases, and with this power it is hardly likely that an occasion for the reversion of the estate to the superior proprietor will ever arise. The malikhana allowance, the nature of which will be fully explained hereafter, will be added to the peshkash of the Rékapalle proprietor and deducted from that of the superior proprietor.

*Vide* paragraph 91, Collector's letter, embodied in G.O., dated 17th July 1875, No. 1074.

6. The total area of the two taluks is 873 square miles, but a large portion of it consists of forest, which, as already remarked, has been resumed by Government. The population is sparse, being only 36 to the square mile, or 32,000 in all. The principal rivers which flow through the taluks or along their boundaries are the Godávari, Sabari, Sukleru and Sileru, but they do not appear to be utilized for irrigation. There appear to be but few tanks, and almost the whole of the cultivation is dependent on the falling rains.

Paragraph 75 of Captain Glasfurd's report.

7. The subjoined statement shows the total area allowed to the Zamindar after resuming the forest and the area cultivated in 1867, compared with the cultivation during the last ten years. The average area cultivated during that period is about 4,000 acres more than the land actually cultivated in 1867, but the revenue realized is slightly less than the rental assumed for the purposes of the settlement made in 1867. The area of land still remaining waste, which is about 48,000 acres, appears to be mostly jungle fit for pasturage but not for cultivation; however this may be, it does not seem necessary to take as assets more than the revenue actually realized within the last ten years, as the forest have all been resumed and the resources of the Zamindars have thereby been considerably restricted:—

-12-

| Name of the Estate. | AREA ALLOWED AT THE SETTLEMENT OF 1867 AND THE RENT TAKEN AS ASSETS FOR CALCULATING PESHKASH. | | | | | | | | Area cultivated on the average of 10 years ending Fasli 1289. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Land actually cultivated in 1867. | | Land cultivated before, but waste in 1867. | | Waste land allowed at the time of Settlement. | Land in the bed of the river. | Total area allowed. | Total rental assumed in 1867. | | |
| | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | | | | | Area. | Assessment. |
| | | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | | | | RS. A. P. | | RS. |
| 1. Bhadráchalam .. .. .. | 9,209 3 1 | 10,288 9 0 | 2,288 1 8 | 2,363 2 0 | 20,785 0 0 | 6,948 0 30 | 39,231 0 39 | 12,651 11 0 | 11,246 | 12,118 |
| 2. Rékapalle .. .. .. .. | 5,502 0 12 | 6,479 14 0 | 789 2 30 | 703 0 0 | 11,438 0 0 | 1,897 2 18 | 19,627 1 20 | 7,182 14 0 | 5,854 | 6,347 |
| 3. Tripurapentavuda .. .. .. | 991 2 17 | 1,497 2 0 | 504 3 7 | 542 13 0 | 2,619 0 0 | 993 3 14 | 5,109 0 38 | 2,039 15 0 | 1,496 | 1,879 |
| 4. Nandigáma .. .. .. | 1,253 1 38 | 1,817 8 0 | 223 1 33 | 302 4 0 | 2,203 0 0 | 879 2 30 | 4,564 2 21 | 2,119 12 0 | 1,436 | 1,883 |
| 5. Marrigudem .. .. .. | 18 0 10 | 24 0 0 | .. | .. | 30 0 0 | .. | 48 0 10 | 24 0 0 | 15 | 12 |
| 6. Pragalapalli .. .. .. | .. | .. | 50 0 0 | 40 0 0 | 102 0 0 | .. | 152 0 0 | 40 0 0 | 58 | 124 |
| 7. Chintalagudem .. .. .. | 125 2 2 | 220 8 0 | 15 1 12 | 15 0 0 | 162 0 0 | 334 2 33 | 637 2 7 | 235 8 0 | 135 | 199 |
| 8. Kolanugudem .. .. .. | 8 0 9 | 24 0 0 | .. | .. | 25 0 0 | 28 2 0 | 61 2 9 | 24 0 0 | 19 | 43 |
| 9. Seetarampuram .. .. .. | 7 2 0 | 12 0 0 | 43 0 13 | 56 0 0 | 47 0 0 | 74 1 20 | 171 3 33 | 68 0 0 | 52 | 116 |
| 10. Tekubaka .. .. .. .. | 83 2 23 | 117 0 0 | 36 1 27 | 35 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 233 1 25 | 478 1 35 | 152 0 0 | 153 | 273 |
| 11. Lellavoya .. .. .. .. | 97 3 14 | 111 0 0 | 20 1 29 | 20 8 0 | 82 0 0 | 208 1 39 | 408 3 2 | 131 8 0 | 129 | 161 |
| 12. Royanipeta .. .. .. .. | 425 0 32 | 697 12 0 | 64 2 10 | 61 4 0 | 708 0 0 | 241 1 28 | 1,439 0 30 | 759 0 0 | 439 | 710 |
| 13. Venkatayapalem .. .. | 37 0 34 | 21 0 0 | .. | .. | 80 0 0 | .. | 117 0 34 | 21 0 0 | 49 | 54 |
| 14. Narasingapeta .. .. .. | 59 0 37 | 32 0 0 | 60 0 4 | 43 6 0 | 265 0 0 | .. | 384 1 1 | 75 6 0 | 53 | 52 |
| 15. Marrigudem .. .. .. | 399 0 20 | 190 0 0 | 192 3 25 | 89 0 0 | 1,289 0 0 | .. | 1,881 0 5 | 279 0 0 | 340 | 159 |
| 16. Chedalavada .. .. .. | 311 2 35 | 124 8 0 | 109 0 25 | 89 4 0 | 649 0 0 | .. | 1,069 3 20 | 213 12 0 | 295 | 125 |
| 17. Yeduguralapalli .. .. .. | 121 0 19 | 61 10 0 | 60 3 1 | 41 12 0 | 422 0 0 | .. | 603 3 20 | 103 6 0 | 166 | 56 |
| Total .. | 18,651 0 23 | 21,718 7 0 | 4,463 3 24 | 4,402 5 0 | 41,031 0 0 | 11,840 0 37 | 75,986 1 4 | 26,120 12 0 | 21,935 | 24,311 |
| Total of Agraharams .. | 2,897 3 5 | 3,783 15 0 | 629 2 19 | 792 6 0 | 6,424 0 0 | 4,913 0 11 | 14,864 1 35 | 4,576 5 0 | 3,455 | 4,894 |
| Grand Total .. | 21,548 3 28 | 25,502 6 0 | 5,093 2 3 | 5,194 11 0 | 47,455 0 0 | 16,753 1 8 | 90,850 2 39 | 30,697 1 0 | 25,390 | 29,205 |

8. Taking the collections of the last ten years as the normal revenue, and deducting therefrom the salaries of village establishments as fixed at the settlement of 1867, the net assets of the whole zamindari, exclusive of agraharams, amounts to Rs. 20,314 and the peshkash at two-thirds of the same to Rs. 13,543 against Rs. 15,250 charged at the settlement as shown below :—

| Name of the Taluk. | Name of the Estate. | Name of the Proprietor. | Average collections of ten years ending Fasli 1289. | Deduct salaries of village servants as fixed at the Settlement of 1867. | Remainder. | Two-thirds of the remainder. | Peshkash fixed at the Settlement of 1867. | Peshkash now actually paid. | Peshkash recommended by the Collector. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. A. P. | RS. |
| Bhadráchalam. | Bhadráchalam *cum* Marrigudem. | Superior proprietor Sri Rajah Parthasaradhi Apparow Bahadur, Zamindar *va* Munsubdar .. .. | 12,118 | 1,843 | 10,275 | 6,850 | 7,324 | .. | 7,324 |
| | Tripurapentavuda. | Inferior proprietor Arcot Ramanuja Moodelliar .. .. | 1,879 | 381 | 1,498 | 999 | 1,226 | .. | 999 |
| | Murrigudem .. | Do. Kovvuri Sundararamiah .. .. | 12 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 12 | .. | 7½ |
| | Pragalapalli .. | Do. Vanam Ramdoss Puntulu .. .. | 124 | 17 | 107 | 71 | 20 | .. | 20 |
| | Chintalagudem .. | Superior proprietor Rajah Parthasaradhi Apparow Bahadur, Zamindar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ; Inferior proprietor Judurty Pappayya Patrari .. .. | 199 | 34 | 165 | 110 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| | Kolanugudem .. | Superior proprietor Rajah Parthasaradhi Apparow Bahadur, Zamindar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 43 | 13 | 30 | 20 | 12 | .. | 12 |
| | Seetarampuram. | Superior proprietor Rajah Parthasaradhi Apparow Bahadur, Zamindar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ; Inferior proprietor Tungutury Subbamma .. .. | 116 | 8 | 108 | 72 | 39 | .. | 39 |
| | Tekubaka .. | Do. Visvajala Kristnyya .. .. .. | 273 | 32 | 241 | 160 | 92 | .. | 92 |
| | Lellavoya .. | Do. (1) Kalvakolanu Ramiah, (2) Kalvakolanu Somia .. .. .. | 161 | 40 | 121 | 81 | 80 | .. | 80 |
| | Royanipeta .. | Do. (1) Shamir Venkataramarow and Muru Lakshminarasimharao .. | 710 | 251 | 459 | 306 | 500 | .. | 306 |
| | Venkatayapalem .. | Do. Dhurba Kumariah .. .. .. | 54 | 6 | 48 | 32 | 14 | .. | 14 |
| | Narasingapeta .. | Superior proprietor Pappu Narasimha Charry, Ramanuja Charry, Krishnama Charry, and Ramadugula Ramyyah. | 52 | 6 | 46 | 31 | 38 | .. | 31 |
| | Marrigudem .. | Inferior proprietor Khonla Bheema Reddi .. .. .. | 159 | 7 | 152 | 102 | 158 | .. | 102 |
| | Chedalavada .. | Superior proprietor purchased .. .. .. .. | 125 | 8 | 117 | 78 | 180 | .. | 79 |
| | Yeduguralapalli. | Do. Rajah Parthasaradhi Apparow Bahadur, Zamindar .. .. .. ; Inferior proprietor Chavalam Pasana .. .. .. | 56 | 8 | 48 | 32 | 45 | .. | 33 |
| | | Total .. | 16,081 | 2,655 | 13,426 | 8,951 | 9,840 | .. | 9,238½ |
| Rékapalle .. | Rékapalle .. .. | Inferior proprietor Sri Rajah Surrireddi Venkata Ramachendryyah Garu .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6,347 | 778 | 5,569 | 3,713 | 4,222 | .. | 3,713 |
| | Nandigáma .. | Inferior proprietor (1) Dummarazu Subbramaniem, (2) Dummarazu Nagabhushana Row, and (3) Dummarazu Basavarazu .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,883 | 564 | 1,319 | 879 | 1,188 | .. | 880 |
| | | Total of the Estates in Rékapalle Taluk .. | 8,230 | 1,342 | 6,888 | 4,592 | 5,410 | .. | 4,593 |
| | | Total of the Estates in the two Taluks .. | 24,311 | 3,997 | 20,314 | 13,543 | 15,250 | 15,246 8 0 | 13,831½ |
| | | Total of the Agraharams, do. .. | 4,894 | 717 | 4,177 | 2,785 | 2,200 | 1,451 0 0 | 1,843½ |
| | | Grand Total .. | 29,205 | 4,714 | 24,491 | 16,328 | 17,450 | 16,697 8 0 | 15,675 |

of Rs. 1,180 and the peshkash be fixed at Rs. 5,000 instead of at Rs. 6,180. This will reduce the peshkash of the whole zamindari, excluding agraharams, from Rs. 15,250, the sum now paid, to Rs. 12,363.

13. Besides the peshkash the Zamindars now pay from their profits the cesses noted in the margin, which the Collector proposes to abolish, the land-cess under the Local Funds Act at 8 pies per rupee of the revenue derived by the Zamindars, which will realize an equivalent to the sums proposed to be given up, being substituted therefor. The Board support the Collector's recommendation. The abkári will, of course, be reserved as usual, and there is no revenue under Customs or Salt.

| | Rate on the peshkash. | Amount now paid. |
|---|---|---|
| | PER CENT. | RS. |
| * Road Fund ... ... | 2 | 358 |
| School do. ... ... | 2 | 358 |
| Dâk do. ... ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 |
| Total ... | | 816 |

14. The following are the conditions on which the zamindari is now held as recorded in the deeds of settlement of which translations are furnished. These conditions may generally be retained; the Board will notice below any points in which alteration may seem desirable :—

Enclosure No. 2 to Collector's letter, Article III.

(1.) The peshkash is to be paid by the superior proprietor in two instalments, *i.e.*, half on the 15th January and half on the 15th April.

(2.) The inferior proprietors are bound to pay their dues to the superior proprietor in two instalments a month prior to the above-mentioned dates.

(3.) The salaries of village servants are to be paid by the proprietors from their net income and not to be charged on the ryots.

Enclosure No. 2 to Collector's letter, Article III.

(4.) The Road Fund, School Fund, and Dâk Fund are also to be paid by the proprietors from their revenue. If these funds are abolished and the land-cess imposed under the Local Funds Act as proposed by the Board, the tax will fall partly on the Zamindar and partly on the ryots (*vide* Section 47, Act IV of 1871).

Enclosure No. 1, Collector's letter, paragraph 22.

(5.) In the settlement of 1867 certain ryots were registered as possessing full hereditary rights, or *Pura Mirassi*, some as possessing conditional rights or *Sharate Mirassi*, and some as *Gair Mirassi*, or as possessing no hereditary rights. The assessment on lands held by ryots of the first class is not to be raised during the currency of the settlement, and the ryots are at liberty to alienate their property as they please on paying one year's assessment to the proprietor. But before doing so they are to give to the proprietor the option of purchasing the land for a sum equal to five years' assessment, *plus* any money laid out on the land by the holders. The second class of ryots, who are, however, very few in number, appear to possess the same rights as those of the first class, except that their assessments may be increased by the proprietor in case of emergency. The third class of ryots are tenants-at-will, but they are not to be ousted until after the year closes and without a notice through the tahsildar. When land passes from a ryot of the first class to one of the third class, the land is treated as belonging to the third class. The Board see no objection to any of these conditions except that, in the case of the Sharate Mirassi ryots the Zamindar's right to raise the assessment in cases of emergency should not be recognized; these holders may be treated like the Pura Mirassi ryots. The Sharate Mirassi ryots are stated not to be numerous, and the change is not likely to affect the interests of the Zamindar seriously, whilst the greater stability of tenure will increase the value of the land; for the same reason the Board are of opinion that mirassi lands when alienated should not be treated as non-mirassi; the tenure of the land should remain unchanged.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.
Paragraph 25, Collector's letter.
Article IX, Enclosure 3.
Paragraphs 23—25, Collector's letter.

Paragraph 25.

(6.) The office of patwari or curnam is hereditary, but he is liable to be dismissed by the proprietor, subject to the approval of the Collector. This condition may be retained, though under the law applicable to the non-scheduled districts of this presidency the curnam in permanently-settled estates cannot be dismissed except by order of a civil court.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(7.) Village kotwals are not to be dismissed without the sanction of the Collector. The right of nomination vests apparently in the proprietor. The services rendered by the kotwal are not detailed, but they are stated to be of a police nature.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(8.) The other village servants, *i.e.*, purohit, chuckler, and barber, are to be retained or not at the pleasure of the proprietors.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(9.) Palmyra trees in the estates are to be rented out by the proprietors on behalf of Government, two-thirds of the revenue being taken by them and the remaining one-third credited to Government. The amount realized is not known, but the Board think the Government might waive their right to this small item of revenue. The proprietor is not allowed to cut and appropriate to his own use teak and some other classes of trees in the jungles or waste land allotted to him without the permission of the tahsildar, unless the trees show signs of decay. The Collector thinks that even the power of cutting trees when they decay should be withdrawn from the Zamindar, as otherwise parties interested might promote the decay of trees. The Board certainly think that the proprietors should be allowed to deal with their waste land as they please like all the other Zamindars in this presidency.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

Collector's letter, paragraph 60.

(10.) Unclaimed houses are to be the property of the proprietors.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(11.) Proprietors have the right to the produce of vippa, mango, and tamarind trees in the unoccupied waste lands; their rights might be extended to all trees on waste lands.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(12.) In the event of the lands on the banks of the Godávari being submerged or washed away by the river, proprietors are to remit the assessment of such lands to the ryots, additional assessment being demanded when there are accretions.

(13.) Proprietors have the right to grow crops on the sandy land below the river bank. The Collector observes that this condition is opposed to G.O., dated 30th December 1878, No. 671, Political Department, in which it was observed that, under the treaty, the Nizam ceded only certain taluks lying on the left bank of the river, which cannot include any lands in the bed of the river. The Board do not think that it was intended that the ryots of the villages in the ceded taluks should be deprived of their vested rights in the bed of the river. Should the Government, however, consider otherwise, the Collector will be requested to report the revenue realized from these lands, on which peshkash has now been calculated, in view to the necessary deduction being made from the amount of the peshkash proposed.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(14.) If more than one-fourth of a village is submerged and loss ensues, the proprietors are entitled to remission from Government. This condition seems to be unnecessary in the settlement of large tracts for fixed periods.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(15.) If accretions exceed one-fourth, the Government are to be entitled to the excess. This condition may also be omitted. There seems no reason why the general law on the subject of accretions should not be followed.

Article IV, Enclosure 2.

(16.) Ryots are to be allowed to graze their cattle in, and obtain thatch for their houses, timber for agricultural purposes, and firewood from, village jungles

Article III, Enclosure 3.

and unoccupied lands free of tax; the proprietors may allow others to do the same on such terms as they please. The Board think that so long as it is competent to proprietors to allow strangers to use the waste lands, the rights of the resident ryots are likely to be infringed. A condition should be introduced that strangers will not be allowed to use the waste lands without the consent of the resident ryots, or that land equal to 50 per cent. of the holdings must be left for the use of the ryots, the remainder being held at the disposal of the proprietors at their discretion.

Article IV, Enclosure 3.

(17.) No one is to fell a tree within the limits of the village without the sanction of the proprietor, but in the case of lands usually enjoyed, proprietors are bound to grant permission without charge. The Board consider that the previous permission of the proprietor for felling trees is unnecessary, and they think that every individual should be allowed to fell the trees standing on his own land without any such permission. Trees on unoccupied lands may be left at the disposal of the proprietors.

Article IV, Enclosure 3.

(18.) Persons who have planted trees prior to 1867 are to have the right to the use of the produce, and they are to be allowed also to fell the trees if they have hitherto enjoyed the right.

(19.) Holders of lands planting trees after 1867 are to have no right to the trees when they relinquish the land.

Article V, Enclosure 3.

(20.) Ryots are to be at liberty to sink and construct wells in their lands without prejudice to the neighbouring lands.

(21.) Ryots sinking wells without any previous arrangements with the proprietor are to have no right to them when they relinquish their lands.

Article VI, Enclosure 3.

(22.) No rent is to be demanded on lands within the village-site.

Article VI, Enclosure 3.

(23.) Proprietors are to grant lands for building purposes within the village-site and permit occupation of vacant houses free of charge, but if a house is built on arable lands the loss of revenue is to be made good by the person building the house. The last condition is rather vague. It may be ruled that the person who builds on arable lands is liable to pay the rent which he would have to pay if the land had been occupied for cultivation unless he otherwise arranges with the proprietor.

Article VI, Enclosure 3.

(24.) No assessment is to be charged on lands adjoining houses within the village-sites cultivated with garden crops such as tobacco and maize.

Article VII, Enclosure 3.

(25.) People are to be at liberty to appropriate to their own use rubbish and the like lying on public ways or public waste of the village, but the rubbish on lands where travellers generally halt is to belong to the proprietors, to be disposed of at their pleasure. Rubbish lying on arable lands within private enclosures or on holdings is to belong to the person owning the land.

Article VIII, Enclosure 3.

(26.) Animals dying within the limits of the village are the perquisite of the kotwal and chucklers, provided the hides are to belong to the kotwal exclusively.

Article X, Enclosure 3.
Paragraph 40, Collector's letter.

(27.) In the case of inferior estates held by more than one person, one is to be appointed lumbardar to be responsible for the public revenue, and he is to take 5 per cent. of the Government revenue of the village as remuneration for his services. When he dies, he is to be succeeded by one of his sons, if he has any, subject to the approval of a competent authority (evidently the Collector). If the son, however, is of tender age or incompetent, a guardian or gumastah may be appointed to do his duties. If a lumbardar dies without male issue, the local officer is to appoint a competent person from the family; if the lumbardar neglects his duties, the Collector may, on the representation of the proprietors, dismiss him. The Board are of opinion that the management of the estates may be left to the proprietors, and the system of appointing lumbardars, which does not prevail in this presidency, may be done away with.

Article XI, Enclosure 3.

(28.) Inam lands held by village servants are to be continued.

Article XII, Enclosure 3.

(29.) Government have the right to stones in quarries and to other articles dug out of the earth, and their right to quarry wherever they please is recognized. Such a right has not been reserved in the case of zamindaris in this presidency generally, but the condition seems necessary under recent orders of Government, which require that the rights of the State in minerals should always be reserved in future resettlements of temporarily-settled estates (*vide* G.O., dated 28th January 1880, No. 104).

Article XIII.

(30.) Proprietors are bound to keep a gumastah on their property if they are non-resident, to conduct themselves in accordance with the wishes of the authorities, and to render any service required concerning their property. This condition is vague and unnecessary; clauses 8 and 10 of the form of permanent sanads should be inserted in the sanad to be issued.

Article XIII, Enclosure 3.

(31.) If any of the conditions are violated, the proprietary right is liable to attachment by Government.

15. With the exceptions noticed above, the Board have no objection to any of the existing conditions, but it is a question whether it is necessary to enumerate them in the sanads granted; it would appear sufficient to issue a sanad in the usual form with such modifications as are required to suit a temporary settlement, leaving questions of private rights to be settled by the agency courts. It may be, however, that the enumeration of the conditions will be useful and likely to prevent disputes.

16. The Board will now notice the proposals of the Collector regarding the management of the resumed forests and villages situated within them and other matters dealt with in the report.

Paragraph 57.

17. The Collector states that the work of collecting Government dues from the Government villages scattered throughout the forests is much more troublesome than collection in the open country, and he thinks that the existing number of patwaris or curnams is insufficient and that they require assistance. Each village has not a curnam of its own as is generally the case in this presidency, but a single curnam has charge of several villages. The Collector states that he would like to give to each curnam having twenty villages or less one servant on Rs. 4 and to each curnam having more than twenty villages two servants at the same rate of salary to assist him in carrying messages to the several villages under his charge, &c., but as this would cost Rs. 1,000, he would for the present be satisfied if a servant be given to curnams having more than twenty villages under their charge. He does not estimate the cost of the proposal, and the total revenue of the jungle villages appears to be only Rs. 568 a-year. The Collector should furnish further information on this point.

Paragraph 58, clause 2.

18. Two individuals, named Yeleswarapu Subbramania Sastrulu and Kachapeswara Sastrulu claim one of the resumed forest villages as inam. The Board decided that though the forest villages have been resumed, there is nothing to bar reconsideration of claims put forward to jungle villages, but the Collector states that the claimants failed to appear before him at Wadigudem as directed by him, and that their claim should not be entertained as all the hill villages, of which this is one, were resumed. He adds that if the village is to be settled as inam, it will have to be surveyed. The Board do not think the claim should be rejected without inquiry. A notice should be issued to the parties that if they do not appear and establish their claim within one year, it will be finally rejected. If they appear their claim should be investigated and a report forwarded to Government through the Inam Commissioner for orders.

Paragraph 58, clause 3.

19. In their Order, dated 11th March 1880, No. 310, Government directed that an area not less than eight times the extent under occupation during recent years

9. The Board have entered the estates as given in the Collector's statements, but it is not clear whether the villages alienated by the proprietors are shown in the above as separate estates, or whether they are included in those to which they originally belonged. The information is not, however, necessary for the decision of the principle on which the settlement is to be made, and can be obtained when the settlement is actually carried out. If the peshkash is to be charged as proposed by the Board, the amount payable by the estates noted in the margin will be in excess of that now paid by Rs. 190. This increase cannot be collected during the currency of the settlement of 1867, but the amount is small, and, in consideration of the more favorable terms now proposed, the Zamindar will probably be willing to forego the collection of the enhanced peshkash from the inferior proprietors till the expiry of the term of the current settlement.

| Estates. | Peshkash to be paid. | Peshkash now paid. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Pragalapalli ... ... | 72 | 20 |
| Chintalagudem ... | 110 | 100 |
| Kolanugudem ... | 20 | 12 |
| Seetarampuram ... | 72 | 39 |
| Tekubaka ... ... | 160 | 92 |
| Lellavoya .. ... | 81 | 80 |
| Venkatayapalem ... | 32 | 14 |
| Total ... | 547 | 357 |

10. As regards the malikhana payable by the inferior proprietors to the superior proprietor, the amount was fixed in 1867 at various rates on no apparent principle. The amount paid by each inferior proprietor, prior to the settlement of 1867, is not known, and it appears to have fluctuated from time to time. The malikhana fixed in 1867 was apparently intended to be paid by the inferior proprietors from their profits derived from the waste lands allotted to each village on which no peshkash was charged. The area of waste allowed in each case and the malikhana fixed in 1867 are shown below:—

Paragraphs 27—30.

| Name of the Estate. | Peshkash fixed at the settlement. | Waste allowed. | MALIKHANA. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rate on the peshkash. | Amount. |
| | RS. | RS. | PER CENT. | RS. A. P. |
| 1. Bhadráchalam *cum* Marrigudem .. | 7,324 | 20,785 | ... | ... |
| 2. Rékapalle ... ... ... | 4,222 | 11,438 | 10 | 422 1 6 |
| 3. Tripurapentavuda ... ... | 1,226 | 2,619 | 15 | 183 10 0 |
| 4. Venkatanarasimhapuram ... ... | 12 | 30 | 17 | 2 0 0 |
| 5. Pragalapalli ... ... ... ... | 20 | 102 | 15 | 3 0 0 |
| 6. Chintalagudem ... ... ... ... | 100 | 162 | 20 | 20 0 0 |
| 7. Kolanugudem ... ... ... ... | 12 | 25 | 13 | 1 8 0 |
| 8. Seetarampuram ... ... ... ... | 39 | 47 | 20 | 7 12 0 |
| 9. Tekubaka ... ... ... ... | 92 | 125 | 10 | 9 3 6 |
| 10. Lellavoya ... ... ... ... | 80 | 82 | 40 | 32 0 0 |
| 11. Royanipeta ... ... ... ... | 500 | 708 | 20 | 100 0 0 |
| 12. Venkatayapalem ... ... ... ... | 14 | 80 | 14 | 2 0 0 |
| 13. Narasingapeta ... ... ... ... | 38 | 265 | 15 | 5 12 0 |
| 14. Tulugonda ... ... ... ... | 180 | 649 | 15 | 27 0 0 |
| 15. Chedalavada ... ... ... ... | 158 | 1,289 | 15 | 23 12 0 |
| 16. Yeduguralapalli ... ... ... ... | 45 | 422 | 16 | 6 14 0 |
| 17. Nandigáma ... ... ... ... | 1,188 | 2,203 | 10 | 121 4 0 |
| Total ... | 15,250 | 41,031 | 6 | 967 13 0 |

| Name of the Agraharams. | Peshkash fixed at the settlement. | Waste allowed. | Malikhana. Rate on the peshkash. | Malikhana. Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | PER CENT. | RS. A. P. |
| 1. Kunavaram ... ... ... ... | 506 | 151 | 3 | 12 10 0 |
| 2. Kotarugummam ... ... ... ... | 15 | 156 (2 and 3) | 15 | 2 4 0 |
| 3. Venkanagudem ... ... ... ... | 33 | | 2 | 0 12 0 |
| 4. Regupalli ... ... ... ... | 35 | 96 | 15 | 5 4 0 |
| 5. Madimeru ... ... ... ... | 20 | 38 | 20 | 4 0 0 |
| 6. Singavaram ... ... ... ... | 66 | 1,231 | 3 | 2 2 0 |
| 7. Seetampeta ... ... ... ... | 35 | 34 | 5 | 1 12 0 |
| 8. Dantimum ... ... ... ... | 90 | 119 | 1 | 1 4 0 |
| 9. Nadikudi ... ... ... ... ... | 120 | 804 | 4 | 2 12 0 |
| 10. Kesavapatnam ... ... ... ... | 48 | 296 | 1 | 0 10 0 |
| 11. Etapaka ... ... ... ... ... | 387 | 774 | 12 | 48 6 0 |
| 12. Gundala ... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 1,091 (12 and 13) | $\frac{1}{5}$ | 7 8 0 |
| 13. Pinapalli ... ... ... ... ... | 110 | | | |
| 14. Gongolu ... ... ... ... ... | 46 | 319 | 4 | 1 10 0 |
| 15. Devarapalle ... ... ... ... | 210 | 326 | ... | ... |
| 16. Gogubaka ... ... ... ... | 100 | 350 | 3 | 3 4 0 |
| 17. Kondrazupeta ... ... ... ... | 13 | 77 | 15 | 2 0 0 |
| 18. Chokkanapalli ... ... ... ... | 90 | 370 (18 and 19) | $\frac{23}{74}$ | 19 5 0 |
| 19. Sriramagiri ... ... ... ... | 116 | | | |
| 20. Kumaraswamigudem ... ... ... | 69 | 62 | 10 | 7 0 0 |
| 21. Burravemula ... ... ... ... | 51 | 130 | 20 | 10 4 0 |
| Total ... | 2,200 | 6,424 | 6 | 132 11 0 |
| Total of the Estates ... | 15,250 | 41,031 | 6 | 967 13 0 |
| Grand Total ... | 17,450 | 47,455 | 6 | 1,100 8 0 |

11. It will be seen from the above that the malikhana settled in 1867 is not in any fixed proportion either to the waste allowed or the peshkash charged. The Board are of opinion that the malikhana should be fixed at 10 per cent. of the peshkash all round, except on the agraharams, which will be separately disposed of. The effect of this will be as follows :—

| — | Peshkash. | | Add Malikhana. | | Deduct Malikhana. | | Total Peshkash payable. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present. | Proposed. | Present. | Proposed. | Present. | Proposed. | Present. | Proposed. |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. A. P. | RS. | RS. A. P. | RS. | RS. A. P. | RS. |
| Superior proprietor .. .. | 7,324 | 6,850 | .. | .. | 967 12 0 | 670 | 6,356 4 0 | 6,180 |
| Inferior proprietor .. .. | 7,926 | 6,693 | 967 12 0 | 670 | .. | .. | 8,893 12 0 | 7,363 |
| Total .. | 15,250 | 13,543 | 967 12 0 | 670 | 967 12 0 | 670 | 13,250 0 0 | 13,543 |
| Total of Agraharams .. | 2,200 | .. | 132 11 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total .. | 17,450 | 13,543 | 1,100 7 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

12. Though the effect of the settlement now proposed is a reduction of peshkash by Rs. 1,707, still the superior proprietor's gain is only Rs. 44.* Considering the large extent of forests resumed, on account of which and for the resumption of abkári the late Rani was allowed a compensation of Rs. 4,428, which has since been withdrawn, the Board recommend that the superior proprietor be allowed a reduction

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| * Difference between the present and proposed peshkash ... ... | 474 |
| Deduct loss in malikhana ... ... | 430 |
| Remainder ... | 44 |

Revenue will be so good as to obtain the necessary instructions from Government for the revision of the settlement.

2. No orders appear to have been passed on the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 187, dated 4th February 1881.

3. I am informed that the revision of the settlement in the Sironcha division of the Central Provinces, which was settled at the same time as the Bhadráchalam taluk, has already commenced.

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*Resolution*—dated 26th September 1884, No. 3389.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 187, dated 4th February 1881, on which no orders have yet been passed.

2. It is presumed that any resettlement of the estates will be made on the lines of the settlements made in the case of other zamindaris in the presidency.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Godávari.

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ORDER—dated 29th January 1885, No. 122, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

After a careful consideration of the papers read above which relate to the resettlement of the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks in the Godávari district, His Excellency the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that no immediate measures of relief are called for and that the existing settlement should be allowed to run its course. He considers, however, that the various questions connected with the revision need to be finally settled at once, as the present settlement is to expire by the end of 1886-87. It will be for the Collector to form the new settlement and to submit his report for the orders of Government in due course.

2. The Government of India having decided that the settlement which is to be open to revision after 30 years should take place generally on the terms of the recommendations of the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings * of the 25th July 1877, and that the whole of the forests should be reserved to Government, it only remains now to settle with whom and on what data the settlement should be concluded.

* G.O., 13th January 1879, No. 61.

3. In the current settlement, the superior and inferior proprietors are both recognized, the latter paying to the former for transmission to Government the peshkash assessed on their estates, and also a malikhana or tribute of fixed amount in recognition of his superior rights. The inferior proprietors are of two kinds, muttadars and agraharamdars. Mr. Foster recommends that a separate settlement should be made with all of them without, however, affecting the rights of the superior proprietor either in regard to the malikhana payable to him or his reversionary right in future. He would add the malikhana to the peshkash payable by the inferior proprietors to Government and deduct it from that of the superior proprietor. The Board, for reasons given in paragraph 5 of their Proceedings, dated 4th February 1881, would treat the agraharams as inams and dispose of them under the inam rules, and would settle separately with Rékapalle alone among the inferior proprietors for special reasons assigned.

4. The Government are of opinion that the inferior tenures cannot be abolished in the way proposed, and that the superior proprietor's objection to separate settlement being made with them is just. These tenures are not of recent origin or created at the last settlement, as some of the language in the papers would imply. The amount of the peshkash or the malikhana may be readjusted, but the essential character of the relations between the inferior and superior proprietors ought not to be altered. There appears no difference between the muttas and the agraharams, and the reason for the Board's proposal to treat the latter as inams is not apparent. The peshkash is variable and not an unalterable quit-rent as is the case in inams. The essence of the inam settlement is composition by increased quit-rent for the reversionary right of Government; but here the right belongs to the superior proprietor. In these circumstances, the Government direct that the settlement be concluded with the superior proprietor in respect of all the estates excepting Rékapalle. *There is, in the special circumstances of that estate, sufficient reason for treating it exceptionally and concluding with the proprietor a separate settlement on the same lines as those adopted for Bhadráchalam. The malikhana should, as proposed, be added to his peshkash and deducted from that of the superior proprietor.

5. The Board's proposal that the peshkash should be fixed at two-thirds of the assets in each case and that the malikhana payable by inferior proprietors be determined at 10 per cent. on the peshkash is accepted, but the Government desire that some further inquiry be made as to why varying rates of malikhana were imposed by Captain Glasfurd. The peshkash should be calculated on the assets of the last five years of the current settlement.

6. A question of some importance which arises for consideration in this connection is whether any, and if so what, concession should be made to the superior proprietor in lieu of the remission of Rs. 4,428 made to the late Rani on account of the resumption of forests and abkári. The Board propose (paragraph 12) that Rs. 1,180 should be allowed, and there appears no ground for selecting this sum in particular. If due grounds can be shown for concession to the present proprietor on this account, the Government will consider the case on its merits. The matter should be fully dealt with in the settlement report.

7. It is observed that the proprietors pay the village servants Rs. 4,714, provided for in the settlement of 1867. The Government are of opinion that it is expedient that the potails, patwaris and village watchers should be paid directly by Government and that the present arrangement should continue only as regards the remaining village servants, barbers, astrologers and the like. In calculating the peshkash, the whole sum payable for village service should be deducted from the gross assets before the peshkash is struck; and such portion of the cost of village service as represents the wages of the servants to be paid by Government should be added to the peshkash and collected from the proprietor—to be subsequently paid to the servants under the system of beriz deduction. The Collector should prepare a scheme of village establishment in connection with the settlement report; and until it is received the Government will defer passing orders on the proposals made for village establishment for the non-proprietary portion of the taluk.

8. The Board's recommendations in paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 are approved and may at once be enforced. With regard to the imposition of land-cess proposed in paragraph 13, it has been already settled * that the Local Fund (now Local Boards) Act should not be acted upon in the Godávari scheduled tracts, though it may be legally in force there. The proposal had primary reference to Rampa, but the whole of the agency tracts must be treated alike in this respect. The Board's recommendation is therefore disapproved; but the Government do not see reason to give up the percentage cesses which are now levied for local purposes. They should be continued and thrown into a single fund to be called the Bhadráchalam Local Fund and administered by the Collector.

* Paragraph 5 of letter from the Government of India, dated 4th February 1882, No. 34, Judicial Department, and reply, dated 21st November 1882, No. 1904, Judicial Department.

should be assigned in the Government forests for *podu* cultivation, so as to allow the necessary scope for the hill people to select annually fresh tracts by rotation for cultivation; and again in their Order, dated 10th July 1880, No. 792, they observed that the discontinuance of *podu* cultivation outside the reserved forests has not been sanctioned by Government. The Collector inquires why any area should be allotted for *podu* cultivation if *all* the land outside the reserves is to be available for such cultivation. The Board presume that what the Government mean is, that in forming reserves care should be taken to leave for the purpose an area equal to at least eight times the land now cultivated, but that if more land is available outside the reserves there need be no restriction. The Collector evidently thinks that eight times the cultivated area is insufficient to allow of the necessary rotation—a view which the Board endorse. The Board are of opinion that all land outside the reserves should be open for *podu* cultivation.

Paragraph 58, clause 4.

20. Zamindari ryots grazing their cattle in, and taking their firewood from, the forests resumed by Government are required to pay a pullari tax for the use of the jungles. The charge is made, with two exceptions, in a lump sum for each village with reference to the number of cattle in the village and the estimated quantity of firewood consumed, and the amount so charged is apportioned by the villagers amongst themselves. In the villages of Dumagudem and Bhadráchalam, however, the settlement is made with each individual ryot. This pullari tax is not collected from villages inhabited by hillmen called Koyis, who, however, pay a tax on the ippa flowers they collect in the jungles. Mr. Vanstavern, the Executive Engineer at Dumagudem, complained of the oppressive and arbitrary nature of the pullari tax, and contended that it should rather be collected from the persons who remove the firewood from the jungles for sale and not from every resident of the village. The Collector, however, thinks that the impost is not oppressive, and that it would be inconvenient to levy it from the dealers in firewood instead of from the villagers who purchase and use it. The Government decided that the tax should be continued pending the revision of the settlement. The Board are of opinion that a tax collected at so much per house, as seems to be the present practice, must be very unequal in its incidence, and the fact that zamindari ryots are obliged to resort to Government forests for firewood required for domestic use and for grazing their cattle indicates that the resumption of the forests in 1867 was carried too far and that the requirements of the villagers were not sufficiently considered. However just it may be to impose a charge on the zamindari ryots for the use of the Government forests, still, remembering that the forests up to a very recent period were the property of the Zamindar, the Board think that to charge the zamindari ryots for firewood taken for domestic use or for grazing their cattle in the jungles is a hardship. They recommend that the usual charge at the rates levied in the rest of the district should be made when firewood is cut or timber removed for sale, the villagers being allowed to take their firewood from, and graze their cattle in, all jungles outside the reserves free of charge. The amount of the tax at present levied on this account is only about Rs. 1,000 a-year and may be, the Board think, foregone.

G.O., dated 2nd July 1880, No. 1569.

Paragraph 58, clause 5.

21. The pullari tax is levied also from Brinjaries and others travelling through the forests and halting in them for allowing their cattle to graze in the forests. The right of levying this tax is annually leased out by auction, the renter being bound not to charge more than certain fixed rates. The Collector states that no alteration is needed. The amount realized every year is only about Rs. 80, and the Board think that the practice, which must be oppressive, may be discontinued. A tax is collected from zamindari ryots collecting ippa flowers from the resumed forests; it is collected only in Koya villages. The flower is eaten or sold to the arrack contractor to distil arrack therefrom. There appears to be no fixed rates at which the tax is collected, but the right of levying the tax is annually leased out to the headman of each village, who apportions it among all the villagers generally with reference to the number of men and women in each village capable of collecting the flowers. The

Paragraph 58, clause 6.

annual amount realized is Rs. 259. The Collector thinks that the tax may be retained; but the proceeds are so small and it must necessarily entail so much interference with the people that the Board would give up this item of revenue and merge it in the payment for abkári privileges (*vide* Proceedings, dated 15th January 1881, No. 44, disposing of paragraph 58, clause 11, of the Collector's report).

22. The right of ferrying people across the Godávari, the Sabari, the Sileru, and other streams in the zamindari is leased out by auction annually. In the case of the Godávari, however, the right of taking passengers to the Nizam's side only is leased out. The revenue derived from this source is Rs. 472. The Nizam's officers now claim the right to collect tolls for crossing the river from both sides on the strength of G.O., dated 30th December 1878, No. 671. The matter having been separately referred to Government for orders, does not call for notice here.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with thirteen original enclosures and three petitions.
,, Collector of Godávari.

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READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th August 1881, No. 1589:—

*Read*—the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Government Agent, Godávari, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 8th July 1881, No. 194:—

Referring to paragraph 17 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 187, dated the 4th February 1881, I have the honor to inform you that the number of patwaris in Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks, who have charge of more than twenty villages under each, is five, and the cost of giving one servant to each, at Rs. 4 per mensem according to my proposal, would be Rs. 20 a-month, or Rs. 240 a-year.

2. In connection with this subject, I enclose the Special Assistant Agent's letter, No. 36, dated the 12th April 1881. Mr. Martindale suggests that Government villages forming part of the charges of the present patwaris be separated and formed into six groups of convenient sizes; and that a Government patwari on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem be appointed to each. This proposal has been based on the reason that the present patwaris would be relieved of a great portion of their duties, and that the work both in Government and zamindari villages would be more efficiently done than at present.

3. I cannot support this proposal. My own personal knowledge of the business of these patwaris leads me to think that each of the present patwari has a good hold and check on his present charge and the people living in it. None of them has ever complained that his charge was heavy. Any reduction in the area of the charge of a patwari would, I think, be considered by him as a diminution of his present authority over his charge, which he and his family have been enjoying from time immemorial, and would look on the new patwari as a trespasser on his authority. The present patwaris would as a body try to throw obstacles in the way of the new patwaris discharging their duties and would probably worry them out of their posts, though they were relieved of some amount of work. Under these circumstances, the proposal, I think, would tend rather to impair the efficiency of the service than increase it.

4. In some cases we might divide the charges of the present patwaris, where we could find one of the same family to take charge of the second part, and who would not have to quarrel with the old patwari.

17



ENCLOSURE.

Letter from A. H. T. MARTINDALE, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Cocanada, dated Bhadráchalam, 12th April 1881, No. 36.

In reply to your letter, No. 63, dated 25th March 1881, I have the honor to inform you that the total rent collected on the putta lands of the Government villages, including the land given on cowle puttas for twenty years in this taluk, amounted in Fasli 1290 to Rs. 1,109-6-0. The assessment on the podu cultivation of the same villages aggregated Rs. 252-14-2, total Rs. 1,362-4-2. The collections on the Government putta lands for the ensuing Fasli 1291 are expected to reach Rs. 1,703 and the podu assessment about Rs. 254, total Rs. 1,957, while the liquor tax will amount to between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300. There are altogether 110 non-zamindari or Government villages at present as against 36 in 1868, and besides these, 11 villages have been planted in land of which the free-hold has been absolutely sold.

2. There are five curnams or patwaris with twenty or more than twenty villages under them. The cost of giving each of these a servant at Rs. 4 per month would amount to Rs. 240 per annum. If each of these curnams had two servants at the same rate, and each of the remaining nine curnams one servant, the total yearly cost to Government would be Rs. 912.

3. I would, with deference, suggest as an alternative scheme to furnishing the present patwaris with additional servants (which has certain disadvantages) that the 121 Government villages should be entirely separated from the zamindari villages, and six new patwaris entertained for the work in the former alone. That these 121 villages should be grouped in circles of twenty, each new patwari being obliged to reside in one of the villages in his circle. The salaries of the patwaris might be fixed at Rs. 12 per mensem, involving a total yearly cost to Government of Rs. 864. The duties of the present fourteen patwaris would then be confined entirely to the 181 proprietary villages, and these should, if possible, be so redistributed that no patwari should have more than fifteen villages under him, in one of which he should invariably reside.

4. The principal advantages of such a scheme would be—

(1.) That the present fourteen patwaris, who are entirely remunerated by the proprietors, would be able to devote their whole attention to the proprietary villages, in which lies their proper work, and they would be released from extra duties for which they get no pay.

(2.) That the work in the Government villages, which is at present either not done at all, or only half done, would in future be thoroughly and efficiently carried out.

(3.) That we should have accurate information as regards the Government villages which are yearly increasing in numbers, size, and importance, and which have hitherto from their insignificance received comparatively little attention.

5. The revenue would at first be a little more than double the additional outlay, but it is anticipated that the collections will be considerably increased in the next few years.

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*Resolution*—dated 4th August 1881, No. 1589.

The Collector's letter is in reply to paragraph 17 of the Proceedings quoted, which refer to paragraph 57 of the Collector's report embodied therein. The Board accept the Collector's objection to the Special Assistant's proposals for the present at any rate, because it does not appear that any inconvenience has as yet been experienced from the existing state of things. It will be time enough when the necessity arises to introduce some such division as that suggested by the Special Assistant.

2. In paragraph 57 of his former letter the Collector only supposes that the collection of revenue is a matter of some difficulty, but he does not say that difficulty has been actually experienced. In his present letter he says no complaints have been made to him by the patwaris that their charges are too heavy. That being the case, the Board do not think it is necessary to entertain the Collector's proposal that curnams of more than twenty villages should receive assistance, and, for the present, are disposed to leave matters as they are.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Godávari.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th October 1881, No. 2232:—

*Read*—again Proceedings, dated 4th August 1881, No. 1589.

*Read*—the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Government Agent, Godávari, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 2nd September 1881, No. 258:—

Referring to the Board's Proceedings, dated the 4th ultimo, No. 1589, I have the honor to state that it is true that no complaints have actually been made of the charges of the patwaris being heavy. These patwaris had very little to do when the taluks were under the Nizam's Government. Since they were transferred to the British Government of the Central Provinces their work increased, and it has been much more so since they have been made over to the Madras presidency. The collection of land revenue and abkári dues of villages scattered over a large area is not an easy matter. The position of these small villages and the cultivation are not stationary. Several of them are constantly changed from one place to another and there would be such changes every year. Much attention has to be paid by the patwaris to the cultivation newly carried on as well as to that deserted. They have to send men very often from village to village to carry messages, and this work they have to do for nothing. I want them to get some recognition of their trouble from Government. The present patwaris are men of some position in the jungle tract of country, and any little remuneration that we can afford to pay to them in the shape of money will not be cared for by them at all. On the other hand, any assistance given to them in the shape of peons or village servants will be welcome to them. This will relieve the patwaris of some expense and a considerable deal of trouble, for these servants could go for petty matters where the patwaris have now to go themselves, or where they have to send their private servants. At all events I must remark that I consider it an urgent necessity that Government should do something for these patwaris in consideration of all the work they have to do for Government.

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*Resolution*—dated 11th October 1881, No. 2232.

The Board understand that the Collector now repeats the proposal made in his former communications, and they accordingly resolve to recommend to Government that the five patwaris referred to in paragraph 1 of his letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 4th August 1881, No. 1581, be allowed each a peon on Rs. 4 a-month, the annual cost being Rs. 240 a-year.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Godávari.

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READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th September 1884, No. 3389:—

*Read*—the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of Godávari, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 5th September 1884, No. 418:—

I have the honor to inform you that the duration of the settlement of the zamindari of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks made by Captain Glasfurd will expire by the year 1886-87. If for the new settlement, Government desire to make detailed inquiries into the kind of soil of each ryot's holding and its rent rates, the revision of the settlement will occupy many months, and it seems necessary to take early steps for the commencement of a new settlement. I request, therefore, that the Board of

9. In paragraph 14 the Board deal with a series of minor questions, and their recommendations have the approval of Government, subject to the modifications already indicated and subject also to the following remarks:—

(*Clause* 13.) The order quoted is final and the Board's suggestion as regards the reduction of peshkash is approved.

(*Clause* 20.) This should be modified so as to secure a ryot digging a well at his own expense from being called on to pay an enhanced rent in consequence.

(*Clause* 29.) The rule now in force in respect of mineral rights and quarries should be substituted.

10. Adverting to paragraph 15 of the Board's Proceedings, the Government consider it desirable to enumerate in the sanads all the existing conditions with such modifications as may be necessitated by the foregoing remarks. Care must be taken that no room is left for doubt as to what the superior proprietor has a right to demand and what the inferior proprietors are bound to pay, and this not only with reference to peshkash and malikhana, but also in regard to minor items. In abolishing the collection of pullari and rádhári taxes on behalf of Government, care must be taken that the ryots at large get the full benefit of the concession.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with fourteen enclosures returned.
" Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. J. Henricus.

100 Copies.

Rev No 452/85

# Govt. of (1885) Madras

## REVENUE.

No 597A

Communicated to the officers in charge of Settlement parties.

(By order)

[signature]

First Assistant

Department of Rev: Settt & Agriculture Madras 27 February 1885

To

The Deputy Director of Rev: Settlement Party No [illegible]

Issued

Recd.

Encl

G.O., 29th January 1885, No. 122.

JANUARY.

**Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle Taluks,**

Godávari district. — Orders passed on papers relating to the resettlement of —.

RECEIVED
13 MAR 85

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27TH FEBRUARY 1885, No. 257, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following despatch from the Right Honorable the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 13th November 1884, Revenue, No. 36 :—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of your Excellency's Government in this department, No. 4, dated 30th July last, stating that on reconsideration of the case and after maturely weighing the further reports which you have received from the local authorities you have negatived the suggestion of the Board of Revenue that in the case of perpetual lease-holds in South Canara and Malabar the Government demand should be limited to one-half of the rent, and that the liability to meet any increase over the present demand should be imposed solely on the superior holders.

2. This decision which is founded upon the views put forward in my despatch of the 13th December last, No. 35, is approved, but I shall await with interest your report as to the measures which you propose to adopt to carry this principle into effect.

3. As this question has formed the subject of correspondence on your part with the Government of India, I shall forward to that authority a copy of this despatch.

ORDER—dated 27th February 1885, No. 257, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 23.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture with reference to G.O., dated 16th July 1884, No. 859.

2. The orders in paragraph 2 of the despatch will be kept in mind when the system of settlement for Malabar and Canara is being decided.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. W. H. French.

80 Copies.

No. 730

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

(By order)

[signature]

First Assistant

Dept of Rev: Sett & Agri

10 March 1885

To The Dy Director No III Party

Govt. of (1885) Ma

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

G.O., 27th February 1885, No. 257.

FEBRUARY.

## Settlement of Malabar and South Canara.

Secretary of State's approval of the decision of this Government regarding the limit of Government demand in the case of perpetual leaseholds, communicated to the Board of Revenue and Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, with instructions.

half the loss. The Government have already explained the reason why they proposed the first arrangement, viz., that some security must be taken that the recipients of loans shall be of sufficient substance to find bullocks and labor to enable them to work the wells when constructed. They do not think that there is a case for spending public money in providing wells for private persons *gratis* or for relieving them of the chief risk in the business. The State assists enterprising ryots by helping them to prospect for suitable sites and by lending them money on favorable terms adapted to their convenience; and is not called upon to do more. But the time for execution may perhaps be extended to two years in case of loans above Rs. 300; and arrangements may be made for a further advance on proof being given that the first has been fully expended and additional security being furnished. The rules will be modified accordingly.

*Rule* 17:—The Board's recasting of this rule deprives the ryot of the benefit of any saving which may accrue on the original estimate of the cost of the well. The Government therefore leave the rule as drawn.

*Rule* 19 is modified with reference to the extension of time suggested, and approved above.

*Certificate, Form A.*—Conditions that the ryot shall keep the well in repair, and that the Government shall have prior right to the produce of the land for the payment of the annual charge are suggested. The first of these does not commend itself to Government. It could only be enforced by frequent survey or by foreclosure and sale, and would give room for oppression by subordinate servants of Government. The precautions against inefficient wells and overcharge on the land which will be taken in the beginning, and the self-interest of the ryots must be relied on. As for the second suggestion, the produce can be distrained already if it can be found, and the condition would add little to the security for the instalment, as the crop will be off the ground before the annual payment falls due.

5. Some officers consider it dangerous to allow Tahsildars to disburse the money. But these officers and their subordinates must be trusted to make inspections and reports, and if they are corrupt, they will not be prevented from levying toll on the loan merely by ordering payment of it to be made by the Divisional officer. Mr. Chentsal Rao's suggestion for the employment of a special officer to go about the districts, explain the system and grant advances will be favorably considered if the rules are approved by the Government of India.

6. Ordered that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India:—

(Here enter No. 27, dated 9th January 1885.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Financial Department.
,, M.R.Ry. A. Seshayya Sastriar Avargal.
,, ,, P. Chentsal Rao Pantulu Garu.
,, ,, J. Lakshmikanta Rao Pantulu Garu.
,, ,, N. Gopalakistnama Chetty Garu.
,, J. Grose, Esq.
,, J. F. Price, Esq.
,, W. H. Glenny, Esq.
,, C. S. Crole, Esq.
,, G. McWatters, Esq.
,, C. A. Galton, Esq.

I.—*Rules framed under Section* 10 *of the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of* 1883.

1. Advances under these rules may be made from such sums as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time allot to the local Government, or as may be otherwise at its disposal for the purpose of such advances.

2. Tahsildars, Divisional Officers and Collectors shall be competent to sanction advances not exceeding the sums specified below:—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Tahsildars ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 250 |
| Divisional Officers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Collectors ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |

Advances of sums exceeding Rs. 1,000 shall be sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, and of sums exceeding Rs. 5,000 by the local Government.

3. Applications for advances may be made to any revenue officer of or above the rank of Tahsildar and shall contain the particulars specified in Form A appended and be signed by the applicant. If an oral application be made, the officer to whom it is made shall cause it to be recorded in the prescribed form and signed by the applicant.

4. The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary, but he may be required at any time to appear in person or by duly authorized agent at his option, and, in case of default, the application may be rejected.

5. If the officer receiving the application be not competent to sanction the advance applied for, he shall, after seeing that the application contains all necessary particulars, forward it to the officer having authority to grant the loan to whom he is subordinate.

6. If the Collector of the district or other such authorized officer as aforesaid (hereinafter called the Collector) considers that there is *primâ facie* reason to believe that the application should be granted, he shall cause it to be entered in the register of applications and shall order a local inquiry to be made. If he is of opinion that the application should not be granted, he shall reject it.

7. No advance shall be granted without a local inquiry. It shall be conducted by such persons and according to such orders as the local Government may from time to time issue, and shall be directed to testing and verifying the statements contained in the application, supplying omissions therein, and ascertaining the *bonâ fides* and solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered.

8. When the work to be undertaken will cost more than Rs. 5,000 and is one requiring professional skill, the applicant may be required to submit to the officer making the local inquiry an accurate plan, specification and estimate for the work. If the applicant is unable to furnish such a plan, estimate or specification, the Collector may cause them to be prepared on behalf of the applicant, first requiring him to deposit such sum of money as may, in the opinion of the Collector, be sufficient to cover the cost, or, if he thinks fit, calling upon him to give security for the repayment of the same.

9. If on a review of the local inquiry the Collector is satisfied that the application ought to be complied with, he shall publish a notice as required in Section 5 of the Act with a copy of the application appended, calling upon all persons objecting to the loan to appear before him at a place specified therein and within a date not less than fifteen days from the date of the notice and submit their objections. The notice shall be published by public proclamation on the land and in the village and be stuck up in the Taluk Cutcherry. If no objections are made, or if the Collector overrules the objections made, he shall record a decision to the effect that the advance asked for, or a less sum than that asked for, may be made. On recording such a decision, the Collector may, if the amount of the advance does not exceed Rs. 1,000, at once grant a certificate for the advance in Form B appended. If he considers the objections valid, he shall reject the application, and if he is of opinion that the question raised by an objection is one which cannot be decided except by a Civil Court, he shall postpone proceedings on the application until the question is so decided.

10. If the amount of the advance exceeds Rs. 1,000, the record shall be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, and if it exceeds Rs. 5,000, through them to the local Government. The Board of Revenue or the local Government may, on perusal of the records of the local inquiry, at once sanction the advance, or refuse it, or direct further inquiry to be made if they think fit to do so. On receipt of orders sanctioning the advance, the Collector shall issue a certificate for the amount.

11. When the applicant is a tenant and proposes to furnish as security for the land to be improved any interest alleged to be transferable, which he possesses in the land to be improved, or any other adequate security, the Collector shall, in addition to publishing the general notice referred to in Rule 9, serve a special notice of the application on the land-

lord personally; or if service on him personally cannot be effected, a copy of the notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous place in the Collector's office and on the house in which the landlord resides; or if he does not reside in the district in which the application is made, or if his residence is not known, the notice shall be served on the person who acts as the local agent for the landlord in respect of the said land.

12. No such notice shall be deemed to have been served unless the service is acknowledged by the landlord or his agent, or the fact of its having been duly made is otherwise established to the satisfaction of the Collector. In any case in which there are more share-holders than one and any share-holder or other person acts as a manager on behalf of the share-holders, service on him will be deemed to be service on each of the share-holders.

13. Such notice shall specify the sum applied for, the nature of the improvement to be made the nature of the security proposed for the advance, and shall inform the landlord that if he desires to make any objections to the advance, he must, within one month after service of notice, signify them in writing to the Collector.

14. If the landlord or his local agent or manager does not so signify his objections, or if the Collector, after considering such objections, is of opinion that the applicant has a transferable interest in the land specified in his application, and that the value of such interest, either singly or taken jointly with other security furnished by him, is sufficient for the advance, he may sanction it or forward the records of the case for the sanction of the Board or the local Government.

15. When the applicant is a tenant without any transferable interest in the land to be improved, the loan shall not be granted if the landlord objects.

16. When a certificate is granted under these rules, it shall be endorsed by the applicant to the effect that he has understood and agreed to all the terms, and it shall be signed by him in the presence of the officer granting the certificate. If any property other than the property of the applicant is pledged or mortgaged as security for the repayment of the advance, the certificate shall be similarly endorsed, signed and attested by sureties and witnesses, and if the applicant is a tenant and cannot furnish security of the nature referred to in Rule 11, the certificate shall be signed by the landlord and attested by two witnesses other than the landlord.

17. The certificate shall be retained in the office of the Collector of the district; one copy of it shall be given to the applicant, and, when advances are made payable at any taluk or other subordinate district treasury, another copy shall be sent to such treasury.

18. Interest will be charged on loans at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. If the officers authorized to grant loans consider that in special cases the loans should be granted at a lower interest or without interest, they should report such cases for the orders of the local Government through the Board of Revenue, explaining the grounds of their recommendation. The local Government may, if it sees fit, authorize loans being granted at reduced interest or without interest in special cases.

19. In the case of loans of sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, repayment shall ordinarily commence at the end of the second year from the date of the loan, and in the case of loans of sums exceeding Rs. 1,000 at the end of the third year; but if in any special case the sanctioning authority considers that the work for which the loan is given is such that a longer time must elapse before it yields a return, a longer interval may be allowed between the date of the loan and the date fixed for the payment of the first instalment, but not exceeding five years.

The interest on the loan shall, however, accrue at the end of each year from the date of the loan and shall be added to the principal. The time allowed for repayment of the loans and the instalments shall be fixed by the Collector with reference to the convenience of the applicant and the necessities of the case, but so as not to exceed the maximum limits specified below:—

| | Maximum Period. YEARS. |
|---|---|
| For loans from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Do. ,, 500 to ,, 1,000 ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Do. ,, 1,000 to ,, 2,500 ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| Do. ,, 2,500 to ,, 5,000 ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| Do. ,, 5,000 and above ... ... ... ... | 35 |

Loans will not be granted in smaller amounts than Rs. 100. Provided that loans for the construction or restoration of wells may be made for less amount than Rs. 100, and that the time allowed for repayment of such loans may be extended to 25 years. At the option of the applicant repayments may be made in the form of annuities, consolidating interest and principal in accordance with the tables appended to these rules. Any person to whom a loan is granted may repay it, or portions of it, at an earlier date than that fixed in the certificate. Interest shall be charged at 5 per cent. on all instalments overdue.

20. All repayments shall ordinarily be made at the treasury of the taluk in which the land to be improved is situated; but the Collector may, if he sees fit, authorize repayment at any other Government treasury within the district. The Tahsildar shall keep a register of advances and repayments in such form as the local Government may from time to time prescribe for the purpose. If the person who obtains the loan desires to pay the instalments of the loan with the land revenue, such instalments may be collected with the last instalment of the land revenue falling due in each year.

21. Instalments of loans and interest due thereon may be suspended on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity. The Collector shall report the case to the Board of Revenue, who shall pass such orders on the case as they deem proper.

22. No advance shall be made unless the value of the security offered exceeds by at least one-fourth the amount of the advance.

23. Subject to the orders of the local Government, the Collector of the district may make provision for the proper inspection of works in course of construction, for which advances have been made, and for ascertaining and securing that such advances are duly applied to the purpose for which they are made.

24. The works and accounts kept of the disbursements on them shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Collector of the district or other person authorized in that behalf.

25. In the case of advances exceeding Rs. 5,000, accounts shall be kept by the recipient of the advance in any form that the Collector may, with the sanction of superior authority, prescribe.

26. If at any time the Collector of the district is satisfied that any person who has received an advance has failed to perform any of the conditions on which it was made, he may, after recording in writing the grounds for the decision he has arrived at and subject to the control of the superior Revenue authorities, proceed to recover forthwith from such person, or from any surety of such person under the provisions of the Act, any sums which remain due, together with any interest payable thereon and costs as arrears of Land Revenue.

27. All works for which advances are made in a lump sum shall be inspected and reported on as soon as possible after the date on which their completion is directed in the certificate. All works for which advances are made by instalments shall be inspected and reported upon before each instalment subsequent to the first is paid.

28. Separate rules have been sanctioned for the grant of advances for sinking irrigation wells on specially favorable terms in districts or parts of districts liable to drought.

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## APPENDIX A.

*Form of application.*

| Name, residence, &c., of applicant. | Amount of advance required. | Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise. | Nature of proposed improvement. | Situation of the land. | Applicant's rights in the land. | Rights of others in the land, if any. | Proposed dates of repayment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

*Applicant's Signature.*

*Note.*—

(1) The State will advance money to landlords and cultivators for the construction of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste, or any work by which the value of the land will be permanently increased.
(2) Application for an advance may be made to the tahsildar, &c., in the above form free of stamp duty.
(3) The rate of interest will be 5 per cent. per annum, and instalments will be distributed over a number of years.

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Particulars to be filled in by inspecting officer. *(Reverse of Form A.)*

i. Village, survey number, area of land to be improved.

ii. Status of applicant, *i.e.*, proprietor or tenant. If a tenant, whether the landlord objects.

iii. Security—

(1) If the land itself, the value of the applicant's interest in it.

(2) If personal, the names and status of the co-sureties.

(3) If property other than the land itself, its nature, value and extent of pre-existing encumbrances, if any.

iv. The improvement—

(1) Its estimated utility and value.

(2) Objections, if any, of third parties.

(3) Date on which it will begin to yield profit.

v. Repayment—

(1) Suitable date for first instalment.

(2) Proposed instalments and period of repayment.

vi. Date or dates on which the advance, or instalments of it, should be received by the applicant.

Recommendations of inspecting officer after verification of the above in the registration and revenue offices of the taluk.

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## B.

*Certificate granted under the Land Improvement Act.*

*To* __________ *son of* __________ *of* __________.

1. On production of this certificate the aforesaid __________ is entitled to receive from the Taluk Treasury of __________ the following sums on the dates noted against them as an advance to be expended on (here describe clearly the nature of improvement) the land specified in the margin.

Date ________________ amount.

Date ________________ amount.

&c. ________________ &c.

&c. ________________ &c.

2. The conditions relating to the making and repayment of this advance are as follows :—

(*a*) That it, with interest thereon, shall be repayable on the dates and by the amount specified below :—

| Date. | Principal. | Interest. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

(*b*) That it shall be applied solely to the purpose specified above, and that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that any part of the advance has been misapplied, or if default is made in the payment of the instalments of the principal or of interest or of both on the due dates, the whole amount of the advance shall, with such interests as may have become due thereon and costs, be forthwith recoverable under Section 7 of Act XIX of 1883.

(*c*) That unless (here enter any conditions as to the period or periods appointed for completing the work) has been completed by (date) the advance shall be held to have been misapplied unless the contrary be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector.

This clause to be used only when needed.

(*d*) That for the payment of the advance with any interest due on the same and costs the immovable property specified in the margin is, in addition to the land on which the improvement is to be made, hypothecated to Government.

*Signature of Collector.*

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and conditions.

*Signature of Certificate-holder.*

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*Security Bond to be used when Applicant proffers Personal Security.*

Whereas ____________ has on ____________ received from the Collector of __________ a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. ________ as an advance from Government, we hereby agree that if the said __________ shall fail to comply with the terms on which the advance has been granted either by misapplying the same or by failing to pay any instalment on the date fixed for its payment or any interest that may be due, we will be jointly and severally liable to Government for such sum not exceeding __________ as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of his default he may have become liable to pay.

*Hypothecation Bond to be used when immovable property is proffered by Collateral Security.*

Whereas ____________ has ____________ received from the Collector of __________ a certificate under the Land Improvement Act of __________, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. ________ as an advance from Government; and whereas security for the due application of the advance, and for the punctual repayment of the same, together with interest according to the terms of the certificate is demanded from him, I ________ hereby mortgage to Government the immovable property mentioned in the schedule below as a Collateral Security, and agree that if he fails to comply with the terms on which the advance has been granted either by misapplying the same or by failing to pay any instalment and interest on the date fixed for its payment, it shall be lawful for the Collector to recover from the said property such sum as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of A.B.'s failure to comply with the conditions of the certificate may be due from him in the manner prescribed by Section 7, Act XIX of 1883.

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## Revised Subsidiary Instructions.

1. The Board of Revenue will inform Collectors what amounts will be placed at their disposal for advances under the Act for each Financial year. Collectors will distribute the amount among the several divisions of their districts at their discretion, and will have the power of transferring sums assigned by them from one division to another. But expenditure within the district must be kept within the amount assigned. If an additional grant be required for the district, it should be at once applied for, by telegram, if necessary.

2. The register in which applications are entered under Rule (6) shall show the particulars specified on the reverse of Form A referred to in No. (3) of the rules framed under the Act, together with the decision eventually arrived at and the number of the certificate issued if the advance be sanctioned.

3. When the amount of the proposed advance exceeds Rs. 500, the local enquiry required by the rules shall be conducted by an officer of not lower grade than Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar; when it does not exceed that amount, a Revenue Inspector or officer of similar grade may be employed. The officer charged with making the local enquiry shall, at least one week prior to the date on which he proposes to hold the same, post up in some conspicuous place in the village in which the land to be benefited by the proposed work is situated a notice setting forth briefly the nature of the advance applied for and the date on which he proposes to hold an enquiry on the spot as to the correctness of the facts alleged in the application. The person charged with posting such notice shall return a duplicate copy thereof to the officer who issued it, after obtaining the signature of the village officer in token of due publicity having been given thereto. No fee shall be charged for service of notices under the Land Improvement Loans Act or Rules.

4. On the day fixed by the notice or on that to which the enquiry may have been postponed by subsequent notice, the officer charged with the duty shall proceed to the village; and, after assembling the parties concerned, the local officials and some of the respectable agriculturists of the place, he shall proceed to examine the site of the proposed work for the purpose of satisfying himself that the improvement is not likely, so far as can be ascertained, to injure any public or private interests; he shall test the accuracy of each of the statements set forth in the application,

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and shall ascertain and record everything that may be necessary to enable the officer who is to dispose of the application to arrive at a correct decision. He will specially take note of all objections to the proposed work and of all evidence bearing on such objections. On the conclusion of the enquiry, he shall transmit the papers, with his opinion and recommendation in form given on reverse of Form A, to the officer by whom the enquiry was ordered. In the event of a witness whose evidence is material refusing or neglecting to attend, a summons may be issued; if the officer conducting the enquiry be not competent to issue a summons under Act III of 1869 (Madras), application should be made to an officer empowered to summon witnesses. The object being to facilitate the taking of loans by agriculturists for land improvement, regard should not be paid to mere captious objections and enquiry needlessly protracted.

5. Attention should be particularly directed to ascertaining the *bonâ fides* and solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered; careful enquiry must be made regarding the rights of the parties in the land to be improved and the land offered as collateral security, to ensure that the person offering his land as security is the real owner and that the land is free from encumbrances, or is not burdened with arrears of land revenue or is not already hypothecated to Government for a loan previously obtained. As regards the land to be improved, the fact that the applicant proposes to spend money upon it is to a great extent a guarantee that it belongs wholly to himself, and moreover the advance can be recovered *out of the land to be improved* as if it were an arrear of land revenue due on account of such land; but the applicant should be the registered holder, and applications from mortgagees though in possession should not as a rule be complied with. In the case of land offered as collateral security, there is not the same safeguard, and care must be taken to ascertain that the surety is not only the registered holder, but the real owner; that if he have a divided interest in it, the property is not charged beyond the extent of his own individual interest therein except with the written consent of the joint owners; and lastly, that there is no prior mortgage or other lien on the property offered as security. There should not be needless delay in conducting enquiry, and it should not be postponed from time to time. Collateral security should, as a rule, consist of land. If the land to be improved is sufficient security and collateral security can be dispensed with, it will be possible to curtail the enquiry to a very great extent. If the applicant is a tenant with a transferable interest in the land, the procedure adopted should be that laid down in Rules 11—14; if he has no such transferable interest and there is no common understanding as to whether the tenant or the landlord is to have the right to make the improvement, the loan should be refused if the landlord objects.

6. When the proposed advance exceeds Rs. 5,000, the Collector of the district shall obtain from the District Engineer an opinion as to the feasibility, probable cost and merits generally from a professional point of view of the proposed work; in any other case, it shall be competent to the officer dealing with the application to call for professional opinion through the proper channel, should necessity appear.

7. All certificates issued shall be kept in bound volumes in the taluk; they shall bear a serial number, a separate series being maintained by each officer authorized to grant advances, and shall be in the form appended to these rules.

8. When the officer dealing with the case under Rule 10 is not the Collector of the district, the record should be forwarded through the latter to the Board of Revenue with the Collector's opinion.

9. A register of advances and repayments in the subjoined form shall be maintained at every Taluk Treasury. When repayments at any other treasury than that of the taluk in which the land to be improved is situated are allowed, the Treasury Officer receiving payment shall give information thereof to the Tahsildar of such taluk, in view to such payment being noted in his register :—

*Form of Register.*

1. Serial number of certificate.
2. Name and residence of certificate-holder.
3. Amount of advance granted.
4. Repayments—
   (*a*) Date.
   (*b*) On account of principal.
   (*c*) On account of interest.
   (*d*) Total.
5. Remarks.

10. The account to be kept by the recipients of advances exceeding Rs. 5,000 as required by Rule 28 shall be in the subjoined form :—

1. Name of the work.
2. Advance received—
   (*a*) Date.
   (*b*) Amount.

3. Expenditure incurred—

(*a*) Date.
(*b*) Description of work.
(*c*) Rate.
(*d*) Amount.

11. It shall be the duty of officers issuing certificates to arrange for the inspection of every work in progress by a competent and trustworthy subordinate. If a work is one requiring professional skill, the inspection should be made by an officer of the Public Works Department. Under Rule 27 all works for which advances are made in a lump sum must be inspected and reported on as soon as possible after the date on which their completion was directed in the certificate, and all works for which advances are made by instalments before each instalment subsequent to the first is paid. Whether this will ensure sufficient inspection must depend upon the terms of the certificate. In many cases, a single inspection of the work on completion would suffice to ensure that due diligence is being used in applying the money to the purpose for which it is granted, but, as a general rule, an inspection should be made six months after the date of payment and thenceforward at least once a year. A report of the result of such inspection should be submitted to the Collector of the district annually by every subordinate empowered to issue certificates.

12. A supply of forms of application providing for the exhibition of the necessary particulars shall be printed in the vernacular and distributed to the Tahsildars, who will assist applicants in filling them up and explain the provisions of the rules which should be published from time to time in the District Gazette.

13. A full account should be given of all sums advanced, amounts recovered, &c., under the Land Improvement Act and Rules in the Annual Settlement Report.

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II.—*Special rules framed under Section* 10 *of the Land Improvement Act XIX of* 1883 *for the construction of wells.*

1. These rules extend to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, but may be declared applicable to other tracts at the discretion of Government. In the districts to which they apply, advances may, notwithstanding, be made under the ordinary rules framed under the Act.

2. No advance under these rules shall exceed the sum of Rs. 750.

3. The advances shall be repayable by equal annual instalments discharging both principal and interest.

4. The rate of interest charged shall be 3 per cent. per annum.

5. All loans must be repaid within thirty-five years at furthest.

6. A special annual charge shall be made upon the land assigned as the ayacut (irrigable area) of the well for repayment of the debt and interest thereon. It shall not exceed either one anna in the rupee on the amount of the loan or Rs. 5 per acre, whichever is least.

7. Such charge shall be in addition to the ordinary assessment of the land. The land assessment and the special charge will be separately entered in the putta, but will be payable together with the last revenue kist of each fasli year. Payments made shall be credited first to land assessment, and surplus, if any, to the special charge for the loan.

8. No security other than the lands assigned as the ayacut, which shall be pledged as security for discharge of the special annual charge as it falls due and of the balance of debt unpaid, shall be required.

9. The lands assigned as ayacut shall be entered in a separate putta and shall be inseparably attached to the well until the loan is paid off. If default in the payment of land assessment or special charge occurs, and recovery cannot otherwise be made, the whole of the land assigned as the ayacut and the well itself shall be sold together for the recovery of the amount in arrear with interest thereon and expenses of sale if any; and will remain subject to special annual charge for the liquidation of so much of the principal debt as remains unpaid.

10. From the purchase-money realized shall be deducted, first, the land revenue, interest thereon and expenses as aforesaid, and, secondly, the arrear of special charge and interest thereon; and the overplus shall be credited in liquidation of the balance of the debt on the well. The purchaser shall, in case of overplus, be entitled either to have the number of future annual payments reduced proportionately, the amount of the annual charge remaining the same; or to have the amount of the annual charge reduced, the number of future payments remaining the same. On such sale and readjustment, a fresh certificate and special putta stating future annual instalments and debt remaining due shall be issued to the purchaser of the well, and

the former special putta shall be cancelled. If the overplus exceeds the unpaid balance of the debt, such balance shall be credited to Government and the remainder paid over to the defaulter. Special charge against the well and ayacut shall then cease. If there is no overplus or deficit, the special annual charge shall continue unaltered for the rest of the term originally fixed. If there is a deficit the loss of the instalments in arrear or deficiency thereon must be accepted as accruing to Government.

*Example.*—Rs. 300 are advanced for a well with a 4-acre ayacut and instalment Rs. 18-12-0 under Rule 6, and land assessment at 12 annas an acre, or Rs. 3. Default is made in the tenth year, and the land and well is at once sold. It realizes Rs. 150. Deduct land revenue Rs. 3, and instalment Rs. 18-12-0, or Rs. 21·75. There remain 128·25 rupees to be credited to the balance of debt, which by table is Rs. 188·333, reducing it to Rs. 60·083. If the purchaser pays this up, the well will be free from debt; if he likes he may have the number of instalments reduced from 12 to 5, or may continue to pay for twelve years more, the instalment being reduced from 18·75 rupees to 6·037 rupees.

11. On the debt being paid off by completion of the term, or under the last rule, the land forming the ayacut shall be held at the ordinary assessment, which shall not be subject to enhancement or increase at revision of settlement on account of the improvement due to the well. No charge for irrigation with the water of the well will be imposed either on such land or on any other land irrigated from it, unless otherwise liable to wet rates.

12. No proposals for advance shall be approved under these rules unless it is estimated, with reference to the market value of land of like quality irrigated by wells in the locality, that the value of the land assigned as the ayacut will, after the well is in operation, be equal to not less than one-half of the advance applied for.

13. When a ryot is desirous of obtaining an advance under these rules for the construction of a well, he may apply to the Revenue Inspector, on deposit of a fee of Rs. 5, to have a trial boring made at the proposed site of the well by the establishment, if any, maintained by Government in the district for such purpose. Application forms, serially numbered, will be kept by all Revenue Inspectors, and will be filled up for applicants free of charge or stamp-duty, on the deposit of the prescribed fee, which will be printed on the duplicate of the application retained by the applicant and receipted by the officer taking the application. A printed form showing nature and thickness of the strata passed through by the borer and the depth at which water is found or not found, and the quality of the water whether saline or otherwise, shall be given to the applicant by the officer in charge of the boring party. If the boring prove unsuccessful, *i.e.*, if water is not met within 35 feet, the fee shall be refunded. If the applicant subsequently applies for and obtains an advance under the rules, the fee paid shall be refunded and the actual cost of boring shall form part of the advance admissible and granted.

14. Applications for advances under these rules must specify the amount of the advance required; particulars of the land proposed as the ayacut of the well; whether it is registered in the applicant's name and is in his possession; whether it is mortgaged or otherwise encumbered, and; if so, particulars of the same; and what security the applicant can give for the repayment of half the advance in the event of the well not being constructed within a year from the acceptance of the application. If a trial boring has been made, the printed statement of the result shall be attached to the application.

15. Application forms can be obtained at all cutcherries and from Revenue Inspectors, and applicants may have them filled up either by the givers or by the Karnams of their villages. They may be presented or sent by post or otherwise to any Revenue officer of grades not lower than Revenue Inspector, and applicants shall get receipts for them.

16. On receipt of an application, a Revenue Inspector or higher officer shall at once inspect the land and make summary inquiry in the village as to the correctness of the entries in the application, and shall report whether the land will be commanded by the well; what will be the market value of the land if the well is successful, judging from that of like land in the neighbourhood; and whether the security offered, which shall be to the amount of half the loan applied for, is good and sufficient. The report shall be transmitted to the divisional officer, who shall examine whether the advance can be made under the rules; and, if the prescribed conditions are complied with, shall accept the application and order the Tahsildar to pay half the amount of the advance applied for on the applicant's furnishing security as proposed and executing the necessary documents in the prescribed forms to the effect that the money received shall be applied to the purpose intended, and that a substantial and properly constructed well in full working order shall be completed within the time allowable for the execution of the work. Such time shall ordinarily be one year; but in case of loans exceeding Rs. 300, the Collector may extend the time to two years. When the first advance is expended, the applicant may apply to have the work measured and estimated, and if work is found to have been done to the value of the first advance, a second advance not exceeding half the loan applied for may be granted on further security being furnished to such amount. No interest will be charged on these advances. If default is made in the construction of the well, or if the work fails altogether, the amount of the preliminary advances authorized by this rule will be recoverable from the applicant in pursuance of the security given.

17. On completion of the well, the applicant shall apply to have the work measured up and estimated in accordance with a schedule of rates, which will be prescribed from time to time for the district or taluk. If the value of the work done is within 10 per cent. of the amount originally applied for, payment of the second moiety shall be sanctioned. If the value is less than the amount originally applied for by more than 10 per cent., the applicant may, if he pleases, take a reduced loan, the special annual charge being reduced accordingly; or if it is in excess by more than 10 per cent., he may claim a higher sum than originally applied for; provided always that the conditions of Rules 5 and 6 are not infringed.

*Example.*—A man applies for an advance of Rs. 300 for a well with a 4-acre ayacut. On completion, the well is found to have cost Rs. 450. The annual charge is limited (Rule 6) to Rs. 20; and by table it is found that this will in thirty-five years only pay off Rs. 429·75. He cannot be granted more than this amount, and instalments for thirty-five years must be fixed, if he takes it. If, however, the well is found to cost only Rs. 250, he may claim the Rs. 300 for which the application was accepted; but may, if he likes, take Rs. 250, and in such case will pay only Rs. 15-10-0 per annum instead of Rs. 18-12-0.

18. The amount of loan being finally settled, a certificate in the form appended shall be issued by the Collector and signed by the applicant. A copy thereof shall be given to him, and also a special putta for the lands, on the reverse of which shall be shown the amount which will remain due in each fasli, supposing instalments to be paid according to the putta. Orders shall, at the same time, issue for striking the land out of the applicant's ordinary putta, which he shall give up for the purpose.

19. The first payment on account of the debt shall be due with the last yearly kist, coming next after the grant of certificate, if such kist is more than six months off. If less, the first instalment shall be deferred to the last kist of the following fasli; *e.g.*, the last kist of the year falls in May, and a certificate is granted in January. The first payment for the loan in such case will be fixed for the following May twelve months. But if certificate is granted in November, the first payment will be due in the following May. The term of the loan will run accordingly.

## APPENDICES.

(IN DUPLICATE.)

(A).—*Certificate granted under the special rules for loans for the construction of wells sanctioned under the Land Improvement Act XIX of* 1883.

No. of 188 .

To son of residing in the village of taluk of registration sub-district of and district of

1. On production of this certificate, the aforesaid shall be entitled to receive from the Taluk Treasury of the sum of Rs. , being the amount required to complete the loan of Rs. , sanctioned under the above rules for the construction of a well as hereunder particularized, of which loan Rs. have already been received by the aforesaid and are hereby acknowledged :—

(i) Situation of the well, village and survey number.
(ii) Particulars of fields forming the ayacut of the well. Village, survey fields, extent and assessment.

2. The conditions of the loan are—

(i) That the loan, with interest thereon at 3 per cent., shall be repaid by annual payment of Rs. falling due with the last kist of the revenue year, commencing with Fasli 12 and ending with Fasli 12 .
(ii) Such annual payment is in addition to the land assessment, and the land assessment will not at any future revision of assessment be enhanced with reference to improvements resulting from the well, nor shall any water-rate be charged for the water thereof.
(iii) The whole of the land above specified as the ayacut is hypothecated to Government for repayment of the loan above stated, and shall be sold with the well in case of default made in payment either of the land assessment or of the annual payment on account of the loan as above stated.

*Signature of Collector.*

I have understood and accepted the above document and agreed to the terms and conditions stated.

*Signature of Certificate-holder.*

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(B).—Annuity table for use in calculating payments by annuities for loans under the Land Improvement Act.

| Years. | 3 per cent. | | | 4 per cent. | | | 5 per cent. | | | $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $R^n$. (1) | $A_n$. (2) | $I_n$. (3) | $R^n$. (1) | $A_n$. (2) | $I_n$. (3) | $R^n$. (1) | $A_n$. (2) | $I_n$. (3) | $R^n$. (1) | $A_n$. (2) | $I_n$. (3) |
| 1 | 1·0300 | 1·000 | 103·000 | 1·0400 | 1·000 | 104·000 | 1·0500 | 1·000 | 105·009 | 1·0625 | 1·000 | 106·250 |
| 2 | 1·0609 | 2·030 | 52·261 | 1·0816 | 2·040 | 53·020 | 1·1025 | 2·050 | 53·781 | 1·1289 | 2·062 | 54·737 |
| 3 | 1·0927 | 3·090 | 35·363 | 1·1249 | 3·123 | 36·026 | 1·1577 | 3·161 | 36·631 | 1·1994 | 3·190 | 37·594 |
| 4 | 1·1255 | 4·183 | 26·905 | 1·1699 | 4·248 | 27·543 | 1·2155 | 4·310 | 28·202 | 1·2745 | 4·392 | 29·019 |
| 5 | 1·1593 | 5·310 | 21·832 | 1·2167 | 5·418 | 22·459 | 1·2763 | 5·526 | 23·096 | 1·3541 | 5·666 | 23·901 |
| 6 | 1·1941 | 6·471 | 18·456 | 1·2653 | 6·633 | 19·077 | 1·3401 | 6·802 | 19·701 | 1·4387 | 7·019 | 20·497 |
| 7 | 1·2299 | 7·663 | 16·049 | 1·3160 | 7·900 | 16·658 | 1·4071 | 8·142 | 17·282 | 1·5286 | 8·458 | 18·074 |
| 8 | 1·2668 | 8·893 | 14·244 | 1·3686 | 9·215 | 14·852 | 1·4774 | 9·548 | 15·473 | 1·6242 | 9·987 | 16·263 |
| 9 | 1·3048 | 10·160 | 12·842 | 1·4233 | 10·583 | 13·450 | 1·5513 | 11·026 | 14·070 | 1·7257 | 11·611 | 14·862 |
| 10 | 1·3439 | 11·453 | 11·731 | 1·4802 | 12·005 | 12·330 | 1·6289 | 12·578 | 12·950 | 1·8335 | 13·336 | 13·748 |
| 11 | 1·3842 | 12·807 | 10·808 | 1·5395 | 13·487 | 11·714 | 1·7103 | 14·206 | 12·039 | 1·9481 | 15·169 | 12·842 |
| 12 | 1·4258 | 14·194 | 10·045 | 1·6010 | 15·025 | 10·656 | 1·7959 | 15·918 | 11·282 | 2·0699 | 17·118 | 12·092 |
| 13 | 1·4685 | 15·617 | 9·403 | 1·6651 | 16·628 | 10·014 | 1·8856 | 17·712 | 10·646 | 2·1993 | 19·189 | 11·461 |
| 14 | 1·5126 | 17·087 | 8·853 | 1·7317 | 18·292 | 9·467 | 1·9800 | 19·600 | 10·102 | 2·3367 | 21·387 | 10·926 |
| 15 | 1·5580 | 18·600 | 8·376 | 1·8010 | 20·025 | 8·994 | 2·0789 | 21·578 | 9·634 | 2·4827 | 23·723 | 10·465 |
| 16 | 1·6047 | 20·157 | 7·961 | 1·8730 | 21·825 | 8·582 | 2·1829 | 23·658 | 9·227 | 2·6379 | 26·207 | 10·066 |
| 17 | 1·6528 | 21·727 | 7·603 | 1·9479 | 23·698 | 8·220 | 2·2920 | 25·840 | 8·870 | 2·8028 | 28·845 | 9·717 |
| 18 | 1·7024 | 23·413 | 7·271 | 2·0258 | 25·645 | 7·900 | 2·4066 | 28·132 | 8·555 | 2·9780 | 31·648 | 9·410 |
| 19 | 1·7535 | 25·117 | 6·981 | 2·1068 | 27·670 | 7·614 | 2·5270 | 30·540 | 8·274 | 3·1641 | 34·626 | 9·138 |
| 20 | 1·8061 | 26·870 | 6·722 | 2·1911 | 29·778 | 7·358 | 2·6533 | 33·066 | 8·024 | 3·3619 | 37·790 | 8·896 |
| 21 | 1·8603 | 28·677 | 6·487 | 2·2788 | 31·970 | 7·128 | 2·7860 | 35·720 | 7·800 | 3·5720 | 41·152 | 8·680 |
| 22 | 1·9161 | 30·537 | 6·275 | 2·3699 | 34·248 | 6·920 | 2·9252 | 38·504 | 7·597 | 3·7952 | 44·723 | 8·486 |
| 23 | 1·9736 | 32·454 | 6·081 | 2·4647 | 36·618 | 6·731 | 3·0715 | 41·430 | 7·414 | 4·0324 | 48·519 | 8·311 |
| 24 | 2·0328 | 34·427 | 5·905 | 2·5633 | 39·082 | 6·559 | 3·2251 | 44·502 | 7·247 | 4·2844 | 52·551 | 8·153 |
| 25 | 2·0938 | 36·460 | 5·743 | 2·6658 | 41·645 | 6·401 | 3·3863 | 47·726 | 7·095 | 4·5522 | 56·836 | 8·010 |
| 26 | 2·1566 | 38·553 | 5·595 | 2·7725 | 44·313 | 6·257 | 3·5557 | 51·114 | 6·956 | 4·8367 | 61·387 | 7·879 |
| 27 | 2·2213 | 40·710 | 5·456 | 2·8834 | 47·085 | 6·124 | 3·7335 | 54·670 | 6·829 | 5·1390 | 66·225 | 7·760 |
| 28 | 2·2879 | 42·930 | 5·329 | 2·9987 | 49·968 | 6·001 | 3·9201 | 58·402 | 6·712 | 5·4602 | 71·362 | 7·651 |
| 29 | 2·3566 | 45·220 | 5·211 | 3·0187 | 52·967 | 5·888 | 4·1161 | 62·322 | 6·605 | 5·8015 | 76·825 | 7·552 |
| 30 | 2·4273 | 47·578 | 5·102 | 3·2434 | 56·085 | 5·783 | 4·3200 | 66·400 | 6·506 | 6·1641 | 82·625 | 7·460 |
| 31 | 2·5001 | 50·004 | 4·999 | 3·3731 | 59·328 | 5·686 | 4·5381 | 70·762 | 6·413 | 6·5494 | 88·791 | 7·376 |
| 32 | 2·5751 | 52·504 | 4·905 | 3·5081 | 62·702 | 5·595 | 4·7650 | 75·299 | 6·328 | 6·9586 | 95·337 | 7·299 |
| 33 | 2·6534 | 55·114 | 4·814 | 3·6484 | 66·209 | 5·510 | 5·0032 | 80·065 | 6·249 | 7·3935 | 102·252 | 7·228 |
| 34 | 2·7319 | 57·730 | 4·732 | 3·7943 | 69·857 | 5·432 | 5·2534 | 85·068 | 6·176 | 7·8556 | 109·706 | 7·162 |
| 35 | 2·8138 | 60·460 | 4·654 | 3·9461 | 73·653 | 5·358 | 5·5161 | 90·321 | 6·107 | 8·3466 | 117·547 | 7·101 |

Column (1) is the amount of Re. 1 improved at compound interest for a given number of years. This column = the annual instalment ÷ the excess of the annual instalment above the initial interest on the loan.

Column (2) is the amount at compound interest of an annuity of Re. 1 for a given number of years. This column × by the excess of the annual instalment above initial interest on the loan gives the amount of principal paid off.

Column (3) is the annual instalment necessary to pay off a loan of Rs. 100 with interest in a given number of years $\left( I_n = 100 \frac{R^n}{A_n} \right)$.

Examples of the use of the tables :—

1. In what time will a loan of Rs. 1,200, at 5 per cent., be paid off by an annuity of Rs. 80 ?
   The initial interest is Rs. 60, leaving Rs. 20 and $\frac{80}{20} = 4$.
   The next lowest figure in column (1) at 5 per cent. is 3·9201 opposite 28 years. The loan will be paid off in the 29th year.
2. Of such a loan how much will remain due at 28 years, and how much will be paid off in 15 years ?
   By column (2) at 28 years, 58·402 × 20 = 1168·040, leaving Rs. 31·960 still due.
   In 15 years, 21·578 × 20 = 431·560 rupees will be paid off.
3. What instalment will pay off Rs. 327 at 4 per cent. in 15 years ?
   3·27 × 8·994 = 29·5 rupees.
4. A loan of Rs. 1,500 is to be paid off in 20 years, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but instalments are to be deferred till the end of the fifth year. Find instalment.
   At the beginning of the fifth year, the loan with interest will by column (1) have amounted to (Rs. 1,500 × 1·2745 =) 1,911·750 rupees, and there will remain 16 years in which instalments will be paid. The instalment will be (19·1175 × 10·066 = ) 192·437 rupees.
5. If a loan of Rs. 150 is given at 3 per cent. to be paid off in 25 years, what amount of principal is remitted, supposing interest to be $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent ?
   The annual instalment is (1·5 × 5·743 = ) 8·615 rupees, which at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will pay off in 25 years $\left( \frac{8·615 \times 100}{8·010} = \right)$ 107·553 and the amount remitted is (150 — 107·553 =) 42·447 rupees.
6. Adjust instalments so that a loan of Rs. 1,000 shall be paid off entirely in 24 years, $\frac{1}{3}$ in 8 years and $\frac{2}{3}$ in 16 years. Interest at 5 per cent.
   (a) One-third of the loan is Rs. $333\frac{1}{3}$ and instalment to pay it in 8 years is (3·333 × 15·473 =) 51·577 rupees. Add interest on Rs. 666·667 or Rs. 33·333. Instalment for the first series of 8 years is Rs. 84·910.
   (b) To pay off Rs. $333\frac{1}{3}$ instalment is Rs. 51·577 as before. Add interest on Rs. $333\frac{1}{3}$ or Rs. 16·667. Instalment for second series of 8 years is 68·244 rupees.
   (c) Instalment for third series of 8 years is Rs. 51·577.
7. What loan will an instalment of Rs. 20 pay off in 35 years at 3 per cent. ?
   As 4·654 : 20 : : 100 : 429·75 rupees.

(C).—Table of decimal parts of a rupee.

| Annas. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pies. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 .. | ·000 | ·063 | ·125 | ·188 | ·250 | ·313 | ·375 | ·438 | ·500 | ·563 | ·625 | ·688 | ·750 | ·813 | ·875 | ·938 |
| 1 .. | ·005 | ·068 | ·130 | ·193 | ·255 | ·318 | ·380 | ·443 | ·505 | ·568 | ·630 | ·693 | ·755 | ·818 | ·880 | ·943 |
| 2 .. | ·010 | ·073 | ·135 | ·198 | ·260 | ·323 | ·385 | ·448 | ·510 | ·573 | ·635 | ·698 | ·760 | ·823 | ·885 | ·948 |
| 3 .. | ·016 | ·079 | ·141 | ·204 | ·266 | ·329 | ·391 | ·454 | ·516 | ·579 | ·641 | ·704 | ·766 | ·829 | ·896 | ·954 |
| 4 .. | ·021 | ·084 | ·146 | ·209 | ·271 | ·334 | ·396 | ·459 | ·521 | ·584 | ·646 | ·709 | ·771 | ·834 | ·896 | ·959 |
| 5 .. | ·026 | ·089 | ·151 | ·214 | ·276 | ·339 | ·401 | ·464 | ·526 | ·589 | ·651 | ·714 | ·776 | ·839 | ·901 | ·964 |
| 6 .. | ·031 | ·094 | ·156 | ·219 | ·281 | ·344 | ·406 | ·469 | ·531 | ·594 | ·656 | ·719 | ·781 | ·844 | ·906 | ·969 |
| 7 .. | ·036 | ·099 | ·161 | ·224 | ·286 | ·349 | ·411 | ·474 | ·536 | ·599 | ·661 | ·724 | ·786 | ·849 | ·911 | ·974 |
| 8 .. | ·042 | ·105 | ·167 | ·230 | ·292 | ·355 | ·417 | ·480 | ·542 | ·605 | ·667 | ·730 | ·792 | ·855 | ·917 | ·980 |
| 9 .. | ·047 | ·110 | ·172 | ·235 | ·297 | ·360 | ·422 | ·485 | ·547 | ·610 | ·672 | ·735 | ·797 | ·860 | ·922 | ·985 |
| 10 .. | ·052 | ·115 | ·177 | ·240 | ·302 | ·365 | 427 | ·490 | ·552 | ·615 | ·677 | ·740 | ·802 | ·865 | ·927 | ·990 |
| 11 .. | ·057 | ·120 | ·182 | ·245 | ·307 | ·370 | ·432 | ·495 | ·557 | ·620 | ·682 | ·745 | ·807 | ·870 | ·932 | ·995 |

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(D).—Table of Maximum Loans admissible for specified Ayacuts.

| Ayacut in Acres. | Annual Charge. | Maximum Amount of Loan. | Ayacut in Acres. | Annual Charge. | Maximum Amount of Loan. | Ayacut in Acres. | Annual Charge. | Maximum Amount of Loan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | | RS. | RS. | | RS. | RS. |
| 1·50 | 7·5 | 161·15 | 3·50 | 17·5 | 376·05 | 5·50 | 27·5 | 590·88 |
| 1·75 | 8·75 | 180·01 | 3 75 | 18·75 | 402·88 | 5·75 | 28·75 | 603·69 |
| 2·00 | 10· | 214·86 | 4·00 | 20· | 429·73 | 6·00 | 30· | 644·60 |
| 2·25 | 11·25 | 241·72 | 4·25 | 21·25 | 461·97 | 6·25 | 31·25 | 671·00 |
| 2·50 | 12·5 | 268·58 | 4·50 | 22·5 | 483·45 | 6·50 | 32·50 | 698·31 |
| 2·75 | 13·75 | 295·44 | 4·75 | 23·75 | 510·31 | 6·75 | 33 75 | 725·17 |
| 3·00 | 15· | 322·30 | 5·00 | 25·00 | 537·17 | 7·00 or more | 35·00 | 750·00 |
| 3·25 | 16·25 | 349·16 | 5·25 | 26·25 | 564·03 | | | |

Exd. W. H. French.

200 Copies.

In No. 127A of 85

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

2 7

No. 142A

...mmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties, to ... Agricultural Reporter and to the Inspector of Cattle diseases

...pt. of Rev. Sett. & Agre.
...adras 30 January 1885

(By order)

[signature]
1st. Assistant

To The Dy Director of
Rev: Sett:
Party no. III

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., 9th January 1885, No. 26.

JANUARY.

### Land Improvement Act.

Orders passed on suggestions relating to the revision of rules for the grant of loans under the —.

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15 FEB 85

98

23rd January 1885, No. 103, Revenue.

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

---

Read—the following letter from W. WILSON, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 7th January 1885, No. 24:—

I have the honor, in reference to G.O., No. 13, dated 6th current, to suggest that of the two stallions the Arab be sent to the Collector of Coimbatore and the Persian to the Collector of Madura. Both were originally intended for Coimbatore, but now that Madura has lost the stallion "Hadji" sent to it last year, I propose that it should have one of these stallions instead.

2. I have instructed Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Mills at once to take charge and arrange for the care of the stallions at Saidápet or the Mount as may be most convenient, pending the receipt of further orders.

---

Order—dated 23rd January 1885, No. 103, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Both stallions should be sent to Coimbatore at first, and after serving mares in that district they should be sent on to Madura.

2. Full instructions should be sent with the animals as to the number of mares to which they should be limited, the intervals of rest, food, clothing, and hobbles. The necessary gear should be provided, and Mr. Mills should be in frequent communication with the Collector. He can arrange with him about the stallions going on to Madura without further reference to Government. A return of the mares covered should be furnished every six months.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" Board of Revenue.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. W. H. French.

80 Copies.

No. 225

[Commun]icated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties, to [the Agricu]ltural Reporter and to the Inspector of Cattle diseases

[Proc. Dir.] Rev. Sett. & Agre. }
[dated] 2d February 1885 }

(By order)

Sheppard
Ist. Assistant

[To t]he Deputy Director of
Rev: Sett. No III Party

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 23rd January 1885, No. 103.**

**JANUARY.**

**Stallions**

recently purchased by Government, ordered to be sent to Coimbatore at first and afterwards to Madura, with instructions that a return of the mares covered should be furnished half-yearly.

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18 FEB 85

29-

14TH JANUARY 1885, No. 43, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 6th December 1884, Mis. No. 5501, Revenue:—

*Read*—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th October 1884, No. 3619:—

Read—the following letter from W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 16th July 1884, No. 2221:—

In Proceedings, No. 1293, dated 10th May 1882, the Board, while commenting upon Mr. Horsfall's proposal to convert into dry lands dependent upon wells on the banks of the Nagaleru and certain other jungle streams which have been classed as wet by the Settlement Department, inquire—

(1) Up to what limits free irrigation should be allowed;
(2) What should be the distance of those limits to the Government anicuts or kattuvas across the stream;
(3) What would be the sacrifice of revenue involved;
(4) An illustrative sketch is also required; and
(5) It is to be stated in what way the wells proposed to be exempted are exceptionally situated.

2. Mr. Horsfall referred, for report, the Proceedings above quoted, to the General Deputy Collector, with the following endorsement:—

"The question, as to how far the several streams are perennial and how far the influence of kattuvas extends, is one of fact.

"A plan showing the direction of each stream and the position of kattuvas on it, as well as the distance to which influence of kattuvas may be fairly held to extend, should be prepared. What will be the loss of revenue involved, and what, if any, Government works are likely to be erected on any of them.

"The inquiry should be full and complete."

3. The Deputy Collector's reply, dated 4th June 1884, is enclosed, as also the four sketches (will follow) submitted by him for the four streams referred to. The sketches have not been drawn up by an expert, and the references are in Telugu.

To save delay I send them as they are with the Telugu references explained in English.

The Deputy Collector supports Mr. Horsfall's recommendations.

The wells referred to are spread over 14 villages, affecting an aggregate area of Acres 106·87, which was charged with a wet assessment of Rs. 679-1-0 in the settlement in 1873. The fields had, of course, been treated as wet all along. Dry crops are grown and watered by the wells, but the wells are unconnected with any Government works. Those on the Nagaleru are 12 miles distant; those on the Dondi, 7 miles; on the Vedimangalam and other streams, 12 miles (*vide* remarks in the statement).

It is not clear from the Deputy Collector's papers up to what limits exactly he would allow free irrigation, nor to what distance the influence of the kattuvas may extend. Most of the lands are assessed at the second-class wet rate; a few at the first-class rate. The Deputy Collector argues that the difference of Rs. 4 between wet and

dry rates, which might be taken to represent the charge for water, is too heavy, con sidering the labor and expense involved in bailing from a great depth, and considerin also that the supply costs Government nothing. He therefore suggests that the lan be, in the reclassification, assessed at the corresponding dry rates.

4. I regret that I have had no opportunity of inspecting the wells. Mr. Horsfall endorsement contains no specific requisition that the Deputy Collector should repo after personal inspection, nor does the Acting Deputy Collector say he has made an such.

5. The subject is too important to be dealt with in an off-hand manner. Th lands were classed as wet by the Settlement Department after due deliberation, an the settlement can only be altered after 30 years unless, meanwhile, alteration is urgentl called for by any special circumstances.

6. In my letter No. 2186, dated 11th July 1884, I suggested that, if revision i determined upon, it should be effected by the Settlement Department. The same part which may be appointed to examine lands under tanks requiring reclassificatio might be instructed to visit these wells also and the lands under them, furnishing th necessary fieldwar accounts and sketches. Without these no definite or practica conclusions can, I apprehend, be arrived at.

7. I see, however, no necessity for present action. The settlement made had th approval of the Collector of the day and the final sanction of Government, having bee based on the principles enunciated in Proceedings, No. 3556, dated 20th May 1869

Standing Order No. 11.

The proviso in the Standing Order is ver explicit that "the use of such water a that of these wells shall not interfere with the supply to any Government work, an that the right of Government to execute at any future time any work whatever for th improvement of such sources of supply and the extension of their benefits shall remai unaffected." These are no light terms, and probably call for the combined action o the Settlement and Engineer Department, especially when such schemes and question as that now under consideration have to be determined.

8. In conclusion, I venture to allude to another point in connection with this subject. A scientific investigation of the minor system of irrigation is about to be undertaken (Proceedings, No. 84, dated 12th January 1883); the object of the investigation is to determine which works should be retained with the Department of Public Works, and which should be made over to ryots, &c.

I presume the investigation has not yet begun, and the results would doubtless be of great moment both to Government and the ryot. Any final or radical changes in the interim would be undesirable.

---

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Letter from M.R.Ry. C. VENKATACHALAM, Acting General Duty Collector, Kistna, to the Collector of Kistna, dated Poonoor, 4th June 1884, No. 284.

In reply to your office endorsement, No. 1226, dated the 7th June 1882, upon the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 10th May 1882, No. 1293, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. In his letter No. 626, dated the 24th March 1882, to the Board of Revenue, Mr. Horsfall submitted for their consideration the classification by the Settlement Department as wet of lands (in the Palnád taluk) which are dependent upon wells along the banks of jungle streams, such as the Nagaleru and the like executed at ryots' own expense.

3. Mr. Horsfall has remarked that these Vagus are pure jungle streams, and that the classification of the lands under them as wet was due to the occasional repairs by Government of the small anicuts erected across these streams. He was of opinion that the treatment of the lands dependent upon the wells on the banks of these streams has had a disastrous and repressive effect upon garden cultivation, and he has requested the sanction of the Board for converting such lands into dry and for exempting them from charge for water.

4. The Board of Revenue in their Proceedings above referred to have directed the submission of a report showing the distance of the wells concerned from the anicuts, and defining the distance up to which free irrigation should be allowed and the sacrifice of revenue involved thereby.

5. Four plans of the villages involved in this reference, prepared by the Tahsildar in accordance with the instructions of the Board, are herewith sent.

6. The number of villages to which this reference applies is fourteen. The number of fields and their extent, as well as the wet assessment on them as per detailed statement herewith submitted, are as follows :—

| Number of Villages involved. | Number of Fields concerned. | The Extent of Fields. | The Assessment of Fields. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ACS. C. | RS. A. P. |
| 14 | 122 | 106 87 | 679 1 0 |

The amount shown above is wet assessment. Most of the fields are classed in second wet taram at Rs. 6-8-0 an acre.

7. Upon referring to the settlement registers of some of these villages, these lands seem to have been treated in the same light as wet lands under tanks. The only allowance made in the case of these lands is the one-fourth deduction of assessment for bailing.

8. Only dry crops and not wet crops are grown on these lands, and therefore the imposition of wet rates does not seem to be fair. I think the Board of Revenue are under the impression that the kattuvas (anicuts) above referred to had some bearing with the wells. It does not seem to be the case as can be clearly seen from the plans enclosed. Mr. Horsfall, in his letter to the Board *supra*, seems to have meant to convey to them the history of the wet irrigation of the villages in this portion of the district, and did not mean anything else by his reference therein to the kattuvas (anicuts).

Secondly, the wet rates fixed by the Settlement Department are the same fixed on wet lands under tanks in the same villages.

9. I do not think that there is any similarity between the two. The lands under tanks have better advantages than the lands under reference. The highest dry rate of fields in these villages is Rs. 3-8-0. Taking that these fields from their peculiar good nature of the soil and their situation are liable to be assessed as dry with the highest taram, the difference between the total amount of assessment at the wet tarams now imposed and the highest dry taram that may be imposed on them is Rs. 4 per acre, and this sum of Rs. 4 seems to be a very heavy charge for water which costs a ryot much labor and expense to bail from a deep well, and for the supply of which Government have laid no money.

10. Taking the sixth taram lands at Rs. 6-8-0 per acre, I deduce the following from it :—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land assessment ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Charge for water ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 6 | 8 | 0 |

The dry assessment at Rs. 2-8-0 per acre must have been arrived at by the Settlement Department, due regard being given to the nature of the soil as garden lands.

11. I beg to state as my opinion that all these lands must be converted into dry with corresponding dry rates of assessment fixed on them.

12. The plans herewith sent show, as directed in your footnote, the direction of each stream and the position of the kattuvas. There is a requisition in the footnote that the distance to which influence of the kattuvas may be fairly held to extend should be shown. This is not marked in the plans, and is not stated in any of the papers filed in the records on this question. I am obliged to leave, therefore, that point unanswered, and I think it requires the keenness and practical knowledge of a professional man to answer it, and it does not seem to have any reference to the lands under wells.

13. Another point asked for report is what would be the amount of loss of revenue to Government by the conversion of lands from wet into dry. A statement of revenue on these lands is prepared showing the present wet rates of assessment and the corresponding dry rates. From it it appears that the total wet assessment of the lands concerned is Rs. 679-1-0. Deducting one-fourth assessment for bailing, it leaves Rs. 533-4-0, and deducting the amount of assessment at corresponding dry rates, Rs. 240-9-0, the net loss of revenue to Government by the proposed conversion of lands into dry would be Rs. 292-11-0.

14. I learn from the papers before me and from inquiries that no works are likely to be erected either near the kattuvas or below or above them, and the irrigation under wells can never go in their way.

15. There has occurred some delay in this office in submitting this report. The delay seems to be more due to subtlety of the question involved than to any want of attention on the part of any official.

16. A memorandum explaining the delay is herewith sent.

17. As this subject is likely to be brought to a settlement, I venture to suggest that definite orders of the Board may be obtained as to whether a ryot can build a well on the banks of these jungle streams at his own expense without subjecting himself to charge for water. An explicit order to that effect would, I am of opinion, induce many to utilize the streams and raise gardens which, it is said, were once grown to a large extent in these parts.

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Enclosures Nos. 2 to 5—Plans.

---

Resolution—dated 20th October 1884, No. 3619.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board consider that the principle that should be adopted in the assessment of these well lands of the Palnád are the following:—

(1.) Whenever land irrigated by gravitation from channels connected with "kattuvas" (stone dams) or from channels taken directly from the stream have been assessed by the Settlement Department to wet rates, the streams should be held to be Government sources of supply.

(2.) Irrigation from wells on the river bank should be charged if the wells are *above* the Government channels; but, considering the cost of the construction of those stone-faced wells, the wet rates should be fixed one taram lower than the corresponding rates for irrigation by gravitation with the allowance, in addition, of a rupee per acre for lift where a separate water-rate is imposed, or a fourth of the assessment where the assessment is consolidated.

(3.) Irrigation from such wells *below* a Government channel (anicut or direct) should be free, for the water, so far as Government is concerned, may in that case be regarded as waste.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with four plans and copies of Board's Proceedings,
No. 3556, dated 20th May 1869; No. 1293, dated
10th May 1882; and No. 84, dated 12th January 1883.

Copy to the Collector of Kistna.
„ „ Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

---

*Order*—dated 6th December 1884, Mis. No. 5501, Revenue.

Before passing orders on the above reference, the Government desire to have before them an expression of the views of the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture,
with four plans to be returned.

31-

READ—also the following letter from W. WILSON, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 10th December 1884, No. 3437 :—

I have the honor, in reply to G.O., No. 5501, dated 6th current, to inform you that the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3619, dated 20th October 1884, represent accurately my opinion as to the mode in which the assessments of the river-well lands of the Palnád should be dealt with.

---

ORDER—dated 14th January 1885, No. 43, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No 5.

The Government approve the first of the rules suggested by the Board.

2. As regards the second, they see no reason for both a reduction of taram and deduction of one-fourth assessment for lift. The latter is considered to be sufficient compensation for the cost of construction as well as for the labor involved in raising the water. From Mr. Horsfall's letter (paragraph 2) in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th May 1882, No. 1293, it however appears that by inadvertence the one-fourth deduction was not allowed at the settlement in the case of Vagus or streams other than Nagaleru. This omission should be rectified.

3. Future constructions of the description in question should likewise be subject to wet assessment less one-fourth deduction for lift.

4. The proposed third rule is unnecessary. It cannot affect any of the areas under discussion, as they all, it is believed, drain into the Kistna. It is also too uncompromising an assertion that wet assessment is nothing but a payment for water artificially supplied by Government, the wet rates imposed on lands irrigated by spring channels being an instance to the contrary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with four plans returned.
" the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. W. H. French.

70 Copies.

No. 339

[Com]municated to the
[Agricul]tural Reporter
[to Gover]nment and to
[Se]ttlement Parties.
(By Order)

Sheaganalo
First Assistant.

[Bd. of] Rev: Lett: 4
[A]gri:
[ ] Feby: 1885.

By: Direction of Rev: Settt.
No III Party.

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 14th January 1885, No. 43.

JANUARY.

### Irrigation from Wells.

Orders passed on the rules suggested by the Board of Revenue regarding — on the edge of jungle streams in the Palnád taluk, Kistna district.

RECEIVED
20 FEB 85

14th January 1885, No. 52, Revenue.

32

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 20th November 1884, No. 37 (Revenue):—

I have received and considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government in this Department, No. 3, dated 25th June last, reporting that after careful consideration you have framed a set of rules under which, in the complete absence of a supply of water in the tanks or other works of irrigation, cultivation under wells, whether situated in wet or dry land, and within whatever distance from a tank or channel, will be exempt from all charge for water.

2. You have directed that these rules, with certain modifications, which are detailed in the enclosures of the letter of your Excellency's Government in this Department, No. 6, of 3rd October last, shall be introduced in the first instance experimentally for a period of three years, during which their effect on the extension of well cultivation as well as on the revenue will be carefully watched.

3. * * * I desire, however, that a full report of the working of the rules may be submitted to me before the end of 1886 in order that it may be determined whether they shall be allowed to continue in force after 1887.

Order—dated 14th January 1885, No. 52, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 6.

*17th May 1884, No. 652.
20th August 1884, No. 954.

To enable the Government to comply with the instruction conveyed in the despatch above read, the Board of Revenue will be desired to place before Government before the 31st October 1886 a full report on the working of the rules prescribed in the orders* marginally noted during the revenue years 1884-85 and 1885-86, so that the result may be reported to the Secretary of State in December following.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. A. Moses.

70 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madr

REVENUE.

No. 497

[...]municated to the
[...] in charge of Settle-
[...] Parties

(By order)

[signature]
First Assistant
[...]ev: Settt
[...]riculture
[...]6 Feb 1885

Deputy Director
Party No III

Issued

Recd. Enc

G.O., 14th January 1885, No. 52

JANUARY.

**Private Wells.**

Despatch from the Secretary of State on t[...] subject of the rules recently sanctioned wi[...] respect to —, communicated to the Board [...] Revenue with instructions.

33

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India (Revenue and Agricultural Department—Famine), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 23rd June 1885, Circular No. 90-F. :—

Now that arrangements have in almost every presidency and province been completed for the promulgation of a Famine Code, I am desired to communicate to all local Governments and Administrations the character of the information which the Government of India is desirous of receiving in respect to any tracts in which there is, or is likely to be, any failure of harvest sufficient to give rise to serious apppehension.

2. The Government of India has not overlooked the provision in the Bombay and Madras Famine Codes of rules prescribing certain reports to the Government of India. To these rules, of which a copy is appended to this letter for easy reference, it has already accorded its approval in sanctioning the codes of the two presidencies. Some matters, however, with respect to which His Excellency in Council would be glad to receive information from affected tracts still remain, which are not sufficiently covered even by these codes, and I am therefore to communicate the following rules (in which the provisions of the Bombay and Madras Codes are as far as possible incorporated) for general observance. The essential difference between the instructions now issued and those contained in the Madras and Bombay Codes is that the latter provide only for a single report, whereas the former provide for periodical reports. But the modification which may be caused from time to time by change in prospects due to fall of rain, or increasing drought, &c., make it necessary to provide for periodical reports during the continuance of scarcity.

3. In issuing these rules, the Government of India wishes it to be understood that it is constrained to consider itself ultimately responsible for the measures taken to meet famine or scarcity, and is at the same time obliged to keep itself acquainted with the financial prospects which any serious failure of harvest may involve. It is hoped that the Government of Madras will not find the instructions conveyed in the rules productive of material inconvenience. Any suggestions which can be made for their improvement will at once receive the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

---

### Enclosure No. 1.

*Extract from the Bombay Famine Code.*

8. The Governor in Council will, as soon as the approach of famine becomes definite, communicate to the Government of India all available information concerning it, stating the area which is likely to be affected, the economic condition of that area in ordinary times, the number and class of persons likely to require relief, the crops affected and the extent to which they may be expected to fail, the contingencies on which the probable duration of distress depends, the position of the affected area as to local trade, food supply and communications, the arrangements proposed for famine relief administration and relief works, the extent to which suspension of land revenue may be necessary, the possible requirement of the services of officers from other provinces, and the financial position of the Local Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

*Extract from the Madras Famine Code.*

When the season and rainfall returns received from the districts indicate the approach of scarcity, the Government will at once report the fact to the Government of India, and when the prospect of famine is imminent, they will further state the anticipated extent of failure of crops, the contingencies on which the probable duration of pressure depends, the area and population likely to be affected, the circumstances of the locality as to trade and communications, the probable numbers that may require relief, the general arrangements to be adopted, the relief works to be opened, the extent to which it is proposed to suspend revenue or to make advances, and what additional officers of different grades and departments may have to be called for from other provinces.

2. The Government at the same time will forward an estimate of the total expenditure likely to be required, during the financial year, together with an application for a special grant of f[illegible]s, when the Provincial and Local resources at their control are considered insufficient.

---

*Rules to be observed in reporting to the Government of India the condition of tracts suffering from failure of crops.*

I. The first indications of failure of harvest or scarcity should be communicated in the weekly telegraphic reports.

II. When the indications are sufficiently serious to cause apprehension that, from continued want of rain or other cause, relief measures may have to be undertaken, the weekly reports should be supplemented by monthly written reports.

III. The reports should give as distinct information as possible regarding the areas affected (or likely to be affected) and should be accompanied by a sketch map on which such areas should be indicated by colours. A revised sketch map should be submitted whenever the area of scarcity expands.

IV. So soon as the information is available, there should be entered in one or more of the monthly reports—

(*a*) a list of the larger relief works which may, in case of need, be made available for each affected tract or district. If such relief work is one which would ordinarily require Imperial sanction, a separate report should be submitted for communication to the Public Works Department. A rough estimate should be given of the maximum number of people for which, in the event of scarcity becoming famine, relief might be required and the number which will be provided for by the relief works of which a list is given,

(*b*) an account of the economic condition of the tract in ordinary times, the crops affected and the extent to which they have suffered, the contingencies on which the probable duration of distress depends, and the position of the affected area as to local trade, food supply, and communications.

V. In the event of relief works or poor houses being opened, or gratuitous relief being afforded, a summary of the numbers relieved by means of each agency during the month under report should be given. Information should also be given regarding the extent, if any, to which private charity and relief are being afforded.

VI. The rise or fall of prices should be specially noticed in every monthly report.

VII. When any material expenditure has been or seems likely to be incurred, the monthly report should give a brief statement of the amount spent or granted up to date and an estimate of the available funds from which it is proposed to meet expenditure. If there is any reason to believe that the Provincial funds will prove insufficient to meet the exigencies of famine, the extent to which Imperial aid is likely to be demanded should be estimated.

VIII. The extent to which suspension of land revenue may be necessary should be stated whenever the adoption of such a measure is contemplated.

IX. In the case of serious famine being apprehended in a presidency or province, an estimate of the number of officers of different grades and departments likely to be indented for from other provinces should be given.

X. When in any affected tract cause for anxiety is removed, a request that the tract may be removed from the list of affected areas should be included in the monthly report.

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NOTE.—As a rule it will suffice to give information under IV (*a*) and IV (*b*) once for all, but whenever information is furnished under these heads it should be distinctly stated that the information is afforded under IV (*a*) and IV (*b*), as the case may be. During the progress of events for better or for worse, the forecast originally given will doubtless be subject to occasional modification.

ORDER—dated 17th July 1885, No. 837, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government note that of the rules now communicated Rule I is observed already, and that the requirement of Rule II is now being complied with by the submission of monthly reports with reference to letter from the Government of India disposed of by G.O., dated 19th June 1885, No. 3119, Mis. The map required by Rule III is being prepared by the Survey Department in communication with the Board of Revenue and will be received shortly. The information referred to in Rule IV (*a*) and (*b*) is not at present available, but will be called for. As regards Rules V, VII and VIII, the necessity for furnishing the particulars therein required has not yet arisen. Rule VI will be attended to in future monthly reports to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Financial Department.

---

No. 837A.

Copy forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information.

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. A. Aubert.

150 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madra

**REVENUE.**

*Issued*

*Recd.* *En*

No 1549

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 17 August 1885.*

(By Order)

[signature]

*First Assistant.*

To

The Dy: Director of Rev: Sett:
Party No. III

G.O., 17th July 1885, Nos. 837, 83

JULY.

**Scarcity.**

Orders passed on papers bearing upo character of information required by Government of India in times of —.

35-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., dated 17th July 1885, No. 837, Revenue.

Abstract.—Orders passed on papers bearing upon the character of information required by the Government of India in times of scarcity.

Order—dated 22nd July 1885, No. 856, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board are requested to obtain and furnish as soon as possible the information required by Rule 4 (*a*) and (*b*) of the rules circulated by the Government of India with their letter printed in the foregoing order, so far as the districts of Bellary and Anantapur are concerned. Their inquiry regarding relief works will include only "Civil Agency Works" as defined in Section 21 of the Famine Code.

2. Steps will be taken in the Public Works Department to procure similar information in regard to "Professional Agency Works" in the districts named.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Public Works Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. En

No. 1550

Co[mm]unicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

Dept. [o]f Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 17 August 1885.

(By Order)

[signature]
First Assistant.

To

The Dy: Director of Rev: Sett
Party No. III

G.O., 22nd July 1885, No. 856.

JULY.

Relief Works.

Requesting the Board of Revenue an[d] Public Works Department to furnish [...] information on the subject of — in the di[stricts] of Bellary and Anantapur.

17/8/85
24-8-85
Reg No 2



36-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th May 1885, No. 1462 :—

*Read*—the following letter from J. GROSE, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th April 1885, No. 2004 :—

I have the honor to report, for the orders of the Board of Revenue, the following case which has occurred during my recent settlement of the Kávali taluk belonging to the Head Assistant's range.

2. In the village of Zakkepalli, Gúdúr, a single-crop wet field No. 260, measuring Acres 7-11 and assessed at Rs. 49-12-0, was irrigated by means of a private well in the field itself. The field is close to the tank bund. The ryot first cultivated 4 acres of the total area, and raised a dry crop in it by means of water supplied from his own well. When this was done there was no water in the tank. After cutting the first crop he raised a second dry crop in the total extent of the field with the aid of water from his well, but on this occasion there was a supply in the tank. Under the recent rules regarding well irrigation, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 3108, dry rate has to be charged for the first crop. But is it to be charged on the actual extent cultivated or on the whole field ? I think the former. The ryot would be subject to no charge if he had left the field altogether waste, for there was no water in the tank, and it would be unfair to demand the full dry assessment on the whole field because he cultivated a few acres of it. The dry assessment on the whole field is Rs. 21-5-0, and that on 4 acres Rs. 12.

3. Again, the rules quoted above do not apply to the second crop in the present case, for there was then a supply in the tank and full wet assessment has to be charged for it. The total charge on the field is therefore Rs. 49-12-0 the full wet assessment + 12 rupees the dry assessment on the extent first cultivated = Rs. 61-12-0. Under the *spirit* of Board's Proceedings, No. 298, dated 19th February 1881, if full wet assessment is charged for the second crop and water-rate at Rs. 1-8-0 an acre (the tank being a second-class one) on the extent first cultivated with dry crop, the amount is Rs. 49-12-0 + Rs. 6 = Rs. 55-12-0; and again, if it is considered that Government water was only taken once, and that for the second crop, the ryot having used the water of his private well for the first crop at a time when the tank received no supply whatever, a single wet assessment only has to be charged on the whole field.

By charging the dry rate for the first crop and full wet assessment for the second crop as under the peculiar circumstances of the present case seems required by the rule, the ryot derives no benefit from the concession granted in G.O., No. 954, dated 20th August 1884.

Under the circumstances explained above, I have thought it right to charge Rs. 55-12-0, being the full amount for the second crop and water-rate for the first crop.

*Resolution*—dated 18th May 1885, No. 1462.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board consider that the rule* as it stands has been rightly interpreted by the Collector. A crop (first) was raised on single-crop wet land when no supply was received in the tank, and under the rule the dry rate is chargeable therefor. Then a second crop was raised when there was a supply of water in the tank, and the proper assessment chargeable thereon is, the Board consider, the wet assessment; the result being a total charge of Rs. 12 + Rs. 49-12-0 = Rs. 61-12-0.

* G.O., 20th August 1884, No. 954, para. 6, Rule II (*a*).

3. The total assessment levied on this single-crop land is greater in amount than what would, under the rule, have been charged upon double-crop land, where the assessment would be, in like circumstances, dry rate *plus* the second-crop wet rate if separately charged, or one-third of the total double-crop wet assessment.

4. This is a result which could hardly have been contemplated by Government, and the Board suggest that the rule be amplified by providing that in cases such as that under consideration, *i.e.*, when more than one crop is raised on single-crop wet land with the chance of taking Government water for, at the most, one crop, the limit of charge shall be the single wet assessment. The following words might be added to the *note* to the rule: "In single crop land if a second crop is raised and supply is received while it is on the ground, the charge will be the wet assessment, no charge being made for the first crop."

5. The Board would further suggest for the consideration of Government that in illustration of Rule II (*a*), the following table be appended thereto :—

| | First Crop. | Second Crop. | Assessment payable. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single-crop land. | Supply received. | No supply received. | Single wet assessment only. |
| | No supply received. | Supply received. | Do. do. |
| | Do. | No supply received. | Single dry rate. |
| Double-crop land. | Do. | Do. | Single dry assessment. |
| | Supply received. | Do. | Single-crop wet *or* two-third double-crop wet assessment. |
| | No supply received. | Supply received. | Dry *plus* second-crop wet assessment *or* one-third of total double-crop wet assessment. |

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Nellore.

---

ORDER—dated 22nd July 1885, No. 857, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 99.

The best way of dealing with the question would, the Government think, be to treat single-crop land in the circumstances stated as if it were double-cropped. If the land were double-crop land, its assessment would be Rs. 49-12-0 + ½ (Rs. 49-12-0) = Rs. 74-10-0, and the charge for a crop raised in the case given would be one-third of this or Rs. 24-14-0, which is what Government think should be the charge in the present case.

2. The Government observe that the wording of the note to Rule II (*a*) might be improved by reading in the last sentence of it for "if supply is received, &c., the charge will be dry rate *plus* the second-crop assessment if such is separately assessed," &c., "if supply is received, &c., the charge will be dry rate *plus* the charge for water when such charge is separately assessed," &c.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
" M.R.Ry., P. Chentsal Rao Pantulu Garu.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

ovt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

No. 2392

ommunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

pt. of Revenue Settlement
and Agriculture,
dras, 14th August 1885.

(By Order)

Seagrave
First Assistant.

To
the Dy: Director of Rev: Settt
Party No. III

G.O., 22nd July 1885, No. 857.

JULY.

Private Wells.

Orders passed on a question raised by
Collector of Nellore relative to the charge to
made under the new rules for irrigation from

30th July 1885, No. 953, Pension.

38

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 1st April 1885, No. 953.

Certificate and report from F. H. HAMNETT, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, to the Under Secretary to Government, Pension department, dated Fort St. George, 13th May 1885, No. A.D.J.-86.

Certified that qualifying service in superior grades has been duly proved for seventeen years and eighteen days, and that an invalid pension, not exceeding Rs. 8-8-0 per mensem, equal to one-third average emoluments, is admissible under sections 106 and 113 (b) of the Civil Pension Code (6th edition). The calculations have been duly verified. It is observed from the remark opposite to No. 1 in the third page of the application that the character and past conduct of the applicant have been recorded as "indifferent." It rests, therefore, with Government to make such reduction in the amount of pension that may be sanctioned to him as it may deem proper with reference to rule 1, section 9, of the code.

2. The applicant having refunded the gratuity of Rs. 288 drawn by him under G.O., No. 928, dated 14th September 1880, his earlier service has been admitted towards pension under the provisions of section 181 of the code.

No. 33.

Official Memorandum.

With reference to his certificate and report, dated 13th May 1885, No. A.D.J.-86, on the pension application of one S. Doraisami Pillai, the undersigned is directed to request that the Accountant-General will obtain and furnish particulars as regards the alleged indifferent character of the applicant. It is observed that no remarks unfavorable to his character appear in the appropriate column of his service book, and that in the application for gratuity disposed of by G.O., 14th September 1880, No. 928, his character up to the 31st December 1874 was reported good.

Ootacamund,
11th June 1885.

(Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
*Under Secy. to Govt.*

To the Accountant-General.

From H. F. GLOGSTOUN, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Pension department, dated Fort St. George, 15th July 1885, No. J.A.E.-93.

Pension department.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 33, dated 11th June 1885, I have the honor to forward, herewith, in original, a communication from the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, No. 1922, dated 6th July 1885, from which it will be seen that the general conduct of classifier Doraisami Pillai has been good, and that the remark "indifferent" entered against No. 1 in the third page of the application refers to the indifferent manner in which he performed his duties of late, owing to old age, weakness, &c.

ORDER—dated 30th July 1885, No. 953, Pension.

Under sections 106 and 113 (*b*) of the Civil Pension Code (6th edition), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to S. Doraisami Pillai, late classifier, Revenue Settlement, No. III Party, an invalid pension of Rs. (8-8-0) eight and Annas eight per mensem, payable at Negapatam from 13th February 1885, in consideration of his qualifying superior service of seventeen years and eighteen days.

(True Extract.)

E. S. LAFFAN,
*Under Secy. to Govt.*

To the Accountant-General, with register.
„ Director of Revenue Settlement.
„ Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. J. Wright.

L 2275

(39)

# Govt. of {1885} Madras.

## PENSION.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 30th July 1885, No. 953.

JULY.

**Pension.**

Granting an invalid — of Rs. 8-8-0 per mensem to S. Doraisami Pillai, late classifier, Revenue Settlement, No. III Party, Tanjore.

No 2421

Communicated to the Dy: Director of Rev: Settlement No III Party for information and communication to Doraisami Pillai.

[illegible]

Ag: Director of Rev: Settt & Agriculture.

Deptt of Rev: Settt & Agriculture
Madras, 17th August 1885.

To
The Dy: Director of Rev: Settt
Party No III.

31st July 1885, No. 885, Revenue.

-40-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from E. GIBSON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 21st July 1885, Mis. No. 6639 :—

I am directed to enclose, for the information of Government, copy of judgment passed on the 4th instant by the Presidency Magistrate, Colonel Weldon, on the trial* of one M. G. Manickasawmi Mudali, a despatching clerk of this office. The accused was convicted on three charges of cheating and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years ; and the Board recommend that the usual notification declaring him to be disqualified for further employment under Government may be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

* Cal. 7141, 7142 and 7143 of 1885.

2. In connection with this case a muchi in the office named Govindarajulu has been dismissed, and the cash-keeper has been required to make good the loss proved to have been sustained by Government, over and above the amount recovered from the convict.

3. Had proper supervision been exercised over the expenditure incurred by the despatching clerk, it is certain that these frauds could not have been committed with so much ease, and probably would not have been committed at all. The perpetrator of them was, however, a man of 14 years' service, who drew a salary of Rs. 40 a-month, so that there was some excuse, though no justification, for the confidence reposed in him. Copies of two office orders are enclosed passed, one in regard to the conduct of the muchi and the other regarding that of the cash-keeper. Had it not been for the previous good character borne by the latter, and to the absence of any suspicion that he was interested in the frauds, his conduct would have been very severely noticed. He should retire shortly on the completion of his 55th year.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with judgment in original to be returned, and copies of office orders.

---

Order—dated 31st July 1885, No. 885, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. Ordered that M. G. Manickasawmi Mudali, late despatching clerk in the Board's office, be declared disqualified for further service under Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with one enclosure returned.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
,, Inam Commissioner.
,, Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.
,, Public, &c., Departments.
,, Military Department.
,, Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Henricus

150 Copies.

Gobt. of {1885} Madra

**REVENUE.**

Issued

Recd. En

G.O., 31st July 1885, No. 885

JULY.

**M. G. Manickasawmi Mudali,**

late despatching clerk in Board's office, declared disqualified for further service under Government.

No. 2540

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties, the Agricultural Reporter to Government and the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 26th August 1885.*

(By Order)

[signature]
*First Assistant.*

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No. III

" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

" " Agricultural Reporter to Government.

" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

29/8/85 with this

41-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following G.O., dated 8th June 1885, Mis. No. 2890, Revenue :—

*Read*—the following letter from C. S. Bayley, Esq., C.S., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 27th April 1885, Circular No. 43-R.—60-6:—

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of the papers noted in the margin on the subject of the education of the patwáris and the establishment of patwáris' schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

(1). From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{602}{1\text{-}459\text{-}14}$, dated 1st April 1885, and enclosures.
(2). From the Punjab No. 231, dated the 13th October 1884.

*Order*—dated 8th June 1885, Mis. No. 2890, Revenue.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will be requested to consider and report, in communication with the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, whether and to what extent the system of the North-Western Provinces might be adopted in this Presidency for the education of curnams and curnams' heirs.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with two enclosures.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, with do.

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th July 1885, No. 2029 :—

*Read*—the following letter from J. F. Price, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd June 1885, No. 1797 :—

I have the honor to submit the opinion called for in the Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, No. 2890, dated 8th instant.

It would, no doubt, be desirable to improve the acquirements of curnams and curnams' heirs, but it appears to me that it would be necessary, prior to essaying this in the way in which it seems to have been attempted in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to increase the knowledge of the revenue staff, particularly the Revenue Inspectors, who are not infrequently inferior in attainments to the curnams whom they are supposed to supervise.

2. I see that in one of the letters embodied in circular of the Government of India, No. 43-R—60-6, dated 27th April last, it is proposed that a *patwári* should have "a ready knowledge" of manuals on no less than six subjects, viz., arithmetic, mensuration, new patwári rules, settlement, agriculture and revenue law.

3. On a reference to Mr. Baden-Powell's book on Indian revenue systems, it appears to me that the position and work of the *kanungos* and *patwáris*, who are the representatives, in Northern India, of our Revenue Inspectors and Curnams, are such as to call for much higher attainments than our system requires.

4. I do not consider that it is necessary to worry curnams and their heirs by making them learn settlement instructions—whatever those may be—revenue law, or even agriculture. Arithmetic they already know to quite as great an extent as is necessary for the performance of their duties. What is required of a Madras curnam is good handwriting, a knowledge of the village accounts, enough of arithmetic to allow of his keeping his books, and a sufficient acquaintance with mensuration to be able to measure up fields or portions of them. This last very many curnams now possess in a practical form.

5. I would suggest, if Government desire to see the education of curnams improved, that no one should, after a certain fixed date, be appointed to posts of this class unless he has passed, say, the third or fourth standard and has further satisfactorily acquitted himself in a special examination in village accounts and mensuration. This, I consider, all that would be necessary for the next twenty or thirty years. I do not see the slightest use in teaching curnams to mark alterations in fields, boundaries, &c., on the maps. I do not think that men of this class can, as a general rule, be trusted, as they are very frequently careless and still more frequently dishonest. Work of this kind should be done by the Revenue Inspectors, and it is to the teaching and training of these men that attention should first be directed. I am of opinion that it would be of real use if every man of this class had to go through a course of six months with a Survey Party and one of the same length with the Settlement Department and had to obtain a certificate of proficiency in such matters as concerned his work as a Revenue officer, failing which he should be relegated to his former appointment. But with my knowledge of Revenue Inspectors generally, I should say that, without reform, this plan would not bear much fruit. What is wanted is a better stamp of men than we now have. At present the pay is much too low to ensure this, and, as far as my experience goes, a Tahsildar always tries to shuffle the worst and most useless gumasta that he has into any vacancy that may occur in the grade of Revenue Inspector. The consequence is that a Revenue Inspectorship is generally looked upon by the old and inefficient official as a haven of rest, and that this class of officers, in lieu of being about the best in a taluk, is as a rule the very worst.

---

*Resolution*—dated 9th July 1885, No. 2029.

With the Circular No. 43-R—60-6 of the 27th April 1885, the Government of India forward, for the information of the Madras Government, certain papers relating to the subject of the education of patwáris and the establishment of patwári schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab, and the Board are asked in the Government order read above to consider and report whether the system described might be adopted in this Presidency, and if so, to what extent.

2. The Board are of opinion that there is no need to introduce the system into this Presidency for the following reasons :—

*Firstly.*—It is too pretentious, expensive and centralized. A patwári in the north of India is a curnam or village accountant in the south, who keeps the various revenue accounts of the village, and is the secretary and clerk of the village headman who collects the revenue. His duties only require him to be able to read and write the vernacular well and to keep accounts in English numerals and to measure large or small plots of land. The reading, writing and arithmetic can always be, and in fact now-a-days always are, acquired either at the village pyal school or the more advanced taluk or tahsili school ; while all the knowledge of mensuration necessary is handed down from father to son, the only implement used being a pole of a given length in English feet. The general accuracy with which the ancient surveys were carried out by these means and by this class of village officers, some eighty years ago, has generally proved, when tested by scientific survey, to be very

remarkable, and proves that their knowledge is, for all practical purposes, quite sufficient. There is, moreover, the further objection to the scheme proposed that, if patwáris are to be taught mensuration and survey by means of plane-tables, prismatic compasses, dividers, scales, sights, cross-staffs, staves and measuring-chains, they will be helpless without all these apparatus when they get back to their own villages unless each village is to be supplied with a set, and then the cost, viz., Rs. 78, is considerable. For the 60,000 villages in the Presidency the total cost would be very large.

*Secondly.*—It is not, the Board consider, expedient that a patwári or curnam should be permitted to alter the survey maps of his village. If there are any sub-divisions of fields which required to be noted, they can easily be marked in pencil on the village map by the Revenue Inspector when he visits the village from time to time; while the Government* ha[ve] recently approved of a proposal of the Superintendent of Revenue Sur[v]ey to depute a small survey party to each district in turn to make all [n]ecessary corrections in village maps arising out of alterations of boundary or extension of cultivation or other causes, and this work will then be far more accurately done by the professional department than it could be by the curnams; besides which there will be a careful record kept of all such changes in the original maps, which may often be a very important matter in connection with civil suits regarding land.

* [G].O., dated 6th January 1885, No. 15-R.

*Thirdly.*—The scheme proposed is unnecessary here, because the Government ha[s] already sanctioned a scheme for making all Revenue Inspectors (ka[n]ungos) pass examinations in surveying, among other things, after a cer[ta]in date, so that they will thenceforward be well qualified to check all [vi]llage measurements or surveys carried out by the curnam.

3. For these [r]easons, the Board consider that there is no need to adopt any part of the scheme in [f]orce in Northern India, because the steps already taken by this Government ar[e] sufficient and because the village curnams in Madras are, as a rule, fairly well qua[li]fied to discharge their duties.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretar[y] to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to th[e] Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

---

ORDER—dat[e]d 29th July 1885, No. 879, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

The Government agree with the Board.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Bo[ar]d of Revenue.
,, the Di[rec]tor of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. W. H. French.

80 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 29th July 1885, No. 879.

JULY.

**Education of Curnams and Curnam heirs.**

Agreeing with the Board in considering t there is no need to adopt in this Presidency part of the system in force in Northern In regarding the ...

No. 2607

Cmmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 5th September 1885.* (By Order)

[signature]

First Assistant.

To

The Dy. Director of Rev. Settt Party No. III

10/9/85 File

-43-

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following despatch from the Right Hon. RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 9th July 1885, No. 17 (Revenue) :—

Settlement of the Nílgiri district.

I have considered in Council your letter, No. 1, Revenue, dated 20th May last, relative to the settlement of the Nílgiri district, the results of which appear to be satisfactory and creditable to the Settlement officer, Mr. R. S. Benson, whose report I have perused with much interest.

2. As suggested by Mr. Benson, in paragraph 38 of his report, and recommended by the Board of Revenue, the settlement should remain in force for 30 years.

---

ORDER—dated 8th August 1885, No. 906, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 105.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture and to Mr. R. S. Benson, C.S.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, R. S. Benson, Esq., C.S.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

70 Copies.

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

No 2631

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

(By order)

[signature]

First Assistant

Department of Rev: Settt & Agriculture

Madras 9th September '85

Issued

Recd. Encl.

**G.O., 8th August 1885, No. 906**

**AUGUST.**

To

The Dy. Director of Rev: Settt Party No. III

13/9/85

file

**Settlement of the Nilgiri distric**

Secretary of State's review of the repo the —, communicated to the Board of Rev Director of Revenue Settlement and Agricu and to Mr. R. S. Benson, C.S.

Proceedings of the Madras Government — Rev: Department
Read the following

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

21st August 1885, No. 4781 . 44.

**Furlough.**

Read the following :—

No. . *Copy of a telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, Poona, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated 15th August 1885, No. 314-M.*

Your telegram No. 1082-A., dated 13th instant. Please state whether the grant of leave to England to officers of the Indian service on urgent private affairs is to be restricted to six months.

Copy of a telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Simla, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department; dated 17th August 1885, No. 1135-A.

Your telegram 15th. No restriction as to time; each case should be decided on its own merits and according to judgment of Bombay Government.

No. 1139-A.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, in continuation of Military Department No. 1092-A., dated 13th August 1885.

(By Order.)

SIMLA, 17th August 1885. (Signed) A. CROOKSHANK, Colonel, *Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. . ORDER THEREON, August 1885, No. .

Communicated to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief and to the Public and Revenue Departments, in continuation of Proceedings of Government, No. 4487, dated 14th August 1885.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Lt.-Col., *Offg. Secretary to Government.*

To the Adjutant-General.
" Public, &c., Departments.
" Revenue Department.
" Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Order thereon 3rd September 1885 No 4693

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and heads of Departments under the Revenue Secretariat.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

(True Extract)
(Sd) W. Wilson
Ag: Secy to Govt

To the Board of Rev.
" Director of Rev. Settt & Agri.
" Supdt Rev. Survey
" Salt Commissioner

L 2578

# Govt. of (1885) Madra

**MILITARY.**

*To*

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

DIRECTOR OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT & AGRICULTURE
16 SEP 85
RECEIVED

No. 2727

Communicated to Col:
C. J. Stuart.

[illegible]

Ag: Director of Rev: Settt
& agriculture.

Dept. of Rev: Settt
& Agriculture
Madras 18 September '85

*Dated August,*

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., August 1885, No.

**AUGUST.**
Nos. - .

22/9/85

To

Col: C. J. Stuart

Dy. Director of Rev: Settt
Part[illegible]

## Furlough.

Intimation from the Government of In that there is no restriction as to the period which leave to England is to be granted officers of the Indian service on urgent priv affairs.

Proceedings of the Madras Government Revenue Department Read the following

Registered No 30

27TH AUGUST 1885, No. 1063, PENSION.

45

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the District Judge, Kistna, dated 15th April 1885.

Certificate and report from W. T. PIERCY, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, to the Under Secretary to Government, Pension department, dated Fort St. George, 5th August 1885, No. A.D.J.-233.

Certified that qualifying service in superior grades has been duly proved for 9 years 11 months and 10 days, and that a superannuation gratuity, not exceeding Rs. 32-6-4, equal to nine months' pay, mutiplied by the fraction $\frac{9}{10}$ths, is admissible under sections 110, 115, 113 (*a*) and proviso to section 115 of the Civil Pension Code (6th edition). The calculations have been duly verified.

2. The delay in the submission of this application is explained by the District Judge in his reply to this office objection memorandum, No. A.D.K.-25, dated 12th May 1885.

3. In accordance with rule 4, under section 134, the attention of Government is respectfully solicited to section 69 of the code.

ORDER—dated 27th August 1885, No. 1063, Pension.

Under sections 110, 115, 113 (*a*) and proviso to section 115 of the Civil Pension Code (6th edition), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Saiyid Husain Sáhib, late amin, District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam, Kistna, a superannuation gratuity of Rs. (32-6-4) thirty-two, Annas six and Pies four, equal to nine months' pay, multiplied by the fraction $\frac{9}{10}$ths, payable at Sattenapalle, in consideration of his qualifying superior service of 9 years 11 months and 10 days.

2. The delay in the submission of this application is very unsatisfactory. The Government have repeatedly laid down that it is the business of heads of offices to see that pension applications on behalf of their retiring subordinates are submitted in due course and in proper time. The excuse offered, that "the delay in the submission of the application was due to the late period at which it was submitted by the applicant," cannot therefore be accepted.

(True Extract.)

E. S. LAFFAN,
*Under Secy. to Govt.*

To the Accountant-General, with register.
,, the District Judge, Kistna.
,, the Collector of Kistna.
,, all heads of offices.

Order thereon, 8th September 1885, No 4814.

Communicated to all heads of Depts under the Rev. Secretariat.

(True Extract)

(Sd) W.H. Coaker Major R.E.
For Ag. Under Secy to Govt.

Exd. J. Wright.

To
The Board of Rev.
" Director of Rev. Settlement
" Supdt of Rev: Survey
" Inam Commissioner

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

PENSION.

No 2724

Communicated to the officers in charge of Settlement Parties, the Agricultural Reporter to Government and the Inspector of cattle diseases.

2. Their special attention is invited to the concluding portion of the G.O.

Frederick Nicholson

Ag: Director of Rev: Settlt. & Agriculture.

Depart of Rev Settt. & Agre 18 Septr '85 Madras

The Dy: Director, No III Party:

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 27th August 1885, No. 1063

AUGUST.

22/9/85

Gratuity.

Granting a superannuation —, Rs. 32-6-4, to Sayid Husain Sáhib, late amin, District Munsif Court, Masulipatam, Kistna.

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following

RECEIVED
26 SEP 85

25TH AUGUST 1885, No. 1221, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. -46-

READ—the following papers:—

From J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 17th July 1885, No. 2020.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Mis. No. 673, dated the 26th March 1885, requesting sanction to an increase to the Provincial assignment on account of search fees, on the ground that the fees are paid for work done by Provincial establishments, and therefore that they should be credited to Provincial revenues.

2. In reply, I am directed to point out that, under the existing contract, revenue is not credited to Imperial or Provincial with reference to the incidence of the cost of the department which collects it, or of the department in which the charges corresponding to the revenue are incurred, but simply with reference to the head of the accounts under which it is credited, and to state that, under these circumstances, the Governor-General in Council does not think that a special contribution to Provincial is permissible.

---

Copy forwarded to the Accountant-General, Madras, for information, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter, No. 1660, dated the 4th July 1885.

---

G.O., dated 14th August 1885, Mis. No. 4230, Revenue.

*Read*—endorsement of the Financial department, dated 31st July 1885, No. 1380, on letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 17th July 1885, No. 2020.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that the proposed increase to the Provincial assignment on account of search fees is not permissible.

---

*Order*—dated 14th August 1885, Mis. No. 4230, Revenue.

The Government in this department is of opinion that, in the circumstances, the claim for a special contribution may be abandoned, the fees being collected as heretofore in stamps, so as to secure the greatest possible revenue to "Provincial."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Financial department, with original paper returned.

---

ORDER—dated 25th August 1885, No. 1221, Financial.

Recorded.

2. The fees will be collected in stamps.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Revenue department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Wright.

Order thereon, 9th September 1885, No. 4834

Communicated to Heads of Departments other than the Board of Revenue, under the Revenue Secretariat.

(True Extract)

(Sd) C. Bowen. Major R.E.
For Ch: Under Secy to Govt

To
The Director of Rev: Settt & agre
" Superintendent of Rev: Survey
" Inam Commissioner

No 2742

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties, the Agricultural Reporter to Government and the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

(By order)

Dhanapathi Iyer

For First Assistant

Depts of Rev: Settt } Lagre }

Madras 21st Septr 85 }

To The Dy: Director of Rev: Settt Party No III

Govt. of {1885} Madras

FINANCIAL.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., 25th August 1885, No. 1221.

AUGUST.

**Provincial Services.**

Recording proceedings of Government, Revenue department, suggesting abandonment of the claim to a contribution to — from Imperial, on account of search fees, and directing that the same be collected in stamps.

RECEIVED
5 OCT 85

Reg. No. 32

26TH AUGUST 1885, No. 970, REVENUE.

47-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 12th August 1885, No. 165-G. :—

Now that Government has sanctioned the employment of No. IV party in addition to No. III party on the survey of the Tanjore district, I have the honor to point out that it would be most advisable to extend the survey to the whole district and no longer to restrict it to the deltaic tracts as ordered in G.O., dated 2nd July 1884, No. 804. The survey of the deltaic tracts should, however, take precedence of that of the other portions of the district.

ORDER—dated 26th August 1885, No. 970, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. | Sanctioned. |
|---|---|

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. J. Henricus.

90 Copies.

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 26th August 1885, No. 970.

AUGUST.

Survey of Tanjore.

Proposal regarding the survey of the whole district, sanctioned.

No. 2816

[t]he Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

[Set]tl ment
[...]e.
[...]er 1885. (By Order)

First Assistant.

[To]: Director of Rev: Sett

Party no III

RECEIVED
15 OCT 85

C.U.

31st August 1885, No. 985, Revenue.

Reply No. 33

118

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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Read—again the following letter from W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, dated 22nd July 1885, Mis. No. 3743 :—

With reference to the paragraphs in the report on the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, for 1884 on the subject of *Erythroxylon coca*, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, Dr. Trimen may be asked to furnish this Government with detailed information regarding his method of drying and preparing the leaves.

---

Read—also the following letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Colombo, 12th August 1885, No. 67 :—

With reference to your letter No. 3743, of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter from the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, and I am to request you to be good enough, with the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council, to furnish me with the information asked for in the concluding paragraph of Dr. Trimen's letter.

---

Enclosure.

Letter from Dr. H. TRIMEN, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, dated Peradeniya, 7th August 1885, No. 23.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 32, of 4th August; the accompanying letter from the Government of Fort St. George is herewith returned.

In reply, I have to state that I have prepared a single small sample only of coca leaves from trees in this garden. This was in February last during the hot dry weather. No special precautions were taken. Fully grown leaves were carefully picked and at once dried gradually in the air under the shade of a verandah, the process being finished off in the sun. The complete drying took ten or eleven days, and the leaves lost half their weight in the process. When finished the leaves were flat, greyish-green and mostly unbroken, forming a good-looking sample. I am not aware whether the plan followed is the best that might be employed; possibly more rapid drying would be found preferable. A sample packed in a tin-box was sent home, and on analysis by Mr. D. Howard was found to contain 0·22 per cent. of pure cocain, a fair but not large proportion. I published this result in the Ceylon newspapers on 10th April last.

2. I understand that some analyses of the *young* leaves have been recently made by Mr. Hooper, the Government Chemist at Ootacamund, and I should feel obliged if you would request the Madras Government to furnish you with the result of these assays for our information here.

---

Order—dated 31st August 1885, No. 985, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, and the Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Botanical Gardens and Parks.

2. An extract from Mr. Hooper's report for the last year in which the results of his experiments with *Coca erythroxylon* leaves are given will be forwarded to the Government of Ceylon with the following letter :—

(Here enter No. Mis., dated 31st August 1885.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, Parks and Gardens, Nílgiris.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

100 Copies.

Gobt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

49

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

No. 1883

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement ...ties, the Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and the ...pector of Cattle Diseases.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 8 September 1885. (By Order)

*First Assistant.*

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No III

" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

" " ~~Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.~~

" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

**G.O., 31st August 1885, No. 985.**

**AUGUST.**

## Coca Leaves.

Information regarding Dr. Trimen's method of drying and preparing —, communicated to certain authorities; and an extract from the report on the experiments made by the Government Quinologist, forwarded to the Ceylon Government.

RECEIVED
15 OCT 85



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

---

READ—the following letter from A. J. L. CAPPEL, Esq, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 1st September 1885, No. 3114-T. :—

The Government of India having ruled that telegrams regarding leave, or on other private business, should be paid for from the private funds of the person concerned and not charged to the State, I have the honor, in accordance with instructions received from Government, to request the favor of your causing to be paid into the treasury the sum of Annas 12, being the cost of the telegram, as per margin, which, though classed "State" by the sender, does not appear to have been properly chargeable to Government.

CLASS D S.

| | |
|---|---|
| From J. Brougham. | To Major Campbell Walker, Conservator of Forests, Southern India. |
| From Calicut. | To Ootacamund. |

Words 23—Dated 3rd June 1885.
Would like leave after being relieved by Morgan as my health bad.

---

ORDER—dated 11th September 1885, No. 1022, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue for the issue of the necessary orders in compliance with the request of the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The attention of all heads of departments under the Revenue Secretariat will be drawn to the ruling of the Government of India referred to by the Director-General.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Public Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Inam Commissioner.
„ Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

Govt. of {1885} Madras

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Enc

G.O., 11th September 1885, No. 1022

SEPTEMBER.

No. 2902

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement the Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and the r of Cattle Diseases.

*of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture,*
*s, 8th ~~September~~ Oct 1885.*

(By Order)

*First Assistant.*

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No III

Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

~~Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.~~

Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

## Telegraphic Message.

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs in India requesting to recover from Mr. Brougham the cost (annas 12) of a telegram wrongly charged to the State, communicated to the Board of Revenue with instructions.

RECEIVED
27 OCT 85

51

Circular No. $\frac{1178.}{98.-2}$

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),— dated Simla, the 12th September 1885.*

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department for 1883-84.

---

## RESOLUTION.

Several changes took place in the *personnel* of the Survey Department of India during the year under report, of which the principal were due to the retirement from the service of the Government of Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, R.E., C.B., and Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., late Deputy Surveyor General in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch. The Government of India has already recorded its appreciation of the long and distinguished services rendered to the Department by the former officer, and His Excellency in Council has observed with satisfaction that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to recognize the valuable scientific work done by the latter by conferring on him the companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. PERSONNEL.

2. The results of the working of the three Branches of the Department are described in Part II. of the report.

3. The Secondary Triangulation Party visited and erected beacons on the old stations of the East Coast Series, from Puri to Balasore. The positions of the beacons and buoys of False Point Harbour and the Dhamra river were accurately fixed, as were those of all prominent objects on the coast which could be used as land marks for ships. This work will, it is hoped, facilitate navigation and the future work of the Marine Survey. TRIANGULATION.

The connection by triangulation of the Peninsula of India with the Straits Settlements and Malacca has been held in abeyance during the year, and it has recently been decided in view of financial exigencies that it shall not be undertaken for the present.

4. Eleven Topographical parties were employed. Of these three were in the field in Bombay, two in the North-Western Provinces, and one each in the Andaman Islands, Assam, Baluchistan, Central India, Mysore, and Rajputana. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

5. The three Bombay parties worked in Cutch, Guzerat, and the South Deccan respectively.

In Cutch 2,154 miles were surveyed topographically on the scale of two inches to the mile, and 1,086 miles on the scale of half an inch to the mile, and 2,100 square miles were triangulated in advance. The Guzerat party executed some topographical surveys of Native States on the two-inch scale, and completed the survey of the Panch Mahals on the four-inch scale, including the demarcation of village and forest boundaries. The area already surveyed in Guzerat amounts to 18,191 square miles, or about two-fifths of the whole. In the South Deccan the area surveyed amounted to 1,832 square miles of a more mountainous and difficult country than any with which the party had previously met. It is estimated that the 15,200 square miles, which still remain unsurveyed in the area assigned to the South Deccan party, will occupy about 8 years.

6. The parties in the North-Western Provinces were employed in the Aligarh and Etah districts, and in the Mirzapur district, respectively. In the Aligarh and Etah districts 1,503 square miles were surveyed on th 2-inch scale. The riparian tracts on either side of the river Ganges covering an extent of 98·09 square miles were surveyed on the 4-inch scale. It has recently been decided to suspend the topographical survey of the remainder of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the existing revenue maps being

sufficiently accurate to answer the present requirements of the Civil Administration, and topographical surveys of other tracts being more urgently required. The work of the Mirzapur party consisted of a survey of a portion of the district on the 2-inch scale, and the execution of theodolite traversing round the village boundaries of the Dudhi pargana, and certain villages of the hilly tracts of Robertsganj. This work was of a very laborious description, owing to the nature of the country.

7. A suitable map of the South Andaman Island being much needed by the Settlement officers, a party was deputed in November 1883 to make a complete survey of that island. The only datum available on which to base the survey was the position of a point on Chatham Island in the harbour of Port Blair, the latitude and longitude of which had been determined astronomically in 1863. The result of the season's work is a map of Barren Island and the Island of Narcondam on the scale of 8 inches = 1 mile and sheet No. 14 on the 4-inch scale. It has been decided that the survey shall extend to the remainder of the Andaman Islands. The general survey will be executed on the ½-inch scale, though certain portions of the South Andamans will be surveyed on the 4-inch scale. Advantage is being taken of the survey to investigate the geology and flora of the Island.

8. The Assam and North-Eastern Frontier party was originally to have been employed in the survey of the Noa Dihing valley up to the Patkai crest, but the Aka raid on the Darrang district having necessitated the despatch of a punitive expedition against the offending tribes, it was determined to take advantage of the opportunity offered for the Survey of the Aka Hills. Subsequently the Daphla country was also surveyed. The detailed survey executed covers 1,934 square miles of the Aka and Daphla hills on the scale of 1 inch to 4 miles; 622 square miles on the scale of 1 inch = 2 miles and 143 linear miles of route and river survey by native explorers within British territory.

9. The Baluchistan party was divided into three sections, of which one was employed with the Takht-i-Sulaiman Expedition; one accompanied Sir R. Sandeman's Mission into South-Western Baluchistan, and one was employed on the regular detailed survey. The area triangulated amounted to 6,100 square miles, and the area topographically surveyed to 4,840 square miles on the half-inch scale. This work was carried out in the Thal-Chotiálí territory and the Kachi desert.

10. The Malwa party executed 1,390 square miles of triangulation and 1,587 square miles of detail survey on the 1-inch scale besides completing the triangulation and traversing for the large scale survey of the Dúngarpur city and the Kherwára cantonment. The country is intricate and much cut up by small streams and hillocks. The party has now completed its work, and a portion of it will, during the ensuing field season, probably be sent into Ajmere, the remainder being transferred to Bengal.

11. In Mysore 1,417 square miles, including the work required as a basis for the Mysore city survey, were triangulated. The area topographically surveyed on the 1-inch scale amounted to 3,975 square miles in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Mysore, and Bangalore.

12. The Rajputana party was chiefly employed in surveying on the scale of 1 inch = 1 mile portions of the Sirohi and Palanpur States and the sanitarium on the Abu Range. The Sunda and Dorra ranges were surveyed on the 2-inch scale; and the revised survey of the city and environs of Ajmere was nearly completed for the Municipality on the scale of 12 inches = 1 mile. The total area surveyed was 1,211 square miles on the 1-inch scale and 120 square miles on the 2-inch scale, besides the 12-inch survey of Ajmere city; 4,133 square miles were also triangulated.

MAUZAWAR, RIVERAIN AND FOREST SURVEYS.

13. Three parties were employed in mauzawar, riverain and forest surveys in British Burma, the Punjab and Bombay, respectively. The first-named party surveyed 211 square miles of reserved forest tracts on the scale of 4 inches = 1 mile; and 52 square miles of unreserved forest and ground likely to be brought under cultivation on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile. The area prepared in advance for next season was 321 square miles. The surveyed area lies on the western slope of the Pegu Yoma range in the Tharrawaddy district. The

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country is very difficult for survey on account of the almost impenetrable undergrowth and the rugged, and in many parts inaccessible, character of the range. The several high ridges running parallel to the range are covered with forest, and intersected by streams while the Yoma or back-bone of the range stands up like a wall above the lower hills. In a part of the Thonze reserve a rise of more than 2,000 feet occurs in a little more than a mile from the crest.

14. The party employed in the Punjab continued its previous year's work in Hissar of a topographical survey on the 2-inch scale, combined with a system of skeleton traverses to aid an approaching settlement survey. In the report the system followed is thus described :—

"The traversing follows village boundaries, in the interior of which sub-traverses are run at distances of about ½ a mile apart, furnishing fixed points at short intervals, all of which are permanently marked. From the data obtained of these points, skeleton plots can be prepared on any required scale, these will furnish an efficient frame-work for the cadastral survey of fields to be undertaken by the *patwaris* of the district under the superintendence of the Settlement Department.

The object of the Hissar experiment is to ascertain by actual trial in what way the Settlement and Survey Departments can best assist each other. While it is hoped that the survey skeletons will on the one hand form a frame-work for patwari field maps, so on the other it is expected that the details furnished by the field maps will be incorporated in the topographical maps. A fuller report on this subject is expected in the Surveyor General's Report for 1885-86, as at present there is no reason to believe that the work of the survey party is to be made in any way the basis of patwaris' maps, as was intended by the Government of India.

The areas surveyed comprised 1,782 square miles of the district on the 2-inch scale, the Hissar farm (64 square miles) on the 6-inch scale, and the city and station of Hissar 14 square miles on the 12-inch scale.

On the completion of the survey of Hissar, it had been intended to employ detachments of the party in Ferozepore, Umballa, Jullundur and Ludhiana. The experience gained in Hissar has, however, shown that in the plains districts of the Punjab, so elaborate a system is unnecessary; and in future the operations will consist of a modified skeleton traverse survey, two trijunction platforms being utilized for stations, and fixed in each village, and of a scientific survey of all riverain tracts subject to fluvial action. The topography of revised 2-inch maps of the province will be taken from the settlement maps, the details being tested and additions made where necessary.

15. The third mauzawar survey party was employed in the Thana district of the Bombay Presidency. The work done by it embraced the survey of the Thana Collectorate on the 4-inch scale, and the 2-inch survey of the Jawhar State. On the larger scale, 612 square miles were surveyed and 288 square miles on the smaller. The country surveyed lies between the Western Ghats and the sea, and is very difficult in parts.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

16. Cadastral or field survey parties were employed in the Ajmere-Merwara district, in three districts in British Burma, in three districts in the North-Western Provinces, in one district in the Central Provinces and in one district in Assam. The areas surveyed are given in the margin.

| | |
|---|---|
| North-Western Provinces | 1,747 square miles. |
| British Burma | 1,749 " |
| Central Provinces | 31 " |
| Assam | 228 " |

The Ajmere-Merwara survey was begun in connection with the revision of the settlement of the district. The fluctuating character of the cultivation rendered an ordinary cadastral survey of the district unsuitable and after consideration it was determined to adopt a system of traverse and village boundary survey, under which fixed points are established by professional traversing, and skeleton maps are provided showing the boundaries of each village and the position of each permanent mark within it. On these data the *patwaris* map in the cultivation at the time of their survey and whenever changes may become necessary.

17. The three cadastral parties in British Burma were employed respectively in the Bassein and Henzada districts, the Pegu and Shwegyin districts, and the Prome and Akyab districts. All the cadastral work required in the

Pegu and Prome districts has been completed; and now only one and a half parties are employed in Burma, half a party having been withdrawn altogether for financial reasons and another party having been diverted to topographical work.

18. In the North-Western Provinces the parties employed worked in the Benares and Basti districts, the Dehra Dun district (a detachment) and the Gorakhpur district.

The so-called Benares system under which the survey and settlement establishments work together, each preparing its own copy of the *khasra* and *jamabandi*, was followed in the Benares-Basti survey. In Gorakhpur a slightly different system has been adopted. There the survey officer furnishes with the map a correct record of all undisputed facts of ownership and tenancy, a complete list of all disputes, and a classification of the soils and statistics for assessment purposes. The Revenue Officer then fills up the dispute list and checks the soil classification. The success of this system in respect both of expedition and economy, when compared with cadastral work hitherto turned out by the Survey Department, has been shown by the result of the operations of the work of the first season. The detachment in Dehra Dun was employed in surveying the cultivated lands on the Benares system.

19. The detachment in the Central Provinces was employed in the Raipur district in the cadastral survey of a certain number of villages as a test of the accuracy of the settlement maps. The survey establishments prepare a skeleton survey of the boundaries of villages, together with those of moderately sized blocks of fields, and the interior divisions are afterwards to be filled in by the *patwaris* who also write up the record-of-rights. A survey class has been organized for the instruction of junior civilians, native officials and *patwaris*.

The arrangements for the survey of the remaining districts of the Central Provinces of which the settlement will expire within the next few years is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

TRAINING OF CIVILIANS, &c.

20. The cadastral survey of the Kámrúp district was begun on the completion of the Hooghly River survey. The Benares system of survey has been adopted in Kámrúp at the instance of the Chief Commissioner.

21. A new system of training young Civilians in cadastral survey work by attaching them to regular field parties has been begun. In the North-Western Provinces, seven Civil Servants have been thus instructed in field surveying; and native soldier students from the Roorkee College have also been attached to the regular field parties of the Topographical Branch, and instructed in the method of delineating ground by plane-table survey.

EXPLANATION OF THE THREE SYSTEMS OF CADASTRAL SURVEY.

22. In explanation of the foregoing paragraphs it may be stated that there are three systems of cadastral survey now at work, one in the Punjab where, except possibly in the case of the Hissar experiment, no use is made of the Surveyor General's Department, all field maps being constructed by patwaris under the control of the Settlement Officer. The actual cost of this work has not been ascertained, but it is believed to be cheap, and sufficiently accurate for revenue purposes, although it has the drawback of not fitting in with sufficient precision into the general survey maps of the country. The next system is that now under adoption in the Central Provinces, where, as already explained, the field plotting will be filled in by patwaris on a traverse skeleton provided by the Survey Department. The third is that in progress in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts of the North-Western Provinces, where the entire survey map of each village together with a considerable portion of the village record is turned out by the Survey Department. This system is the most accurate and complete in its results, but is probably the most expensive, and can only be justified in districts where the patwaris are insufficiently trained to do the field plotting. The Surveyor General is requested to bring forward in his next annual report as clear a statement as he can furnish of the cost and results of each of these systems. The subject of cost is more fully dealt with in paragraph 28 of this review.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Under the head of *Geographical* and *Miscellaneous*, the Darjeeling party surveyed the Sumesar Hills, the Daling Hills, and a portion of Sikkim,

besides triangulating and sketching Himalayan topography and demarcating and surveying the Nepal-Bengal Boundary. Explorations were also conducted in Tibet. This party did some interesting work and has helped towards an extended knowledge of Himalayan geography.

24. The Tidal and Levelling party has continued its scientific work; tidal observations being taken at 19 stations. The reduction of the observations has progressed steadily, and the final results have been determined, so that the co-efficients will be presented in the manner recommended by Professor Darwin and explained in the Report for 1882-3. The Spirit-levelling operations completed a line of levels between two sea-coast stations, *viz.*, from Kurrachee to Agra and thence to Bombay with an error only of ·624 of a foot or less than 4 inches per 1,000 miles. This line was linked with that of last year and its length was over 425 miles over ground with rises and falls amounting in the aggregate to nearly 22,000 feet. TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

25. The two Astronomical parties were engaged in the extension of the electro-telegraphic longitude arcs eastwards of Calcutta, and measured six arcs during the season—Akyab-Calcutta, Akyab-Chittagong, Prome Chittagong, Prome-Akyab, Moulmein-Prome, and Moulmein-Akyab. The link between Kurrachee and Moulmein was thus completed. GEODETIC.

26. The work of the Head-Quarters Offices, both at Calcutta and at Dehra is dealt with in Part III. The several offices have again turned out a very large amount of work for other departments and Local Governments. The total number of maps issued during the year amounted to nearly 200,000, and their value exceeded a lakh and a half of rupees. Much good work was done in these offices in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition. The 3,000 ornamental award certificates were produced with the aid of the heliogravure and collotype processes. Some of the special maps which were drawn for the Exhibition have been prepared for publication and the rainfall, railway and telegraph maps have already been published. Maps showing trade routes, distribution of languages, and river basins have also been printed. Maps showing the density of population and the distribution of the different religions and missionary stations are in course of publication. The forest map is, it is understood, now ready. The Government of India attaches great importance to these maps; and a Crop-map of India, shortly to be prepared, will be completed in time for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886. HEAD QUARTERS OFFICES.

27. The Mathematical Instrument Department issued 33,365 instruments valued at Rs. 1,61,529 to departments. The number issued exceeded that of last year by 12,000, their value being greater by Rs. 34,000. The Government of India is also glad to notice that there has been a considerable use of articles of Indian manufacture for this department. An innovation has been introduced into the department by the entertainment of apprentices in the several technical offices. Their work should be carefully watched; and the result of the experiment should be noticed in future annual reports. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

28. The statements at pages LXXX and LXXXI of the Appendix, showing the cost rate per mile of work executed by the several parties are, as far as they go, very valuable. The opportunity is taken however to impress upon the Surveyor General the very great importance of reducing the expenditure on revenue surveys of all kinds to the very lowest limit as urged in the Resolution of September 4th, 1882. Notwithstanding the comparatively small cost, compared with the charges of former years, of the North-Western Provinces Surveys, the charge is still too high to admit of the system being extended to any Province in which it is possible to utilize patwaris under the supervision of local officers for field plotting. Great credit is due to Majors Barron, Sandeman and Steel for their unremitting efforts to make the cadastral parties serve the Provincial Governments in the most effective manner, but it is now a question whether similar efforts should not, on account of the financial exigencies of the case, be directed to the perfection of a system in which the very utmost use should be made of the village officers for field plotting, under the control of an efficient staff of native supervisors. The fact that the Government, whether Imperial or Provincial, is obliged in any case to provide payment for a village staff, makes it imperative to require the education of that staff in the duty of making and COST RATE PER MILE OF SURVEY WORK.

maintaining village maps so that the cost of a second establishment may be avoided, and it will be found that unless the Survey Department can make the above system the goal of its efforts, it will be difficult for it on financial grounds to maintain that connection with the cadastral surveys still remaining to be accomplished which it is very desirable to preserve. The two points to be aimed at, in modification of the North-Western Provinces system, seem to be the more liberal employment of the village staff, and the reduction of the charges for supervision. The Government of India would be glad if in future reports the information as to "cost" could, with the assistance of the Provincial authorities, be made to comprise a comparison between the total cost of various systems adopted in any districts in which the Survey Department is employed, whether to do the whole work as in the North-Western Provinces, or a part of the work as in the Central Provinces and Hissar. At present the table in page LXXX is not sufficiently instructive. The cost per acre for instance of a complete cadastral survey (including traverse, field plotting, and survey record) in Ajmere cannot be compared with that of a complete cadastral survey in the North-Western Provinces.

29. In conclusion, the Government of India thanks Colonel DePrée for his interesting report.

*Order*—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin; and to the Surveyor-General of India, and to the Foreign and Military Departments for information.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras. | Central Provinces. |
| Bombay. | British Burma. |
| Bengal. | Assam. |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Coorg. |
| Punjab. | |

Ordered also, that it be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True extract.)

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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FILE NO. 98.
SERIAL NO. 2.

1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SURVEYS.

## RESOLUTION.

No 3036

Cmmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 21st October 1885.* (By Order)

*First Assistant.*

To
The Dy: Director Party No III

Circular No. $\frac{117S.}{98-2}$

*Dated Simla, the 12th September 1885.*

SUBJECT.

Reviews the Survey Report for 1883-84.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 503 R. & A. D.—15-9-85—1,100.

RECEIVED
7 OCT 85

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24TH SEPTEMBER 1885, No. 1082, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th August 1885, No. 2267 :—

*Read*—the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 21st July 1885, No. 2110 :—

I have the honor to report on the operations of the Settlement Department during the official year 1884-85, and to submit statements showing the outturn of work performed and the cost of operations.

2. The financial results for the already-settled districts, for Fasli 1294 (1884-85), will, as usual, be separately communicated.

3. The operations of the departments embraced, as in the preceding year, four districts, viz., North Arcot, Madura, South Arcot, and the Nílgiris :—

(I) NORTH ARCOT—*Party No. I.*—Completed the settlement of the Palmanér Taluk, which was the last of those assigned to it, and despatched the manuscript diglott registers of the whole of the Chittoor Taluk and a portion of that of Palmanér. The registers for all the villages of the Chandragiri Taluk, and for twenty-one belonging to the Chittoor Taluk, were printed. Classification was carried out in the one village of the Venkatagirikota Division, in the Palmanér Taluk, which remained unfinished at the close of the last year, in two villages in the Chittoor Taluk, and in two resumed inam villages in the Proddutur Taluk, Cuddapah District; the area thus dealt with was 1,923 acres.

*Party No. II.*—The settlement of the Pólúr Taluk was taken in hand during the year; 123 villages were completed and the remaining thirty-seven were disposed of by the middle of April 1885, thus closing work in this taluk. The Wandiwash Taluk, which is the last in the district to be taken in hand, was begun in July 1884; the classification was examined in 181 villages, and the measurement of interstitial fields was completed in 245 villages, thirteen being still in progress; there remained at the close of the year only sixteen villages to complete the whole taluk. Manuscript registers for the taluk of Gudiyátam, which had already been settled, were forwarded to the Central Office, and registers for the one remaining village of the Wálajápet Taluk, and for 205 villages of the Arcot Taluk, were printed. A zemin village (Nerkanam, in the Chingleput District), which had been sold for arrears of revenue and bought by Government, was classified; the area so dealt with was 650 acres.

(II) MADURA—*Party No. III.*—As in the preceding year, so in that under report, this party carried on classification work. The incomplete portion of the Madura Taluk, the whole of the Tirumangalam Taluk, and the resumed village of Puthur, in the Trichinopoly District, were completed, the area classified being Acres 288,203, or 450 square miles. The revision of wet ayacuts was carried out in 142 villages of the Madura and Tirumangalam Taluks. The measurement of sub-divisions of fields was begun about the close of the year, and six villages in the Palni, and two in the Madura, Taluk were disposed of. A revised scheme for the settlement of the Madura District was submitted to Government on the 14th November 1884 (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 26th February 1885, No. 661).

(III) SOUTH ARCOT—*Party No. V.*—Like Party No. III, this party also was engaged in classification, and finished the incomplete portion of the Cuddalore Taluk, the whole of Villupuram, and 116 villages of the Tindivanam Taluk. In the last mentioned of these, classification work was, at the close of the year, in progress in twenty-nine villages. There remained 319 villages still to be taken up. The area

classified was Acres 406,220, or 635 square miles. The classification was examined by the Head Classifiers and the Supervisor simultaneously with the classifiers: the former, having finished the Cuddalore and Villupuram Taluks, were employed in that of Tindivanam. The Supervisor also tested the Head Classifier's work in the Cuddalore Taluk and in 230 villages of the Villupuram Taluk. The measurement of interstitial holdings in the Cuddalore Taluk was begun in July 1884; seventy-two villages had on the 1st of April last been completed, and seventeen were in progress. A scheme for the settlement of the South Arcot District has been received from the Deputy Director, and will be submitted to the Board and Government, on receipt of orders on the scheme for the Madura District.

(IV) Nilgiris—*Party No. IV.*—The settlement of this district was completed by the end of September last. The particulars of the completed villages are appended:—

| Names of Divisions and Total Number of Villages therein. | Names of Villages. | Number of Fields and Sub-divisions. | Number of Puttas. | | | Total Ayacut Area. | Occupied Land prior to Settlement. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Single. | Joint. | Total. | | Area. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | | ACRES. | ACRES. | RS. |
| Tódanád .. | Ootacamund .. .. | 3,039 | 1,063 | 109 | 1,172 | 14,785 | 4,504 | 4,369 |
| | Naduvatam .. | 339 | 29 | 9 | 38 | 26,311 | 4,702 | 2,911 |
| | Masnigudi .. .. | 236 | 70 | 3 | 73 | 32,857 | 2,929 | 1,811 |
| Paranginád .. | Coonoor .. .. | 1,142 | 463 | 82 | 545 | 7,312 | 1,271 | 1,073 |
| | Kótagiri .. .. | 2,031 | 194 | 201 | 395 | 7,639 | 2,837 | 1,524 |
| | Barliyár .. .. | 197 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 5,092 | 1,416 | 791 |
| | Jakkanaria .. .. | 442 | 35 | 56 | 91 | 11,493 | 1,565 | 691 |
| Kundanad .. | Kinnakeri .. .. | 136 | 5 | 44 | 49 | 4,914 | 142 | 96 |
| | Kilkundah .. .. | 644 | 42 | 44 | 86 | 6,160 | 518 | 182 |
| | Melakundah .. | 258 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 8,401 | 1,324 | 1,257 |
| | Mulligur .. .. | 289 | 14 | 23 | 37 | 42,077 | 362 | 100 |
| | Total .. | 8,783 | 1,952 | 593 | 2,545 | 167,041 | 21,570 | 14,805 |

| Names of Divisions and Total Number of Villages therein. | Names of Villages. | Occupied Land as per Settlement, including Lands shown in Columns 13 and 14. | | Difference between Columns 9 and 11. | Government Waste charged at Settlement. | | Area of Forests reserved in the Settlement Registers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Area. | Assessment. | | Area. | Assessment. | |
| | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | ACRES. | RS. | RS. | ACRES. | RS. | ACRES. |
| Tódanád .. | Ootacamund .. | 6,471 | 5,958 | + 1,589 | 135 | 271 | 4,266 |
| | Naduvatam .. | 5,555 | 4,727 | + 1,816 | 642 | 1,285 | 6,685 |
| | Masnigudi .. .. | 3,517 | 2,924 | + 1,113 | .. | .. | 67 |
| Paranginád .. | Coonoor .. .. | 3,712 | 3,097 | + 2,024 | 34 | 68 | 1,696 |
| | Kótagiri .. .. | 5,877 | 3,063 | + 1,539 | 278 | 436 | 639 |
| | Barliyár .. .. | 1,864 | 1,677 | + 886 | 2 | 3 | 895 |
| | Jakkanaria .. .. | 3,206 | 3,661 | + 2,970 | 16 | 23 | 1,469 |
| Kundanad .. | Kinnakeri .. .. | 930 | 757 | + 661 | 7 | 13 | 95 |
| | Kilkundah .. .. | 2,383 | 1,416 | + 1,234 | 141 | 128 | 291 |
| | Melakundah .. | 1,499 | 1,491 | + 234 | 109 | 204 | 700 |
| | Mulligur .. .. | 780 | 262 | + 162 | 54 | 34 | 116 |
| | Total .. | 35,794 | 29,033 | + 14,228 | 1,418 | 2,465 | 16,919 |

The final report on the settlement was submitted to Government and disposed of in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 449, dated 20th April 1885. The registers of nine more villages were printed, making in all thirty-two up to the end of the year. Of the remaining four, three have been sent to the Press, and one (Masnigudi) has lain over pending the survey of the Sígúr Ghât (*vide* G.O., Revenue Department, No. 986, dated 4th September 1884).

*Party No. VI.*—The inquiry into jenm titles to escheats in the Nílgiri-Wynaad was completed during the year. A final report was submitted to Government, and orders were passed thereon in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 977, dated 2nd

September 1884. In this, the inquiry was ordered to be extended into the Malabar-Wynaad. Work was accordingly begun and brought to a close in the Ganapathivattam, Putati and Kuppatad Amshoms, and the Ellorenad Amshom was then taken in hand and is in progress. In accordance with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1049, dated 17th September 1884, Mr. Stuart submitted a scheme for the revision of the rates of assessment in the Wynaad. This was sent to the Collector of Malabar for remarks; these have been recently received, and my report will be submitted to the Board of Revenue at an early date.

GANJAM.—Registers for 189 villages of the Goomsur Taluk were printed during the year, giving a total of 220 turned out, and leaving 252 more villages to complete the district.

4. The following statement shows the total expenditure during the year as compared with the budget allotment :—

| Parties. | Sanctioned Amount for 1884-85. | Actual Expenditure for 1884-85. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Central Office . ... | 59,620 | 59,498 | — 122 |
| Party No. I ... ... | 46,720 | 46,293 | — 427 |
| Do. „ II ... ... | 49,990 | 48,960 | — 1,030 |
| Do. „ III ... ... | 47,650 | 46,977 | — 673 |
| Do. „ IV ... ... | 13,060 | 14,433 | + 1,373 |
| Do. „ V ... ... | 38,820 | 38,458 | — 362 |
| Do. „ VI ... ... | 18,140 | 15,220 | — 2,920 |
| Total ... | 2,14,380 | 2,10,341 | — 4,039 |
| Printing Charges ... | 20,000 | 19,921 | — 79 |
| | 2,94,000 | 2,89,760 | — 4,240 |

The small saving effected was partly due to the non-employment of field hands in the Wynaad party, and to minor savings under various items in other parties.

5. The usual statement, exhibiting the outturn of work and its cost for each district during the official year, is annexed :—

| Items. | Cuddapah. | North Arcot. | Madura. | Nilgiris. | South Arcot. | Ganjam. | Nilgiri-Wynaad. | Malabar-Wynaad. | Tinnevelly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Village Registers .. { Printed .. | .. | 280 | .. | 9 | .. | 189 | .. | .. | .. |
| Village Registers .. { Bound .. | 43 | 281 | .. | 16 | .. | 197 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. { Bound .. | 43 | 281 | .. | 17 | .. | 197 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. { Unbound .. | 43 | 281 | .. | 17 | .. | 197 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Village maps mounted .. .. | 76 | 141 | 154 | 34 | 712 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. { Mounted .. | 22 | .. | 22 | .. | 328 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. { Unmounted. | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Taluks settled .. .. .. .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Taluks in which settlement is in progress .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is { Completed .. | 2 | 302 | 8 | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is { In progress.. | .. | 13 | 18 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number of villages settled in Nilgiris .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Area of waste lands granted on putta with reference to G.O., No. 453, dated 16th March 1881 .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,246 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number of cases reported in Wynaad-Nilgiris .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Area classified in square miles .. | 1 | 2 | 449 | .. | 635 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cost in Rs. .. | 1,336 | 1,27,888 | 59,053 | 18,393 | 46,650 | 16,987 | 4,472 | 14,613 | 4 |

| Items. | Chingleput. | Bellary. | Anantapur. | Kistna. | Nellore. | Kurnool. | Trichinopoly. | Coimbatore. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Village Registers .. Printed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 478 |
| Village Registers .. Bound .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 537 |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. Bound .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 538 |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. Unbound .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 538 |
| Village maps mounted .. .. | 6 | 12 | 81 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 2 | .. | 1,252 |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. Mounted .. | 7 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 399 |
| Do. despatched to the Collector. Unmounted. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Taluks settled .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Taluks in which settlement is in progress .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is Completed.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 384 |
| Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is In progress.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| Number of villages settled in Nilgiris .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Area of waste lands granted on putta with reference to G.O., No. 453, dated 16th March 1881 .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,246 |
| Number of cases reported in Wynaad-Nilgiris .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Area classified in square miles .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1,090 |
| Cost in Rs. .. | 97 | 69 | 149 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2,89,760 |

6. In accordance with Board's Proceedings, No. 568, dated 5th May 1879, and G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1048, dated 27th August 1883, I annex a statement showing the outlay incurred in each district from the commencement of the survey and settlement operations up to the end of the year 1884-85, and giving the net increase of Land Revenue for Fasli 1293 (1883-84) in the districts settled in whole, or in part, as compared with the year preceding the introduction into them of the new settlement :—

| Items. | Districts. | Outlay. | | | | | | Financial Results of Settled Districts. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Survey Department. | | | Settlement Department. | | | Whole or part. | Demand previous to introduction of new Settlement. | Demand of Fasli 1293 (1883-84). | Increase or Decrease. |
| | | Up to 1883-84. | In 1884-85. | Total. | Up to 1883-84. | In 1884-85. | Total. | | | | |
| | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Completed .. | Ganjam .. | 8,28,926 | 20,838 | 8,49,764 | 3,61,959 | 16,987 | 3,78,946 | Whole .. | 6,73,883 | 7,62,152 | + 88,269 |
| | Godávari .. | 5,33,033 | 52,545 | 5,85,578 | 3,13,173 | .. | 3,13,173 | Do. .. | 20,54,721 | 26,21,414 | + 5,66,693 |
| | Kistna .. | 5,96,037 | 23,542 | 6,19,579 | 6,05,695 | 29 | 6,05,724 | Do. .. | 30,04,342 | 36,29,596 | + 6,25,254 |
| | Nellore .. | 5,56,499 | .. | 5,56,499 | 5,78,155 | 8 | 5,78,163 | Do. .. | 17,49,491 | 19,11,149 | + 1,61,658 |
| | Cuddapah .. | 14,57,878 | 567 | 14,58,445 | 12,56,208 | 1,336 | 12,57,544 | Do. .. | 15,60,605 | 16,71,497 | + 1,10,892 |
| | Kurnool .. | 9,80,265 | .. | 9,80,265 | 5,59,596 | 1 | 5,59,597 | Do. .. | 13,16,798 | 12,22,251 | — 94,547 |
| | Chingleput .. | 9,00,226 | 198 | 9,00,424 | 4,34,311 | 97 | 4,34,408 | Do. .. | 13,57,612 | 15,31,715 | + 1,74,103 |
| | Trichinopoly .. | 2,55,630 | 2,280 | 2,57,910 | 3,68,427 | 5 | 3,68,432 | Do. .. | 16,11,492 | 14,87,985 | — 1,23,507 |
| | Tinnevelly .. | 9,02,078 | .. | 9,02,078 | 7,06,168 | 4 | 7,06,172 | Do. .. | 25,11,027 | 26,90,298 | + 1,79,271 |
| | Coimbatore .. | 14,37,694 | 909 | 14,38,603 | 7,42,519 | 6 | 7.42,525 | Do. .. | 25,28,299 | 26,61,208 | + 1,32,909 |
| | Salem .. | 7,87,146 | 8,350 | 7,95,496 | 6,02,421 | .. | 6,02,421 | Do. .. | 18,33,056 | 17,06,055 | — 1,27,001 |
| | Nílgiris .. | 9,46,595 | 23,538 | 9,70,133 | 71,818 | 18,393 | 90,211 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total .. | 1,01,82,007 | 1,32,767 | 1,03,14,774 | 66,00,450 | 36,866 | 66,37,316 | .. | 2,02,01,326 | 2,18,95,320 | + 16,93,994 |
| In progress .. | North Arcot .. | 8,18,743 | 2,266 | 8,21,009 | 6,31,078 | 1,27,888 | 7,58,966 | Part. .. | 13,29,366 | 15,00,074 | + 1,70,708 |
| | South Arcot .. | 7,78,914 | 1,46,136 | 9,25,050 | 50,372 | 46,650 | 97,022 | Do. .. | 5,28,518 | 5,56,124 | + 27,606 |
| | Nílgiri-Wynaad .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,411 | 4,472 | 11,883 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madura .. | 10,68,262 | 67,830 | 11,36,092 | 1,19,956 | 59,053 | 1,79,009 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Malabar-Wynaad .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,613 | 14,613 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total .. | 26,65,919 | 2,16,232 | 28,82,151 | 8,08,817 | 2,52,676 | 10,61,493 | .. | 18,57,884 | 20,56,198 | + 1,98,314 |
| Not commenced .. | Vizagapatam .. | 3,40,465 | 38,397 | 3,78,862 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bellary .. | 4,12,866 | 67,678 | 4,80,544 | 3,524 | 69 | 3,593 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Anantapur .. | 4,99,395 | 56,584 | 5,55,979 | 2 | 149 | 151 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Malabar .. | 3,36,667 | 1,01,562 | 4,38,229 | 1,16,686 | .. | 1,16,686 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Tanjore .. | * 1,41,298 | 1,39,703 | 2,81,001 | 28 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras .. | 64,459 | .. | 64,459 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Cochin .. | 2,109 | .. | 2,109 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total .. | 17,97,259 | 4,03,924 | 22,01,183 | 1,20,240 | 218 | 1,20,458 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Grand Total .. | 1,46,45,185 | 7,52,923 | 1,53,98,108 | 75,29,507 | 2,89,760 | 78,19.267 | .. | 2,20,59,210 | 2,39,51,518 | + 18,92,308 |

* Excluding Rs. 64,008 recoverable from the land-holders of the Tanjore District on account of cost of field stones under Section 7 of the Boundary Act.

7. All districts in which settlement operations were going on were visited during the year by Messrs. Whiteside and Wilson.

8. The operations of the department have approximated to the forecast recorded in G.O., dated 26th July 1881, No. 1109-1110, Revenue Department. The classification of all the taluks in the Madura District and of two in South Arcot was completed; that of another in the last-mentioned district was in progress. The settlement of North Arcot was finished, with the exception of one taluk, Wandiwash, which will be out of hand by the end of 1885-86. The Bellary District has been taken up during the current year, instead of in January 1884, as was originally anticipated. This was in consequence of the work in North Arcot having taken longer than was expected.

9. The Assistant Collectors noted in the margin were attached at different times to settlement parties for training. Of these, the first nine completed their course by the 31st March 1885, and the next two have done so in the current year. The last, Mr. Cardew, left the Party No. I before his training was over, as he was appointed to act as Deputy Registrar of the High Court.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. G. W. Dance. | Mr. L. C. Miller. |
| „ C. Venkatajagga Row. | „ W. O. Horne. |
| „ D D. Murdoch, | „ H. W. Foster. |
| „ W. S. Meyer. | „ Mir Shujaát Ali Khán. |
| „ F. E. Robinson. | „ R. W Shipley. |
| „ E. A. Elwin. | „ A. G. Cardew. |

10. IRRIGATION ACCOUNTS.—Accounts for 1883-84, for all irrigation sources in the Presidency, were submitted to Government and reviewed in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1100, 1400-A, dated 17th December 1884.

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*Resolution*—dated 5th August 1885, No. 2267.

Submitted to Government.

2. As in the preceding year, the operations of the department were carried on in the four districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura and Nílgiris. In the district last named, the settlement was completed and a special report, submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, dated 10th March 1885, No. 805, was reviewed in G. O., dated 20th April 1885, No. 449.

3. The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 2,94,000, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,89,760.

4. In the twelve districts wholly surveyed and settled up to the end of March 1885, the total outlay has been—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ganjam. | Chingleput. |
| Godávari. | Trichinopoly |
| Kistna. | Tinnevelly. |
| Nellore. | Coimbatore. |
| Cuddapah. | Salem. |
| Kurnool. | Nílgiris. |

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Survey ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,03,14,774 |
| Settlement ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 66,37,316 |
| Total ... | 1,69,52,090 |

and the total increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 16,93,994, or a profit of nearly 10 per cent. on the outlay.

5. Twelve Assistant Collectors were under training with the several parties during the year under report.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Order—dated 24th September 1885, No. 1082, Revenue.

| Land Revenue, No. 121. |
|---|

With the above Proceedings the Board of Revenue submit the report of the Director of Revenue Settlement on the operations of his department during 1884-85.

2. Settlement operations were conducted in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura and Nílgiri. The settlement of the Nílgiris (excluding South-East Wynaad) was completed during the year, and in North Arcot one taluk alone still remains to be settled. The progress reported is generally satisfactory, but the Director has omitted to furnish the detailed comparison of results with expectations, called for by Government in their review of the report for the previous year. The annual reports of the department in their present form convey no clear idea as to what progress ought to have been made during the year, what progress was actually made, what work was left unfinished at the close of the year, and why. These points should be carefully noticed in future.

3. It is observed that the settlement of North Arcot, which was expected to be complete by the end of 1884, is still unfinished, and that the Bellary district was taken in hand during the current year only instead of in January 1884, as originally anticipated. This is attributed to "the work in North Arcot having taken longer than was expected," but no explanation of this latter fact is offered. The Director will report on the matter.

4. Up to the end of 1884-85 settlement operations were completed in twelve districts, excluding the South-East Wynaad taluk of the Nílgiris. The outlay shown in the financial statement furnished by the Director includes under survey of completed districts the expenditure for the whole of the Nílgiri district, and under settlement the expenditure for the Nílgiris proper alone; while, on the other hand, the figures showing the increase of revenue due to settlement leave out of account the increase resulting from the settlement of the Nílgiris proper. Excluding the Nílgiri district altogether, the outlay incurred in the remaining eleven districts up to the end of the year was Rs. 93,44,641 for survey and Rs. 65,47,105 for settlement, and the net increase of revenue for fasli 1293, as compared with the year preceding settlement, was Rupees 16,93,994, representing a profit of 10·64 per cent.

5. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 2,89,760 and were generally within the budget allotment, except in party No. IV, where there was a small excess.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. J. Henricus.

80 Copies.

No. 3035

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 21st October 1885.

(By Order)

First Assistant.

To

The Dy. Director Party No. II

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 24th September 1885, No. 1082.**

**SEPTEMBER.**

**Settlement Department.**

Report on the operations of the — for 1884-85, reviewed.

59

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28th August 1885, No. 978, Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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Read—the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 26th June 1885, No. 1830:—

I have the honor, in reference to paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 639, Revenue, dated 1st June 1885, to submit, for the sanction of Government, the revised budgets of the Settlement and Agricultural Departments for 1885-86.

---

Enclosure.

Statement showing the details of the budget estimate of the Settlement Department for 1885-86.

| Items. | [illegible]l | Party No. I. | Party No. II. | Party No. III. | Party No. V. | Party No. VI. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| *Salaries and Allowances.* | | | | | | | |
| Director | [illegible] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,280 |
| Deputy Director | [illegible] | 5,790 | 3,500 | 14,400 | 9,000 | .. | 42,690 |
| Special Assistant Collector | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | .. | .. | 8,960 | 8,960 |
| Fixed tent allowance | [illegible] | [illegible] | 440 | 1,050 | .. | 600 | 3,140 |
| Assistant Director | .. | [illegible]0 | 5,100 | .. | .. | .. | 10,200 |
| *Establishment of Director, Deputy Director, and Special Assistant Collector.* | | | | | | | |
| Clerks above Rs. 300 per mensem | 6,000 | [illegible] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,000 |
| Do. from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem | 7,980 | [illegible]00 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 2,520 | 24,900 |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem | 5,100 | 2,196 | 2,196 | 2,270 | 2,196 | .. | 13,958 |
| Dresser | .. | 480 | 387 | 320 | 240 | 360 | 1,787 |
| Servants | 1,530 | 1,104 | 1,104 | 1,020 | 1,104 | 1,056 | 6,918 |
| *Establishment of Assistant Director.* | | | | | | | |
| Clerks below Rs. 50 per mensem | .. | 276 | 180 | .. | .. | .. | 456 |
| Servants | .. | 240 | 240 | .. | .. | .. | 480 |
| *Classification Establishment.* | | | | | | | |
| Clerks from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem | .. | 1,800 | 1,800 | 5,280 | 1,800 | 4,454 | 15,134 |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem | .. | 10,476 | 10,476 | 8,316 | 10,176 | .. | 39,444 |
| Servants | .. | 1,894 | 1,890 | 2,664 | 2,664 | 1,260 | 10,372 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies including office furniture | 1,770 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 800 | 620 | 4,790 |
| Service postage labels and telegrams | 720 | 200 | 230 | 220 | 180 | 140 | 1,690 |
| Travelling allowance of officers | 1,500 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,800 | 9,350 |
| Do. do. of establishment | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 350 | .. | 3,650 |
| Rent of office accommodation | .. | 600 | 500 | 600 | 400 | 480 | 2,580 |
| Preparation of settlement registers and accounts | 170 | 4,300 | 10,947 | 6,500 | 7,200 | 450 | 29,567 |
| Cost of binding settlement registers and mounting maps | 2,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000 |
| Printing charges | 18,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,000 |
| Total .. | 73,900 | 51,556 | 45,990 | 48,490 | 40,710 | 22,700 | 2,83,346 |

Statement showing the details of the budget estimate of the Agricultural Department for 1885-86.

## Charges.

### Government Farm.

*I.—General Supervision.*

| Items. | Revised estimate for 1885-86. |
|---|---|
| | RS. |
| 1. Establishment ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,000 |
| 2. Travelling allowance ... ... ... ... ... | 1,500 |
| 3. Stationery ... ... ... ... ... ... | 200 |
| 4. Printing charges ... ... ... ... ... | 400 |
| 5. Contingencies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 400 |
| Total ... | 14,500 |

*II.—Saidápet Experimental Farm.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Establishment ... ... ... ... ... ... | 880 |
| 2. Cooly labor ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,200 |
| 3. Implements and machines ... ... ... ... | 150 |
| 4. Live-stock ... ... ... ... ... ... | 600 |
| 5. Seeds ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75 |
| 6. Manures ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| 7. Contingencies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75 |
| Total ... | 3,030 |

*III.—Estate Charges and Improvements.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Repairs to superintendent's quarters ... ... ... | ... |
| 2. Do. to farm buildings ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| 3. Do. of roads ... ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| 4. Sundry repairs and improvements ... ... ... | 50 |
| 5. Extension and repair of water-channels ... ... | 150 |
| 6. Irrigation experiments ... ... ... ... ... | ... |
| Total ... | 250 |

*IV.—L[illegible] Distri[illegible]ations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Exhibition of improved ploughs and machines ... | 200 |
| 2. Improvement of agriculture and trade ... ... | 2,000 |
| 3. Distributing seeds ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| 4. Ploughing competitions ... ... ... ... | ... |
| 5. Import of Aden stock ... ... ... ... ... | ... |
| Total ... | 3,200 |

*V.—Cattle-disease Inspection.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Establishment ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 11,770 |
| 2. Travelling expenses ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,850 |
| 3. Hospital establishment ... ... ... ... | | 1,120 |
| 4. Stipends to probationary local cattle-disease inspectors. | | 1,200 |
| 5. Hospital expenses including contingencies ... ... | | 1,300 |
| 6. Medicines ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,200 |
| 7. Upkeep of hospital including hospital-keeper's quarters. | | 150 |
| 8. Contingencies including stationery, furniture, &c. ... | | 1,000 |
| 9. Local cattle-disease inspectors ... | Salary ... ... | 12,340 |
| | Travelling expenses | 3,690 |
| | Contingencies ... | 1,130 |
| | Total ... | 36,750 |
| | Grand Total ... | 57,730 |

Order—dated 28th August 1885, No. 978, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

With the above letter the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture submits the revised estimates of the Settlement and Agricultural Departments for 1885-86, called for in G.O., dated 1st June 1885, No. 639. They compare with the budget estimates as shown below :—

| — | Budget estimate. | Revised estimate. | Saving. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Settlement Department ... ... | 3,00,000 | 2,83,346 | 16,654 |
| Agricultural do. ... ... | 65,400 | 57,730 | 7,670 |

2. It is understood from the detailed statement of the civil budget estimate for 1885-86 that the provision for printing of settlement registers, viz., Rs. 18,000, has been transferred in the Financial Department to the head "Stationery and printing." If this amount be deducted, the budget estimate of settlement charges is Rs. 2,82,000 and the revised estimate Rs. 2,65,346.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" Board of Revenue.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.

Exd. J. Henricus.

100 Copies.

No. 1979

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties and to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 21st October 1885.* (By Order)

*First Assistant.*

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No III

" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

# Govt. of (1885) Madras

## REVENUE.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., 28th August 1885, No. 978.

AUGUST.

**Budget Estimates of the Settlement and Agricultural Departments (revised)**

for 1885-86, reviewed.

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26TH SEPTEMBER 1885, No. 1097, REVENUE.

61-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st July 1885, No. 2242 :—

*Read*—the following letter from W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godávari District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 2nd October 1883, No. 495 :—

I have the honor to reply to the Board's Reference, dated the 15th June 1882, on G.O., dated the 20th March 1882, No. 323, and to the Board's Proceedings, dated the 20th February last, No. 486, on the subject of utilizing the surplus of the Village Service Fund of this district.

2. The present Village Establishment in the Government villages of this district was introduced in Fasli 1281 (A.D. 1871-72) with reference to G.O., dated the 29th June 1870, No. 963, Revenue Department.

3. The total number of Government villages then existing was 977, but Mr. Fraser clubbed some of the small villages with larger ones in their vicinity and made them into 743 groups. This is said to have been done on the principle of giving a separate establishment to every village having a population of 100. The strength and cost of the sanctioned establishment were as shown below :—

| Servants. | As existing previous to the revision (according to the statement given in Mr. Pelly's book). | As sanctioned by Government. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Men. | Cost per Annum. |
| | | | RS. |
| Munsifs (including old Pettandars).. | 2,462 | 743 | 42,906 |
| Curnams ... ... ... ... | 1,690 | 743 | 80,580 |
| Shroffs ... ... ... ... | 411 | ... | ... |
| Vettians ... ... ... ... | 2,325 | 1,951 | 93,648 |
| Nirganties ... ... ... ... | 14 | 118 | 5,664 |
| Police Taliaries ... ... ... | 1,973 | 772 | 37,056 |
| Total ... | 8,875 | 4,327 | 2,59,854 |

4. A Munsif, a Curnam, a Taliary and one or more Vettians were allowed to each village or group of villages. The pay of the Taliars and the Vettians has been fixed at the uniform rate of Rs. 4 a month. The salaries of the Munsifs and Curnams

and the number of the Vettians vary with the demand of each village or group of villages as shown in the following abstract :—

| Annual Rental of the Village not exceeding. | Pay of Curnams. | | Pay of Munsifs. | | Pay of Village Watchers. | | Vettians. | | | Total Salary. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | No. | Salary. | | | |
| | Per Annum. | Per Mensem. | Per Annum. | Per Mensem. | Per Annum. | Per Mensem. | | Per Annum. | Per Mensem | Per Annum. | Per Mensem. |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 600 .. | 60 | 5 | 18 | 1½ | 48 | 4 | 1 | 48 | 4 | 174 | 14½ |
| 1,000 .. | 60 | 5 | 24 | 2 | 48 | 4 | 1 | 48 | 4 | 180 | 15 |
| 1,500 .. | 60 | 5 | 36 | 3 | 48 | 4 | 2 | 96 | 8 | 240 | 20 |
| 2,000 .. | 84 | 7 | 48 | 4 | 48 | 4 | 2 | 96 | 8 | 276 | 23 |
| 3,000 .. | 96 | 8 | 48 | 4 | 48 | 4 | 2 | 96 | 8 | 288 | 24 |
| 4,000 .. | 108 | 9 | 60 | 5 | 48 | 4 | 3 | 144 | 12 | 360 | 30 |
| 5,000 .. | 120 | 10 | 60 | 5 | 48 | 4 | 3 | 144 | 12 | 372 | 31 |
| 6,000 .. | 132 | 11 | 72 | 6 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 192 | 16 | 444 | 37 |
| 7,000 .. | 144 | 12 | 72 | 6 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 192 | 16 | 456 | 38 |
| 8,000 .. | 156 | 13 | 96 | 8 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 192 | 16 | 492 | 41 |
| 9,000 .. | 168 | 14 | 96 | 8 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 192 | 16 | 504 | 42 |
| Above 9,000 .. | 216 | 18 | 120 | 10 | 48 | 4 | 5 | 240 | 20 | 624 | 52 |
| 22,000 .. | 240 | 20 | 144 | 12 | 48 | 4 | 5 | 240 | 20 | 672 | 56 |

In determining salaries in villages which contained Godávari islands (lankas), the rent of such islands was excluded from the demand.

5. An additional Taliary (watcher) was allowed to twenty-nine large towns.

6. Mr. Fraser further proposed that eighteen Nirganties should be appointed for the whole district, and that they should be paid by the levy of a separate Nirganti fee cess, but as experience in other districts showed that this voluntary system was not successful, the Government, accepting the Board's recommendation, ordered that their pay should be met from the Village Service Fund like that of the other village servants. These Nirganties have been employed only in villages in which there are upland tanks and in which the ryots are said to have applied for them. No Nirganties have been allowed to any delta village.

7. To meet the annual expenditure of Rs. 2,59,854 on account of the sanctioned establishment detailed in paragraph 3 above, the village service inams attached to Revenue and Magisterial offices were ordered to be enfranchised at five-eighths of the assessment, including water-rate, and under the provisions of Act IV of 1864, village-cess at eight pies a rupee was levied in all Government villages—*vide* G.O., dated 29th June 1870, No. 963. It was then considered that the following assets were available for the purpose :—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Quit-rent on Service Inams ... ... ... ... ... | 1,40,659 |
| Cess at eight pies per rupee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,35,577 |
| Total ... | 2,76,236 |

Deducting from this, Rs. 2,59,854, being the cost of the sanctioned establishment, it was expected that there would be a surplus of Rs. 16,382 a year.

8. In sanctioning the scheme, the Government observed that in twenty-three villages, the collection of village-cess at eight pies in the rupee would more than suffice to pay the whole establishment, and as the sums collected under the Village Cess Act in one "Village" are not available for expenditure in another "Village," they directed that the salaries of the officials should be so adjusted as to absorb the entire cess. But this order was not carried into effect. Mr. Sullivan subsequently suggested that "a far better plan * * * would be to reduce the rate of cess, and thus save the tax-payers' pockets instead of unduly remunerating the village servants," and remarked that "it was by no means essential that there should be one uniform rate of cess throughout the district, especially as the surplus cannot be utilized out of the limits within which it is raised"—*vide* his letter, dated the 13th December 1871, No. 106. The Board observed that it was then premature to interfere with the scheme so recently introduced, and directed that "after it has been tried for a year or two the imperfections develop themselves to their fullest extent, such alterations

as may then appear necessary should be reported for orders"—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1872, No. 197.

9. The scheme in question subsequently underwent slight alterations. These consist of the few changes in the grouping of villages sanctioned in the Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd July 1880, No. 1002; 13th June 1881, No. 1040; and 9th August 1881, No. 1653, and the appointment of a Curnam for the Agraharam village of Bhatlamuguturu in Tanuku Taluk on a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem sanctioned in the Board's Proceedings, dated the 23rd February 1875, No. 432. The original scheme provided seven Nirganties for Ellore Taluk, but their immediate appointment was deferred on the ground that there was then no way of paying their salaries owing to the delay in the enfranchisement (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 197, dated 29th January 1872) of the service inams. They were never subsequently entertained as their want was not seriously felt. The annual cost of the present establishment is therefore Rs. 2,58,936, the cost of the scheme originally sanctioned being Rs. 2,59,854.

10. The actual balance to the credit of the Village Service Fund on the 1st July 1883 is Rs. 4,52,292-15-8; of this, Rs. 2,15,963-9-2 represent the General Fund produced by the enfranchisement of the service inams and the remainder Rs. 2,36,329-6-6, as detailed below, represents the balance of village-cess collected at the rate of 8 pies a rupee, which, under the Village Cess Act, must be expended in the same village or group in which it is collected:—

| Taluks. | Amount. RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Amalápuram ... ... ... ... ... ... | 58,017 | 0 | 1 |
| 2. Rámachandrapuram ... ... ... ... ... | 57,066 | 10 | 8 |
| 3. Narsápur ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47,291 | 14 | 6 |
| 4. Tanuku ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,941 | 10 | 0 |
| 5. Bhimavaram ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,375 | 12 | 7 |
| 6. Ellore ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,918 | 1 | 10 |
| 7. Yernagudem ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,567 | 12 | 8 |
| 8. Peddápuram ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,166 | 3 | 10 |
| 9. Rajahmundry ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,966 | 5 | 0 |
| 10. Tuni Division ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 | 15 | 4 |
| 11. Cocanada Division ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | | |
| Total ... | 2,36,329 | 6 | 6 |

11. The demand and collection of village-cess and quit-rent on service inams during the last three years as well as the amount of assets taken into consideration when the original scheme was sanctioned are compared below:—

| — | | Village-cess. RS. | Quit-rent on Service Inams. RS. | Total. RS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets ... ... ... ... | | 1,40,659 | 1,35,577 | 2,76,236 |
| 1290... | Demand... ... .. | 1,81,915 | 1,18,645 | 3,00,560 |
| | Collection ... ... | 1,80,378 | 1,15,880 | 2,96,258 |
| 1291... | Demand ... ... | 1,81,146 | 1,16,828 | 2,97,974 |
| | Collection ... ... | 1,81,667 | 1,16,549 | 2,98,216 |
| 1292... | Demand ... ... | 1,80,950 | 1,13,867 | 2,94,817 |
| | Collection ... ... | 1,78,678 | 1,11,148 | 2,89,826 |

12. The assets of quit-rent on service inams in 1870 include the quit-rent proposed to be charged on the Village Service Inams of Barbers and Chamars, which the Collector then proposed to enfranchise, but it was subsequently decided that they should not be enfranchised (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 8th April 1872, No. 2564); that the menial services which were formerly required by their holders should cease to be demanded; and that their inams should constitute their remuneration for rendering the service demandable from them by the villagers. When the scheme was sanctioned, it was not anticipated that the excess in the service inams would be fully assessed and five-eighths of the assessment of the excess was therefore then taken into account. But subsequently the excess was fully assessed and the full

assessment formed part of the Village Service Fund until the Board in their Proceedings, dated the 4th August 1880, Mis. No. 8418, directed that it should be deducted from that fund and credited to Land Revenue, Miscellaneous. After the receipt of the above proceedings, the charge on the excess was transferred to land revenue, except in the taluks of Rámachandrapuram and Peddápuram, and in some villages in the Rajahmundry Taluk in which it was carried to the credit of the Village Service Fund up to last year, on the ground that the Tahsildars were not able to ascertain the amount of excess. The correct amount of excess in all taluks has now been ascertained to be Rs. 6,550-14-7 a year. The total amount credited to Village Service Fund from Fasli 1281 (A.D. 1272-73) to Fasli 1292 (A.D. 1882-83) was Rs. 69,053-13-2 as detailed in the enclosed Statement A.

13. The increase in the demand of village-cess is chiefly due to the following causes:—

(1) The original assets were arrived at by charging the cess on only the survey assessment and water-tax of jeroyati (Government assessed) lands then under occupation, and the assessment and water-tax on all inam *lands permanently classed as wet* in the settlement registers—*vide* paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter, No. 328, dated 21st November 1867, embodied in G.O., dated 29th June 1870, No. 963. The charge on unassessed lands and lankas (Godávari islands) was omitted as also that on water-tax on dry lands. All these are now charged with the village-cess.

(2) The delta irrigation has since considerably increased and many lands not then under occupation have been brought under the plough.

14. As the demand of the village-cess increased, the balance in its favor also increased from year to year and the demand upon the General Fund for meeting the cost of village establishment thus became less and consequently the balance in favor of the General Fund also increased, although the original assets under that head were higher than the present demand. The revision of the village establishment was made after a great portion of Fasli 1280 had elapsed, and payments to village servants were therefore made only for a small portion of that year, although the cess was imposed for the whole year. These and the non-adjustment of salaries, as directed by Government in the manner mentioned in paragraph 8 above, contributed largely to the surplus of the Village-cess Fund.

15. The question of utilizing this surplus was, from time to time, considered, but nothing definite has been settled. Mr. Foster submitted several proposals, but they were rejected. One of his proposals was that the large balance in favor of the fund should be invested in Government securities and that the rate of cess should be reduced in some villages in which there was a large balance. His letter on the subject was recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated the 2nd October 1879, No. —.

16. In their Proceedings, dated 1st August 1878, No. 2120, the Board suggested that the surplus might be spent on the maintenance of a district survey establishment. But the Government were not disposed to sanction the proposal—*vide* paragraph 8 of their Order, No. 1840, dated 9th September 1879. They were of opinion that these funds could be more advantageously and as legitimately applied to providing supervision and control of irrigation works and irrigation, and they, therefore, requested the Board of Revenue to consider how best, and to what extent, the surplus incomes of village funds could be devoted to that purpose, and report their views at an early date after consulting with the Collectors of districts and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

17. Mr. Foster, in his letter, No. 87, dated 11th April 1881, proposed to appoint Nirganties on Rs. 4 per mensem each in delta and upland villages in which there were none. The number of Nirganties for each village was fixed by him with reference to the number of its irrigation works and the extent of the ayacut irrigated under them, and on the assumption that one Nirganti can distribute water for about 1,000 acres under one irrigation work. His proposal was that the Nirganties in the delta villages should have to control the distribution of water after it gets into the field channels where the control of the Department of Public Works ceases, and should be subject to the supervision of the Munsif and other Revenue officers, and that in upland villages, they should execute minor repairs to irrigation works as well as attend to the distribution of water from tanks and spring channels. He fixed their pay at

Rs. 4 per mensem, but the Chief Engineer, whom he consulted, thought it was inadequate. The proposed number of these servants in some cases was as much as four, five, six or even seven for a village. Of the total number (921) of Nirganties proposed, 252 were for villages in which the annual receipts on account of village-cess are in excess of the present annual expenditure which had a balance of more than Rs. 100 and which consequently could afford to pay the extra establishment without recourse to the General Fund; and the remaining 669 belong to villages in which the village-cess receipts are less than the expenditure, and the cost of the additional establishment has consequently to be met from the General Fund.

18. In their Reference, dated the 15th June 1882, quoted at the head of this letter, the Board said that "before adopting Mr. Foster's proposals, thus largely to increase the establishment of Nirganties, the Board wish to be assured that such increase is necessary or at least very desirable. The information afforded by Mr. Foster is not adequate, and it is possible that a more useful mode of expending the surplus might be suggested, or that no augmentation of village establishments is called for. In the latter case, the equilibrium should be restored by foregoing the collection of the cess for a while or by reducing the amount thereof."

19. But in their order, dated the 25th January last, No. 105, Revenue Department, communicated with the Board's Proceedings, dated the 20th February last, No. 486, which is the second Reference quoted at the head of this letter, the Government wished the Board to consider whether some of the urgent reforms recommended by them in their Proceedings, dated the 12th June 1882, No. 1517, might not be introduced at once in this district so far as funds admit, and questioned the advisability of foregoing the collection of cess for a while or reducing the rate in view to establishing equilibrium, while the necessity for improving the establishment is admittedly pressing.

20. The total number of Nirganties sanctioned in 1870 was 118, of whom seven, provided for the Ellore taluk, have never been entertained as mentioned in paragraph 9. I do not think that there is any necessity for increasing the number to 921 as proposed by Mr. Foster. There is no necessity for the appointment of any separate establishment to control the distribution of water in the delta after it gets into the field channels. As a rule, the ryots themselves regulate the supply, and the Village Munsifs, with the assistance of the Village Vettians, can exercise the required supervision and control. The introduction of a class of ill-paid servants to do what is now done by mutual agreement would in these rich villages be more likely to lead to corruption and contention than to any improvement in the distribution of water. The existing number of Nirganties does not seem to require any material addition, but it requires a thorough redistribution. At present, 78 Nirganties are employed in Rajahmundry Taluk, 22 in Yernagúdem, and 11 in Peddápuram. The number allowed to Rajahmundry Taluk is excessive. I propose to have 131 Nirganties distributed as shown in the detailed list B, of which the following is an abstract:—

| Taluks. | Present. No. | Proposed. No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Rajahmundry ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78 | 37 |
| 2. Rámachandrapuram .. ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 13 |
| 3. Peddápuram... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 43 |
| 4. Tanuku ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 |
| 5. Yernagúdem... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22 | 17 |
| 6. Ellore ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 19 |
| 7. Tuni ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 111 | 131 |

21. These are in addition to the 24 Assistant Munsifs mentioned in the enclosed list C, an abstract of which is given below:—

| Taluks. | No. |
|---|---|
| 1. Rajahmundry ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| 2. Ellore ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| 3. Yernagúdem ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Total | 24 |

The Assistant Munsifs will, in addition to their ordinary duties, which will be described hereafter, perform the duties of a Nirganti in the villages mentioned in the column of remarks of the above list, marked C.

22. There is no apparent reason why the Nirganties should, as proposed by Mr. Foster, be made to do minor repairs to irrigation works in upland villages. The ryots are bound to execute them as kudimaramut. The principal duties of a Nirganti are to distribute water, to get all the customary repairs executed by the ryots, to watch the bunds of tanks and channels during the rains and other critical occasions and to do such other work connected with irrigation works under the direction and control of the Munsif.

23. I think that, as proposed by the Chief Engineer, the pay of a Nirganti should be Rs. 5 per mensem. In the few exceptional cases mentioned in the enclosed list D, I propose to allow an extra pay of Rs. 1 or 2 each as detailed therein, having regard to the heavy and responsible work they have to do in the villages concerned. One Nirganti is generally allowed to a village or group of villages. In 12 cases more are allowed, three to the village of Vadisaleru in Peddápuram Taluk which has 26 tanks, and two in 11 other cases in which either the number of irrigation works or the area irrigated is large. The following abstract compares the present and the proposed Nirganti establishment :—

| Number of Nirganties allowed to each Village or group of Villages. | Pay of each Nirganti per Mensem. | Number of Villages and group of Villages. | Total number of Servants. | Total Amount of Pay per Mensem. | Total Amount of Pay per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | RS. | | | RS. | RS. |
| 1 ... ... | 5 | 103 | 103 | 515 | |
| | 6 | 3 | 3 | 18 | |
| | 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 106 | 106 | 533 | |
| 2 ... ... | 5 | 10 | 20 | 100 | |
| | 7 | 1 | 2 | 14 | |
| | | 11 | 22 | 114 | |
| 3 ... ... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 15 | |
| | Total ... | 118 | 131 | 662 | |
| | | *Particulars.* | | | |
| | 5 | 114 | 126 | 630 | |
| | 6 | 3 | 3 | 18 | |
| | 7 | 1 | 2 | 14 | |
| | Total Proposed Establishment. | 118 | 131 | 662 | 7,944 |
| | | *Present Establishment.* | | | |
| 1 ... ... | 4 | 65 | 65 | 260 | |
| 2 ... ... | 4 | 23 | 46 | 184 | |
| | | 88 | 111 | 444 | 5,328 |
| | Increase ... | 30 | 20 | 218 | 2,616 |

24. The present scheme of village establishments has been worked in this district during the last twelve years. The experience gained during this long interval has suggested various amendments, and a thorough revision seems to be highly desirable. The present pay of Rs. 1½, 2 and 3 allowed to many of the Munsifs is, as observed by the Board in their Proceedings, dated the 12th June last, No. 1517, ridiculously

low. The other views expressed by the Board in the same proceedings have my general concurrence, except in regard to the insufficiency of the number of Vettians, of which I think there are too many in this district, especially in the Bhímavaram Taluk. Since the receipt of the second Reference quoted at the head of this letter, I have carefully considered the requirements of every village and the direction in which the present village establishments should be revised, and I beg to submit the following statements containing my proposals in respect to each village in the district. I have excluded Bhadráchalam from the inquiry, as the circumstances of that taluk are different from the rest of the district and there is no pressing need for the revision of its establishments :—

E. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Rámachandrapuram Taluk.

F. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Amalápuram Taluk.

G. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Tanuku Taluk.

H. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Narsápur Taluk.

I. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Rajahmundry Taluk.

J. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Peddapuram Taluk.

K. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Yernagudem Taluk.

L. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Ellore Taluk.

M. showing the present and proposed number and pay of village servants in the Bhímavaram Taluk, and Cocanada, Tuni and Pithapuram Divisions.

25. The following will explain the principles on which my proposals are based :—

(a) The minimum pay of a Munsiff should be Rs. 5 a-month, and that of a Curnam Rs. 8.

(b) The pay of the Munsif and Curnam has been generally regulated by the following scale with reference to the land revenue demand of each village or group of villages :—

| | Pay of Munsifs per Mensem. | Pay of Curnams per Mensem. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Villages paying a land revenue of less than Rs. 4,000. | 5 | 8 |
| Villages paying a land revenue of Rs. 4,000 and upwards, but not amounting to Rs. 5,000 ... | 5 | 8 |
| Do. Rs. 5,000 do. „ 6,000 ... | 5 | 9 |
| Do. „ 6,000 do. „ 7,000 ... | 6 | 10 |
| Do. „ 7,000 do. „ 8,000 ... | 6 | 11 |
| Do. „ 8,000 do. „ 9,000 ... | 7 | 12 |
| Do. „ 9,000 do. „ 10,000 ... | 7 | 13 |
| Do. „ 10,000 do. „ 11,000 ... | 8 | 14 |
| Do. „ 11,000 do. „ 12,000 ... | 8 | 15 |
| Do. „ 12,000 do. „ 13,000 ... | 9 | 16 |
| Do. „ 13,000 do. „ 14,000 ... | 9 | 17 |
| Do. „ 14,000 do. „ 15,000 ... | 10 | 18 |
| Do. „ 15,000 do. „ 16,000 ... | 10 | 19 |
| Do. „ 16,000 do. „ 17,000 ... | 11 | 20 |
| Do. „ 17,000 do. „ 18,000 ... | 11 | 20 |
| Do. „ 18,000 and upwards ... ... | 12 | 20 |

(c) An increase of pay has been allowed to some Munsifs and Curnams in most cases in consideration of the importance of villages concerned and of the extra work which the Munsifs and Curnams have to do, and in a few cases to cover the income from village-cess which would otherwise have been in excess of the establishment allowed according to the above scale. The enclosed lists, N and O, show the cases in which such an increase of pay has been allowed with the reasons for treating them exceptionally.

(*d*) The maximum pay of a Curnam should be Rs. 20 a month and that of Munsif Rs. 15. The latter has been allowed only to the Munsifs of large and important towns.

(*e*) In cases in which the present pay of a Munsif is more than that allowed according to the above scale, no change is proposed.

(*f*) The present pay of the Curnams has also been retained wherever it is more than that allowed by the above scale, except in a few cases in which it is proposed to appoint an Assistant Curnam.

(*g*) An Assistant Curnam is generally allowed to all villages, the land revenue demand of which is Rs. 10,000 and upwards, their pay being determined as shown below :—

| | | Per Month. |
|---|---|---|
| Where the land revenue demand is less than Rs. 15,000 | ... | 8 |
| Where it is Rs. 15,000 and upwards ... ... ... | ... | 10 |

Exceptions have been made in the following five cases :—

| Taluks. | Villages. | Nature of the exception made. | Circumstances under which it has been made. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Narsápur .. | 1. Sivakodu .. | An additional pay of Rs. 2 is allowed to the Assistant Curnam. | To absorb the village-cess. |
| 2. Rajahmundry .. | 2. Kotapalle .. | An Assistant Curnam is proposed to be appointed although the land revenue demand of the village is less than Rs. 10,000. | There are many irrigation works in this village. It has a large extent of land paying a low rate of assessment. The Curnam's work is exceptionally heavy. |
| 3. Rámachandrapuram. | 3. Kesavaram .. | Do. do. | Has a large extent of land paying low rates of assessment. Curnam's work is heavy. There is both upland and delta irrigation in this village. A large amount was remitted both in Faslis 1291 and 1292. |
| 4. Do. .. | 4. Tatapudi .. | No Assistant Curnam is allowed. | The Curnam's work is light, as a great portion of the revenue is realized by the sale of the lankas (Godávari islands). |
| 5. Amalápuram .. | 5. Valicheru .. | | |

The enclosed list, marked P, contains the villages to which it is proposed to allow Assistant Curnams.

(*h*) The land revenue demand taken to fix the salaries of the Munsifs, Curnams and Assistant Curnams with reference to the scales mentioned above, was generally that of the last two years, Faslis 1291 and 1292 (A.D. 1881-82 and 1882-83). Where the demand of the two years differs, either the average of the two years or the demand of one of them, whichever was likely to represent the normal demand, has been taken.

(*i*) A Taliar has been allowed to each village or group of villages. An additional Taliar has been allowed to 57 large towns and villages, a list of which (marked Q) is enclosed.

(*j*) The number of Vettians has been fixed with reference to demand of each village, its population, its distance from the Taluk Cutcherry and the number of other servants allowed to it. In most cases, a reduction in the present number has been made chiefly in the Bhímavaram Taluk, while the additions made are not many. The minimum number of Vettians allowed to each village or group of villages is one and the maximum five.

(*k*) The pay of Taliars and Vettians has generally been fixed at Rs. 4 each per mensem, but in the 57 villages entered in the enclosed list (R) in which the demand of village-cess is more than the cost of the establishment would otherwise have amounted to an extra pay of 8 annas each has been allowed to 200 Vettians and 71 Taliars.

(*l*) Assistant Munsifs have been allowed to many villages grouped with others and to important hamlets of some large towns and villages. I consider this innovation highly desirable. In the upland taluks especially there are many comparatively populous villages to which it is impos-

sible to assign complete separate establishments owing to the small amount of revenue realized from them. If they had complete establishments, their cost would in many cases approach or exceed the total land revenue. But whatever the revenue may be, a headman, who will be generally looked up to and appealed to as a referee in disputes, is necessary wherever the population is considerable; some of the large villages have hamlets a mile or more from the main village, in which there ought to be some one to represent the Munsif. The enclosed list (S) gives the names of the villages to which they are allowed and the pay of each per mensem. Their pay has been fixed at the following rates with reference to the amount of work they are likely to have.

| Pay of each per Mensem. | No. of Assistant Munsifs. |
|---|---|
| RS. | RS. |
| 1 | 12 |
| 2 | 53 |
| 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 33 |
| ... | 104 |

The twenty-five Assistant Munsifs entered in the accompanying list (C) should also perform the duties of Nirganti as stated in paragraph 21 above, and it is in consideration of this that they are allowed the highest rate of pay, *i.e.*, Rs. 5 a month.

(*m*) Salaries are allowed to the Munsifs of the large and important Zemindari villages mentioned in the enclosed list (T) in which they have a substantial amount of Government work to do. They are not at present remunerated by Government for the onerous and responsible duties they are expected to discharge. I propose to give them Rs. 5 each per mensem, except to the Munsifs of the large towns of Cocanada and Pithápuram to whom Rs. 10 should be allowed.

(*n*) The Curnam of Bhatlamuguturu Agraharam in Tanuku Taluk is at present paid Rs. 5 per mensem from the Village Service General Fund with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd February 1875, No. 432. The village pays over Rs. 5,000 to Government at present. It is proposed to give the minimum pay of Rs. 5 to the Munsif and Rs. 8 to the Curnam.

26. The following is an abstract of my proposals:—

| Rate of Pay per Mensem. | Munsifs of Government Villages. | | Munsifs of Zemindari Villages. | | Assistant Munsifs. | | Curnams. | | Assistant Curnams. | | Nirganties. | | Vettians. | | Taliars. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. | Number. | Pay per Mensem. |
| | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. |
| 1 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 12 |
| 2 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 106 |
| 3 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| 4 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,579 | 6,316 | 720 | 2,880 | 2,304 | 9,216 |
| 4½ .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | 900 | 71 | 319½ | 271 | 1,219½ |
| 5 .. .. .. .. | 492 | 2,460 | 30 | 150 | 33 | 165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126 | 630 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 681 | 3,405 |
| 6 .. .. .. .. | 84 | 504 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | 522 |
| 7 .. .. .. .. | 12 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 98 |
| 8 .. .. .. .. | 54 | 432 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 367 | 2,936 | 48 | 384 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 469 | 3,752 |
| 9 .. .. .. .. | 4 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | 711 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 747 |
| 10 .. .. .. .. | 52 | 520 | 2 | 20 | .. | .. | 79 | 790 | 20 | 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 153 | 1,530 |
| 11 .. .. .. .. | 4 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 539 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 583 |
| 12 .. .. .. .. | 12 | 144 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 384 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 528 |
| 13 .. .. .. .. | 2 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 299 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 325 |
| 14 .. .. .. .. | 2 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 336 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 364 |
| 15 .. .. .. .. | 17 | 255 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 315 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 570 |
| 16 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 208 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 208 |
| 17 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 51 |
| 18 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 450 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 450 |
| 19 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19 |
| 20 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 380 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 380 |
| Total .. | 735 | 4,533 | 32 | 170 | 104 | 306 | 735 | 7,418 | 68 | 584 | 131 | 662 | 1,779 | 7,216 | 791 | 3,199½ | 4,375 | 24,088½ |
| Total Annual Cost .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,89,062 |
| *Particulars.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At the rate of one servant for each village or group of villages .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 | .. | 168 | .. | 677 | .. | .. | .. |
| At the rate of two servants for each village or group of villages .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 × 11 = 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 × 11 = 22 | .. | 2 × 251 = 502 | .. | 2 × 52 = 104 | .. | .. | .. |
| At the rate of three servants for each village or group of villages .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 × 1 = 3 | .. | 3 × 199 = 597 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At the rate of four servants for each village or group of villages .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 × 68 = 272 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At the rate of five servants for each village or group of villages .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 × 48 = 240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131 | .. | 1,779 | .. | 791 | .. | .. | .. |

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27. The enclosed statement (U) compares the present and proposed establishment of each taluk. The following table compares the district totals:—

| —— | Items. | | Present. | Proposed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Munsifs of Government villages. | Number | ... | 740 | 735 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | 3,568 | 4,533 |
| Curnams ... | Number | ... | 741 | 735 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | 6,706 | 7,418 |
| Nirganties ... | Number | ... | 111 | 131 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | 444 | 662 |
| Taliaries ... | Number | ... | 769 | 791 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | 3,076 | 3,199½ |
| Vettians ... | Number | ... | 1,946 | 1,779 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | 7,784 | 7,216 |
| Munsifs of Zemindari villages. | Number | ... | ... | 32 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | ... | 170 |
| Assistant Munsifs ... | Number | ... | ... | 104 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | ... | 306 |
| Assistant Curnams ... | Number | ... | ... | 68 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | ... | 584 |
| Total ... | Number of servants ... | ... | 4,307 | 4,375 |
| | Pay per mensem | Rs. | 21,578 | 24,088½ |
| | Pay per annum | „ | 2,58,936 | 2,89,062 |
| | Increase ... | | ... | 30,126 |

28. The number of servants of all grades allowed to each Government village or group of villages varies from 4 to 12, as detailed below:—

| Total Number of Servants of each Village or Group of Villages. | Number of Villages or Groups of Villages to which the Number of Servants given in Column 1 are allowed | Total Number of Servants. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 ... | 96 | 384 |
| 5 ... | 234 | 1,170 |
| 6 ... | 226 | 1,356 |
| 7 ... | 87 | 609 |
| 8 ... | 34 | 272 |
| 9 ... | 29 | 261 |
| 10 ... | 20 | 200 |
| 11 ... | 7 | 77 |
| 12 ... | 1 | 12 |
| Total Government Villages ... | 734 | 4,341 |
| Agraharam Villages, 2 ... | 1 | 2 |
| Zemindari Village, 1 ... | 32 | 32 |
| Grand Total ... | 767 | 4,375 |

29. The minimum pay proposed to be allowed to the establishment of a Government village or group of villages is Rs. 21 per mensem, as detailed below:—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Pay of Munsif ... | 5 |
| Do. of Curnam ... | 8 |
| Do. of one Vettian ... | 4 |
| Do. of one Taliary ... | 4 |
| Total ... | 21 |

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Munsif ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Assistant Munsif ... ... ... | 5 |
| Curnam ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Assistant Curnam ... ... ... | 10 |
| Five Vettians, on Rs. 4½ each ... | 22½ |
| Two Taliaries, on Rs. 4½ each ... | 9 |
| Total ... | 31½ |

The highest pay proposed to be allowed to the establishment of any one village is Rs. 81½ per mensem. The following are the different rates of pay proposed to each village or group of villages:—

| Pay per Mensem. | Pay per Annum. | Pay per Mensem. | Pay per Annum. | Pay per Mensem. | Pay per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| *Government Villages.* | | | | | |
| 21 | 252 | 42 | 504 | 61 | 732 |
| 22 | 264 | 43½ | 522 | 62 | 744 |
| 23 | 276 | 44 | 528 | 63 | 756 |
| 25 | 300 | 44½ | 534 | 64 | 768 |
| 26 | 312 | 45 | 540 | 66 | 792 |
| 27 | 324 | 45½ | 546 | 66½ | 798 |
| 28 | 336 | 46 | 552 | 67 | 704 |
| 28½ | 342 | 46½ | 558 | 68 | 716 |
| 29 | 348 | 47 | 564 | 70 | 840 |
| 29½ | 354 | 48 | 576 | 70½ | 846 |
| 30 | 360 | 49 | 588 | 73 | 876 |
| 31 | 372 | 50 | 600 | 76 | 912 |
| 32 | 384 | 52 | 624 | 76½ | 918 |
| 33 | 396 | 53 | 636 | 78½ | 942 |
| 34 | 408 | 54 | 648 | 80½ | 966 |
| 35 | 420 | 55 | 660 | 81½ | 978 |
| 36 | 432 | 56 | 672 | | |
| 37 | 444 | 57 | 684 | *Zemindari and Agraharam Villages.* | |
| 38 | 456 | 58 | 696 | | |
| 39 | 468 | 58½ | 702 | 5 | 60 |
| 40 | 480 | 59 | 708 | 10 | 120 |
| 41 | 492 | 60 | 720 | 13 | 156 |

30. The following abstract exhibits the financial results of my proposals. The particulars for each taluk are given in the enclosed Statement V:—

| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Total demand of Village Cess for Fasli 1292 ... ... | | 1,80,950 0 5 |
| 2. Deduct amount of excess of Village Cess over the cost of the proposed establishment of the twenty-two villages specified in the accompanying Statement W ... | | 1,604 3 2 |
| Remainder ... | | 1,79,345 13 3 |
| 3. Add quit-rent of enfranchised Service Inams—Total demand for Fasli 1292 ... | 1,13,867 2 1 | |
| 4. Deduct amount of assessment and water-tax of excess in enfranchised Service Inams credited in Fasli 1292 to quit-rent on Service Inams instead of to Land Revenue Miscellaneous: *vide* paragraph 12 above ... ... | 3,047 5 5 | |
| | | 1,10,819 12 8 |
| Total ... | | 2,90,165 9 11 |
| 5. Deduct cost of proposed establishment per annum ... | | 2,89,062 0 0 |
| Surplus ... | | 1,103 9 11 |

The small surplus should be left unutilized to meet the vicissitudes of seasons.

31. It will be observed from Item No. 2 in the above paragraph that in twenty-two villages, the demand of village cess exceeds the cost of the proposed establishment by Rs. 1,604-3-2. Of this, Rs. 59-10-7, belonging to the following fifteen villages, are made up of such small sums that I think that any surplus of village cess collections left in those villages at the end of every year may be paid to the Curnams of the villages concerned to meet the cost of stationery, as there have been often complaints that the paper and pens supplied to the Curnams by Government are quite inadequate:—

| Taluks. | Names of Villages. | Demand of Village Cess for Fasli 1292. | | | Cost of proposed Establishment. | | | Amount of Excess of Village Cess over Cost of proposed Establishment. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
| 1. Tanuku ... ... | 1. Padamaravipparru ... | 661 | 1 | 2 | 660 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Bhímavaram ... | *2. Chilukuru ... ... | 524 | 1 | 6 | 522 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| | 3. Garagaparru ... ... | 530 | 2 | 5 | 528 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| | 4. Undi ... ... ... | 793 | 2 | 7 | 792 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| | 5. Yandagandi ... ... | 706 | 7 | 2 | 702 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| | | 2,553 | 13 | 8 | 2,544 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 13 | 8 |
| 3. Peddápuram ... | 6. Peddápuram ... ... | 913 | 3 | 7 | 912 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 4. Rámachandrapuram. | 7. Valluru ... ... | 422 | 12 | 6 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| | 8. Venkatrayapalem ... | 446 | 7 | 1 | 444 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| | | 869 | 3 | 7 | 864 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| 5. Narsápur ... | 9. Penumadam ... ... | 924 | 3 | 2 | 918 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| | 10. Sivakodu ... ... | 906 | 10 | 9 | 906 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| | | 1,830 | 13 | 11 | 1,824 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 11 |
| 6. Amalápuram ... | 11. Cheyyeru ... ... | 735 | 7 | 11 | 732 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| | 12. Totavaram ... ... | 356 | 5 | 8 | 354 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| | 13. Rajavaram ... ... | *369 | 9 | 3 | 342 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 9 | 3 |
| | 14. Vuppalapatam ... | 558 | 13 | 4 | 558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | 2,020 | 4 | 2 | 1,986 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 4 | 2 |
| 7. Yernagúdem ... | 15. Dommeru ... ... | 553 | 2 | 6 | 552 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | Grand Total ... | 9,401 | 10 | 7 | 9,342 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 10 | 7 |

* This is above the average village cess hitherto collected.

32. In the case of the other seven villages, there is a large surplus after making every allowance for the establishment required. The only alternative left is to reduce the rate of village cess as detailed in the following table, and I propose that the necessary sanction of Government may be obtained unless the Board see fit to move the Government to amend the Law (Act IV of 1864, Madras), so as to permit the surplus collections of the cess of one village being utilised in another. This latter course I strongly advocate:—

| Taluks. | Names of Villages. | Demand of Village Cess for Fasli 1292. | Cost of the proposed Establishment. | Amount of Excess of Village Cess over the Cost of the proposed Establishment. | Rate of Cess to be charged hereafter. | Amount of Village Cess per Annum at the proposed Rate specified in Column 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. | RS. A. P. |
| Tanuku .. .. | 1. Attili .. .. | 1,068 9 0 | 918 0 0 | 150 9 0 | 6¾ | 901 9 8 |
| Bhímavaram.. .. | 2. Víravásaram .. | 1,230 3 4 | 978 0 0 | 252 3 4 | 6¼ | 961 1 7 |
| Rámachandrapuram | 3. Mandapeta .. | 1,271 2 6 | 918 0 0 | 353 2 6 | 5¾ | 913 10 4 |
| | 4. Yendamura .. | 1,098 0 3 | 942 0 0 | 156 0 3 | 6¾ | 926 7 2 |
| | 5. Yedida .. .. | 959 0 11 | 918 0 0 | 41 0 11 | 7½ | 899 1 10 |
| | | 3,328 3 8 | 2,778 0 0 | 550 3 8 | .. | 2,739 3 4 |
| Narsápur .. | 6. Atchanta .. .. | 1,390 0 7 | 918 0 0 | 472 0 7 | 5¼ | 912 3 5 |
| | 7. Kadali .. .. | 1,037 8 0 | 918 0 0 | 119 8 0 | 7 | 907 13 0 |
| | | 2,427 8 7 | 1,836 0 0 | 591 8 7 | .. | 1,820 0 5 |
| | Grand Total .. | 8,054 8 7 | 6,510 0 0 | 1,544 8 7 | .. | 6,421 15 10 |

33. The total number of Government villages in each taluk and the present and proposed numbers according to their groupings are compared in the following statement:—

| Taluks. | Total Number of Government Villages at present existing. | Total Number of Villages and Groups of Villages for which separate Establishments are at present allowed. | Total Number of Villages and Groups of Villages for which it is proposed to allow separate Establishment. | Total Number of Zemindari Villages for the Munsifs of which Salaries are allowed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rámachandrapuram ... | 131 | 128 | 127 | 3 |
| Amalápuram ... ... | 117 | 103 | 107 | 7 |
| Narsápur ... ... ... | 120 | 111 | 113 | ... |
| Bhímavaram ... ... | 88 | 79 | 79 | 1 |
| Rajahmundry ... ... | 98 | 59 | 54 | 2 |
| Ellore .. ... ... | 88 | 57 | 45 | 1 |
| Yernagúdem ... ... | 99 | 58 | 49 | 2 |
| Tanuku ... ... ... | *89 | *87 | *88 | 3 |
| Peddápuram ... ... | 158 | 58 | 65 | 3 |
| Cocanada ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Pithápuram ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Tuni ... ... ... | 39 | ... | 7 | 1 |
| Total ... | *1,028 | *741 | *735 | 32 |

* Includes the Curnam of Bhatla Mugutur Agraharam.

34. The alterations proposed to be made in the present grouping of villages are shown in the accompanying Statement X. Their result is a net decrease of six in the number of groups of villages as detailed below:—

| Taluks. | Net Increase in the Number of Villages and Groups of Villages. | Net Decrease in the Number of Villages and Groups of Villages. | Taluks. | Net Increase in the Number of Villages and Groups of Villages. | Net Decrease in the Number of Villages and Groups of Villages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Tanuku ... ... | 1 | ... | 8. Ellore ... ... | ... | 12 |
| 2. Rámachandrapuram ... | ... | 1 | 9. Peddápuram ... | 7 | ... |
| 3. Rajahmundry .. | ... | 5 | | | |
| 4. Tuni Division .. | 7 | ... | Total ... | 21 | 27 |
| 5. Narsápur ... .. | 2 | ... | | | |
| 6. Amalápuram ... | 4 | ... | Net Decrease ... | ... | 6 |
| 7. Yernagúdem ... | ... | 9 | | | |

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35. The alterations are chiefly of the following nature:—(1) Some villages which pay a very small revenue to Government and which contribute very little to village cess are proposed to be clubbed with the adjoining ones; (2) some villages which are at present clubbed to the inconvenience of the people concerned are proposed to be separated, and to be either allowed separate establishments or grouped with other villages; and (3) provision has been made in the present revision for the resumed villages of the Rumpah Munsubdar referred to in the Board's Proceedings, dated the 21st June last, No. 1806, and the villages of the Totapalli Munsubdar resumed with reference to paragraph 2 of the G.O., dated 21st March 1882, No. 329, communicated with the Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd May 1882, No. 1203.

36. But the *most important* of the alterations proposed is to cut Komaragiripatnam, in the Amalápuram Taluk, into two, and to allow a separate establishment to each of the two portions. Komaragiripatnam is a large town with a population of 4,509 on the sea coast, and contains 1,518 fields and an area of 8,264 acres. It has two large hamlets, one of which, Bendamurlanka, is a seaport and a place of importance. A large extent of land is annually irrigated. The area to be dealt with by the village officers is so very extensive, that it has been found impracticable for one set of them to manage the work with efficiency. It is therefore proposed to divide the lands between Komaragiripatnam and its hamlet, Bendamurlanka, and to allow a separate establishment to each.

37. The Board will observe from the financial statement given in paragraph 30 above, that the assets of the Village Service Fund do not admit of giving full effect to their (Board's) proposals contained in paragraphs 12 and 13 of their Proceedings, dated the 12th June 1882, No. 1517, that the pay of a Munsif should not be less than Rs. 8, and that of the lower class of servants should be Rs. 5 a-month. The Divisional officers who have reported on the subject think that the minimum pay of a Munsif need not be more than Rs. 5. I do not think that that amount is by any means a low rate of remuneration to the Munsifs of small villages in which the work is generally light, but to such of them as have heavy work, although the amount of revenue is small, I have proposed additional pay: *vide* Statement N. There have not been many complaints in the district that the pay of vettians and taliaries is insufficient. Wherever it has been found practicable, an additional pay of eight annas each has been proposed, as already observed in Clause (*k*), paragraph 25 above. It must be remembered that Munsifs, in this district at least, are usually men of substance, and that in small villages, they have time to attend to their private affairs; vettians and taliaries also usually hold land or have a share in it. They live in their native villages, and the other members of their families cultivate land or earn wages. The pay is quite as much as a laborer can himself, without the aid of wife or children, earn throughout the year.

38. I propose that the Assistant Munsifs should be competent to exercise all criminal, civil and police powers in the villages or hamlets to which they are posted, and in those capacities they should work independently of the Munsifs. They should have nothing to do whatever directly either with the Government collections or with other Revenue work, except where they are also the Nirganties, as specified in paragraph 21 above.

39. The object of allowing only one Curnam for each village and leaving him to appoint, at his own expense, the necessary number of assistants, has not been attained. The Curnams do not, as observed by the Board in paragraph 5 of their Proceedings, dated the 12th June 1882, No. 1517, secure the assistance which is necessary to accomplish all that is required of them, and it is on this account that I propose to appoint Assistant Curnams. To avoid division of responsibility, I propose that the nomination of the Assistant Curnam should be left to the Chief Curnam, and that the assistant should be the next heir, or at least a member of the mirasi family, whenever possible.

40. The foregoing proposals would prevent the accumulation of surplus Village Cess and General Fund to any great extent in future, but would not in any way contribute towards utilizing the large surplus which has already accrued. The

amount of surplus on the 1st July last was Rs. 4,52,292-15-8, of which Rs. 2,36,329-6-6 represent the village cess collected under Act IV of 1864, as detailed in paragraph 10 above. The following five statements show the villages to which the latter amount belongs :—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Amount of surplus as per Statement Y, which contains 127 villages in which the surplus balance of village cess is not sufficient to meet the proposed establishment even for a month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 777 | 8 | 0 |
| 2. Amount of surplus as per Statement Z, which contains 293 villages in which the surplus balance of village cess is sufficient to meet the cost of the proposed establishment for one month and upwards, but below six months. | 20,880 | 6 | 9 |
| 3. Amount of surplus as per Statement Z1, which contains 36 villages in which the surplus balance of village cess is sufficient to meet the cost of the proposed establishment for six months and upwards, but below one year. | 10,934 | 12 | 7 |
| 4. Amount of surplus as per Statement Z2, which contains 23 villages in which the surplus balance of village cess is sufficient to meet the cost of the proposed establishment for one year and upwards, but below two years .. | 13,457 | 4 | 0 |
| 5. Amount of surplus as per Statement Z3, which contains 69 villages in which the surplus balance of village cess is sufficient to meet the cost of the proposed establishment for two years and upwards ... ... ... | 1,90,279 | 7 | 2 |
| | 2,36,329 | 6 | 6 |

The amount shown under the first two items will be absorbed before the next kists become due, as also a great portion of that against the 3rd and 4th items, and any other proposals to utilize the surplus of the villages entered in the Statements, Z1 and Z2, must be deferred for a year or two longer.

41. The surplus of the sixty-nine villages entered in the Statement Z3 is so large, and the deficiency of the cess to make up the annual cost of the proposed establishment in the villages concerned is so small, that there is no likelihood of any appreciable portion of the former being required, before the lapse of a considerable number of years, to meet the cost of the proposed establishment of those villages, if the collection of the village cess at the present rate of 8 pies a rupee is continued. Every reasonable allowance has been made in determining the proposed establishment of the villages concerned, and no further increase can be made to it without culpable extravagance. I therefore propose that the Village Cess Act IV of 1864, which restricts the application of the cess collected under it to defraying the cost of maintaining only a particular class of servants, may be so amended as to permit the amount being spent towards maintaining a scavengering establishment and making improvements and constructing village chavadies (the construction of these chavadies was, in G.O., dated the 5th April 1881, No. 576, considered to be a legitimate charge on the Village Service General Fund) in the villages concerned. If this is not feasible, I propose that the amount of surplus be invested in Government securities, the interest obtained therefrom being spent on defraying the cost of the establishment of the villages concerned; and that the rate of cess in those villages be reduced to the amount necessary to defray the cost of the establishment. The Government have once before expressed their unwillingness to make a further reference to the Government of India to permit the investment of the surplus balance of the cess in the Trichinopoly District, and observed that the creation of such investments was objectionable in principle—*Vide* G.O., dated the 5th April 1881, No. 576. I do not understand why this creation is objectionable in principle, but if the balance is not invested, it seems quite clear that the Imperial Government obtains the use of a large sum of money free of interest, and so indirectly levies an illegal tax. The investment of the surplus would afford permanent relief to the cess-payers of the villages concerned. The money cannot be refunded, and no relief can therefore be given to those who have already paid. If the cess is taken off for a time, the persons assessed during that period will obtain an undue advantage at

the expense of their predecessors and successors. Should the Government still object to the investment, the only alternative left is to suspend the collection of the cess until the whole of the surplus is utilized. I request that the sanction of Government be obtained to suspend it in the sixty-nine villages entered in the Statement Z3 for the term of years entered in Column 7 of that statement.

42. Then, as regards the utilization of the balance to the credit of the General Fund, which amounted to Rs. 2,15,963-9-2 on the 1st July last. This includes the Rs. 69,053-13-2 detailed in Statement A erroneously credited to the Village Service Fund instead of to Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, as mentioned in paragraph 12 above. I request sanction to adjust this amount at once to Imperial Funds. The balance to be utilized will then be Rs. 1,46,909-12-0. There is no legal restriction requiring this Village Service General Fund to be spent on any particular purpose. As the Local Cess General Fund of the district is now insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and as a proposal to raise the rate of local cess has been received with favor in Madras, though not here, I think it would be a great boon to the tax-payers if this surplus were placed at the disposal of the Local Fund Boards to be spent on the construction of village chavadies and on education and sanitation in the villages in which it was realized.

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ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 29.—Statements.

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Reference on the above, dated 26th October 1883.

Forwarded to the Director of Revenue Settlement, for favor of his remarks.

(Signed) G. MACKENZIE,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, with Collector's letter and its 29 enclosures in original, to be returned, and copies of Board's Procs., dated 1st June 1882, No. 1425, and 20th Feb. 1883, No. 486.

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*Read*—the following letter from W. WILSON, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 16th March 1885, No. 827-A :—

I have the honor to submit the following observations on Mr. Happel's proposals for the revision of the Godávari Village Service establishments, that were forwarded for my remarks with Board's reference, dated 26th October 1883, on General Register No. 7412 of 1883.

2. The present scale of establishments was introduced in Fasli 1281 (1871-72) and costs Rs. 2,58,936 a year, or Rs. 918 less than the original estimate of Rs. 2,59,854.

3. The assets of the fund were then estimated at Rs. 2,76,236, made up as follows :—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| (1) General Fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,40,659 |
| (2) Cess at 8 pies in the rupee ... ... ... ... ... | 1,35,577 |
| Total ... | 2,76,236 |

There should therefore be a yearly surplus of Rs. 17,300.

4. When the estimates were framed, however, certain items were credited to the General Fund that in the event never came to it at all, and, on the other hand, payments have been made to that fund of monies that did not belong to it and must now be refunded to Imperial Revenue.

5. In the original estimates of the proceeds of the cess, too, the probable, or rather certain, progress and extension of cultivation and irrigation were forgotten or unconsidered.

6. The consequence now is that after the scheme has been in operation a dozen years or so, there is a considerable change in the position of the two sources of the fund's revenue.

7. The General Fund, which in Fasli 1281 (1871-72) was estimated at Rs. 1,40,659, amounted in Fasli 1292 (1882-83) to only Rs. 1,13,867, while the proceeds of the cess, which in Fasli 1281 (1871-72) were estimated at Rs. 1,35,577, had, in Fasli 1292 (1882-83), increased to Rs. 1,80,950.

8. The assets of the fund in Fasli 1292 (1882-83) were, therefore, Rs. 2,94,817, or Rs. 35,881 in excess of the charges upon it.

9. There has been a surplus every year since the introduction of the scheme, and the accumulated sum of it amounted on the 1st July 1883 to Rs. 4,52,293, made up as follows :—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| (1) General Fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,15,964 |
| (2) Cess at 8 pies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,36,329 |
| Total ... | 4,52,293 |

10. Part of the accumulated surplus of the General Fund represents the assessments on excess areas found in the Village Service Inams which were erroneously credited to the fund and have now to be refunded. The amount of these was, on the 1st July 1883, Rs. 69,054.

11. Various methods were suggested* from time to time during the last few years for the utilization of this accumulated surplus, and the matter was finally disposed of in G.O., No. 198, dated 16th February 1885, which directed its absorption by suspension of the cess.

* *Vide*—Board's Proceedings, dated 29th June 1872, No. 197.
Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd October 1879, No. 2755.
G.O., dated 9th September 1879, No. 1840.
Board's reference, dated 15th June 1882.

12. There remains for consideration, therefore, only the question of how best to utilize the yearly accruing surplus by improving establishments, which in many respects are admittedly inadequate (Board's Proceedings, No. 1517, dated 12th June 1882, and G.O., No. 105, dated 25th January 1883).

13. The experience which has been had of the present scheme has, Mr. Happell writes, suggested many amendments and demonstrated the need of a thorough revision of it.

14. The scheme now submitted "after a careful consideration of the requirements of every village and of the direction in which present establishments should be revised" is estimated to cost Rs. 2,89,062.

15. This, taking the figures of Fasli 1292 (1882-83) as the basis of calculation, would leave a small surplus of Rs. 1,104 a year on the estimated assets of Rs. 2,90,166, which are made up as follows :—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| (1) General Fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,10,820 |
| (2) Cess at 8 pies in the rupee in all but 22 villages for which a still lower rate is proposed ... ... ... ... ... | 1,79,346 |
| Total ... | 2,90,166 |

16. The following are the leading features of Mr. Happell's scheme :—

(1) The pay of Munsifs and Curnams is regulated generally on consideration of the land revenue demand of the village or group of villages that they serve in accordance with a scale, the details of which are given at paragraph 25 of Mr. Happell's letter.

Under this scale, the pay of Munsifs, which at present ranges from Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 12 runs from a minimum of Rs. 5 to a general maximum of Rs. 12; and the pay of Curnams, which at present ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20, runs from a minimum of Rs. 8 to a maximum of Rs. 20.

In certain cases, pay in excess of the scale rates is allowed—

(1) On consideration of the work done.
(2) In order to absorb surplus cess.

Under this rule, certain Munsifs get as much as Rs. 15 a-month, but the salary of a Curnam never exceeds the scale maximum of Rs. 20.

(2) A class of Assistant Munsifs is proposed for certain villages, having outlying hamlets with a considerable population, in which, though it is impossible to provide them with *complete* establishments, it is considered desirable that there should be a resident headman.

The pay proposed for this class of officers runs from Re. 1 to Rs. 5, the highest rate of pay being given only where the Assistant Munsif performs also the functions of a Nirganti.

(3) It is proposed to appoint Assistant Curnams for all villages the land revenue of which amounts to Rs. 10,000 and upwards.

The number proposed is 68 in all, viz., 48 at Rs. 8 a-month for villages the revenue of which ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000; and 20 at Rs. 10 a-month for villages the revenue of which is Rs. 15,000 and upwards.

(4) It is proposed to pay salaries to the Munsifs and Curnams of certain zemindary and agraharam villages, in consideration of the substantial amount of Government work they do.

*N.B.*—The Curnam of the Bhatla Mugutur Agraharam, in the Tanuku Taluk, is now paid a salary from the Village Service Fund of Rs. 5 a-month, and there does not seem to be any objection in principle to the payment of these officers from the *General Fund*.

(5) As a rule, one Taliary is allowed for each village, but an additional one is provided for each of 57 towns and large villages.

(6) The present number, 111, of Nirganties is increased to 131, and the establishment re-distributed according to the real requirements of villages.

(7) The present number of Vetties is, Mr. Happell says, excessive. The number allotted to each village varies in his scheme from 1 to 5, the distribution being determined by consideration of the village revenue, its population and distance from taluk head-quarters and the number of other servants allowed it. The total number is considerably reduced.

(8) The pay of the menial servants, Vetties, Taliaries and Nirganties, is fixed as a rule at Rs. 4, but in certain special cases, the pay of Nirganties is fixed at higher rates, on account, it is said, of the greater responsibilities attaching to them, and 200 Vetties and 71 Taliaries are to be paid each half-a-rupee extra in order to absorb surplus cess.

17. Under this scheme, the lowest scale of establishment would cost Rs. 21 a-month, or Rs. 252 a-year, and consist of—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 1 Munsif ... | 5 |
| 1 Curnam ... | 8 |
| 1 Taliary ... | 4 |
| 1 Vetty ... | 4 |
| Total ... | 21 |

The highest scale of establishment would cost Rs. $81\frac{1}{2}$ a-month, or Rs. 978 a-year, and would consist of—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Munsif ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Assistant Munsif ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Curnam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Assistant Curnam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 Vetties at Rs. 4½ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| 2 Taliaries at Rs. 4½... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 81 | 8 | 0 |

18. The existing establishments cost from Rs. 14½ a-month, or Rs. 174 a-year, to Rs. 56 a-month or Rs. 672 a-year, and are composed of a Munsif, a Curnam, a Taliary and from one to five Vetties.

19. While approving generally of the principles on which Mr. Happell's proposals are framed, I would suggest the following modifications of his scheme :—

(1) The number of grades into which villages are divided (paragraph 25), viz., 16, is, I think, unnecessarily large; the present number of grades is only 13, and this is far more than is really required. Mr. Happell's grades run from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 18,000 and upwards by uniform differences of Rs. 1,000, and the pay of the Munsifs and Curnams between the *minima* and *maxima* varies with the revenue at the rate of one rupee of pay for every thousand rupees of revenue.

I would propose the following six grades :—

1. Villages having a revenue of Rs. 2,000 and under.
2. Do. do. of above Rs. 2,000 and under Rs. 5,000.
3. Do. do. " " 5,000 " " 7,500.
4. Do. do. " " 7,500 " " 10,000.
5. Do. do. " " 10,000 " " 15,000.
6. Do. do. " " 15,000 and upwards.

(2) The Assistant Munsifs whom Mr. Happell proposes to appoint are to be independent of the Munsifs of the villages to which they belong and are to exercise the full Civil, Criminal and Police powers of a Village Munsif.

The obvious objection to this proposal is that it is opposed to the provisions of Regulation IV of 1816, which contemplates the existence of only *one* officer exercising the powers of a Village Munsif in any given village.

It would be better to constitute independent villages of the hamlets in which separate officers exercising such powers are required.

Instead of Assistant Munsifs, the legality of whose appointment is, I think, more than questionable, I propose to introduce into the Godávari, as elsewhere, the useful Monigar class of officer in four grades with salaries running from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Another objection to this proposal of Mr. Happell's is that the pay to be given to these officers is in no case to exceed Rs. 5 and is in some cases to be as low as 1, 2 and 3 rupees—rates of salary that are even more open to the charge of being "ridiculously low" (Board's Proceedings, No. 1517, dated 12th June 1882) than are the present ones.

(3) I would fix the minimum salary for a Curnam at Rs. 6—Rs. 8, the minimum proposed by Mr. Happell, is, I think, unnecessarily high—and instead of two grades of Assistant Curnams—a class of officer whose appointment I think extremely necessary in many cases and the proposal to appoint whom I therefore highly approve—I propose four, paid at the rates of Rs. 10, 8, 6 and 5, respectively.

(4) The pay of Vetties, Taliaries and Nirganties I would make everywhere alike and fix uniformly at the rate of Rs. 4 a month—a rate sufficiently high for the work done in any case. Mr. Happell at paragraph 37 says that there have not been many complaints of the insufficiency of the pay of Vetties or Taliaries, and what is enough for them is enough for Nirganties, who belong to the same class, and work, moreover, only part of the year.

(5) No Munsif nor Assistant Munsif should be designated or receive pay for performing the functions of a Nirganti—an officer who is essentially a menial servant.

(6) The salary of no class of officer should be raised simply in order to "absorb surplus cess." If the proceeds of the cess as imposed are in excess of the requirements of the service, the rate of it should be reduced.

20. The following is the scale of establishments that I would propose :—

| Grade. | Curnam | Assistant Curnam. | Munsif. | Monigar. | Taliary. | Vetties. | Monthly Salaries. | Annual Cost. | Number of Villages in each Grade. | Cost of Establishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RS. | RS. | | RS. |
| I .. .. .. | 20 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 76 | 912 | 20 | 18,240 |
| II .. .. .. | 15 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 61 | 732 | 51 | 37,332 |
| III .. .. .. | 12 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 48 | 576 | 61 | 35,136 |
| IV .. .. .. | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 39 | 468 | 108 | 50,544 |
| V .. .. .. | 8 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | 8 | 26 | 312 | 284 | 88,608 |
| VI .. .. .. | 6 | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | 4 | 19 | 228 | 209 | 47,652 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,77,512 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Add*— | |
| As proposed by Mr. Happell. (1) 131 Nirganties at Rs. 4 a-month .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6,288 |
| As proposed by Mr. Happell. (2) 58 Additional Taliaries at Rs. 4 a-month, including one for Bendamurlanka .. | 2,784 |
| (3) Increased salaries (up to Rs. 12 a-month) to Munsifs of certain towns and large villages .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 840 |
| As proposed by Mr. Happell. (4) Salaries to Munsifs of Zemindari and Inam villages .. .. .. .. .. | 2,100 |
| (5) Salary to Curnam of Bhatla Mugutur Agraharam, at Rs. 6 a-month .. .. .. | 72 |
| Total .. | 2,89,596 |

21. The cost of my proposals would, therefore, be Rs. 2,89,596 a-year, or Rs. 534 in excess of those of Mr. Happell, and would leave a surplus of Rs. 570 on the assumed assets of Rs. 2,90,166.

22. It is certain that these assets must, with the extension of cultivation and irrigation, continue to increase if the present rate of the cess be maintained. Adjustments will therefore be required from time to time, and these should, in my opinion, be made every year. The only way in which this can conveniently and satisfactorily be accomplished is by insisting on the expenditure of the whole of the General Fund every year before a pie of taxation is imposed, and by modifying the present law so as to make the proceeds of the cess more generally applicable for the purposes of the village service than they are now. It should be distinctly recognized that the imposition of a cess is justifiable only when, and so far as, it may be necessary to supplement the deficiency of a fund already appropriated to the remuneration of the service for which the cess is imposed: on the other hand, it is obviously desirable that the incidence of taxation for this, as for all other public services, should be equable. In this way only, I believe, will it be easy to regulate taxation year by year strictly according to the requirements of the service.

23. Mr. Happell's proposals in paragraph 41 to apply certain small surpluses of cess to the purchase of stationery required for the service of the villages to which they appertain are obviously inadmissible, while in proposing to revise Act IV of 1864, so as to make the funds raised under it available for the payment of scavenging establishments and for other municipal requirements, he appears to have forgotten that such purposes are already provided for by taxation with a prescribed maximum under other laws.

24. I have, in conclusion, to explain the delay that has occurred in answering this reference. It was due to this; like the Chingleput proposals, these for the Godávari depart from the hitherto adopted plan of basing schemes for village establishments solely on assets and take account of other and often more important considerations. I thought before commenting on this, it would be better to await the orders of Government on the Chingleput scheme. These were passed only in December last.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

*Read*—the following letter from E. J. SEWELL, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godávari District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 28th May 1885, No. 255 :—

In reply to your memorandum, dated the 16th instant, requiring me to furnish an early reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 2593, dated the 18th March last, I have the honor to inform you that proposals for the revision of the village establishments were made in this office letter, No. 495, dated 2nd October 1883, and it appears that they have been transferred to the Director of Revenue Settlement for consideration—*vide* Board's remark on G.O., No. 198 of 1885.

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*Resolution*—dated 31st July 1885, No. 2242.

Submitted to Government.

2. On the 1st April 1884, there was a balance of nearly five * lakhs of rupees in favor of the Village Service Fund in the Godávari District. The collection of the cess has since been suspended under G.O., dated 16th February 1885, No. 198. Prior to this order of suspension, the Collector had submitted proposals for revising the establishments, and the Director of Settlement has now recorded his opinion upon the Collector's scheme and offers suggestions of his own in modification thereof.

* Rs. 4,95,055.—Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd August 1884, No. 2931, page 11.

3. The existing establishment costs Rs. 2,58,936 (total expenditure in 1883-84 being Rs. 2,61,846), against assets, Rs. 3,04,533. The balance of receipts over expenditure in 1883-84 was therefore Rs. 42,687, * and over the actual cost of establishment, Rs. 45,597. †

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| | * 3,04,533 |
| | 2,61,846 |
| + | 42,687 |

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| | † 3,04,533 |
| | 2,58,936 |
| + | 45,597 |

4. Estimating future assets (the cess being, as at present, eight pies) at Rs. 2,90,166, the Director proposes an establishment costing Rs. 2,89,596, while, under the Collector's proposals, the establishment would cost Rs. 2,89,062.

5. To Mr. Happell's scheme the Director takes exception on some points :—

(*a*) The number of grades into which the villages are to be divided, viz., sixteen. This number Mr. Wilson would reduce to six—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Villages with a revenue not exceeding Rs. 2,000. | | | | | | | |
| (2) | Do. | do. | above Rs. 2,000 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | | | | | |
| (3) | Do. | do. | ,, | ,, | 5,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, 7,500. |
| (4) | Do. | do. | ,, | ,, | 7,500 | ,, | ,, | ,, 10,000. |
| (5) | Do. | do. | ,, | ,, | 10,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, 15,000. |
| (6) | Do. | do. | of | ,, | 15,000 and upwards. | | | |

(*b*) The Collector's proposal to appoint independent Assistant Munsifs is, as the Director points out, probably illegal under Regulation IV of 1816, and in lieu Mr. Wilson would employ Monegars, who, apparently, are to be Assistant Reddis. Under this arrangement, the Munsif would, of course, be the village headman.

(*c*) Instead of Mr. Happell's proposal to fix the lowest salary of a Curnam at Rs. 8, Mr. Wilson would make it Rs. 6; and instead of two grades of Assistant Curnam, would propose four grades on Rs. 10, 8, 6 and 5, respectively.

(*d*) Mr. Wilson would make the pay of Vetties, Taliaries and Nirganties uniform everywhere at Rs. 4, instead of from Rs. 5 to 7 as recommended by the Collector.

(*e*) The Director objects also—very properly—to the Collector's proposal to allow certain Munsifs to draw an extra allowance for doing Nirganties' work.

(*f*) And also to increasing salaries solely "to absorb the cess."

6. The Director's proposals are summarized below:—

*Director's Proposals.*

| Grade. | Curnam. | Assistant Curnam. | Munsif. | Monegar. | Taliary. | Vetties. | Monthly Salaries. | Annual Cost. | Number of Villages in each Grade. | Total Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RS. | RS. | | RS. |
| I (over 15,000). | 20 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 76 | 912 | 20 | 18,240 |
| II (under 15,000). | 15 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 61 | 732 | 51 | 37,332 |
| III ( ,, 10,000). | 12 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 48 | 576 | 61 | 35,136 |
| IV ( ,, 7,500). | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 39 | 468 | 108 | 50,544 |
| V ( ,, 5,000). | 8 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | 8 | 26 | 312 | 284 | 88,608 |
| VI ( ,, 2,000). | 6 | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | 4 | 19 | 228 | 209 | 47,652 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,77,512 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Add*— | |
| (1) 131 Nirganties at Rs. 4 a-month .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6,288 |
| (2) 58 Additional Taliaries at Rs. 4 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,784 |
| (3) Increased salaries to Munsifs of certain villages (up to Rs. 12 a-month) .. .. .. .. | 840 |
| (4) Salaries of Munsifs of Zemindari and Inam villages .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,100 |
| (5) Salary of Bhatla Mugutur Curnam (Agraharam) at Rs. 6 a-month .. .. .. .. .. | 72 |
| Total .. | 2,89,596 |

7. The Board consider that, as the law stands, the Director's scheme is preferable to that drawn up by the Collector, and they recommend that, with an exception, Mr. Wilson's proposals be approved.

8. The exception alluded to is the proposal regarding the appointment of Monegars, whom the Director would apparently employ to collect the revenue. Upon this the Board observe that, although Section 3, Regulation IV of 1816, contemplates the employment of more than one Potel or Reddi in a village, it provides that "the person who collects the revenue, and under whose authority the village servants act, shall be considered as the head of the village," and under Section 2, the heads of villages are Munsifs within their respective villages. This being so, the Board would suggest that Assistant Munsifs rather than Monegars should be appointed, it being understood that these officials are to have nothing to do with the collection of revenue, but that their duties should be purely judicial and that they exercise sole jurisdiction in hamlets of the mother village.

9. Referring to the Director's proposal * that the law be modified in such manner as to make the assets of the cess more generally available for distribution, the Board, though concurring with Mr. Wilson, observe that this subject has recently been considered by Government, and the suggestion was not favorably received. With reference to the orders then passed,† the Board propose to address Government again.

* Paragraph 22.

† G.O., dated 30th December 1884, No. 1436.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with thirty enclosures to be returned.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" " Collector of the Godávari District.

---

ORDER—dated 26th September 1885, No. 1097, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 123.

The Director's scheme which is supported by the Board of Revenue is approved.

2. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Board's Proceedings, the Government agree with the Director in the opinion that the appointment of independent Assistant Munsifs is not warranted by Regulation IV of 1816, and accept the alternative proposed by him, *i.e.*, the employment of Monegars instead.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with thirty enclosures returned.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Judicial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

No. 3033.

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture. Madras, 21st October 1885.

(By Order)

First Assistant.

To

the Dy. Director
Party no. III

G.O., 26th September 1885, No. 1097.

SEPTEMBER.

**Village Establishments in Godavari District.**

Proposals of the Director, Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, regarding revision of —, approved.

RECEIVED
28 OCT 85

18TH SEPTEMBER 1885, No. 1063, REVENUE.

74

# GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th July 1885, No. 2208:—

*Read*—the following letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 22nd June 1885, No. 36-B:—

I have the honor to forward herewith the annual report on the operations of the Survey Department for 1884-85.

---

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

GENERAL Report on the Operations of the Revenue Survey Department during the Year 1884-85.

OUTTURN AND OUTLAY.—The total outlay during the year, including Rs. 851-5-1 spent on the survey of the Uthappanáikanúr Estate, and recovered from the Zemindar, amounts to Rs. 7,52,923, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,77,277 from the budget grant of Rs. 9,30,200. Rs. 1,20,571 of this balance was spent in the Tanjore District on field stones, of which the cost will eventually be recovered from the land-holders. The actual saving from the grant, as shown in the margin, has been Rs. 57,557, which was partly owing to men having had to be trained for field and office duties in the Vizagapatam District, where the stone supply also failed to some extent, and to the extra grant allowed for the Malabar survey not having been spent, as the operations of the party were confined principally to the Wynaad and Nílgiri surveys.

| | RS. | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Budget grant for 1884-85 .. .. .. | .. | 9,30,200 |
| Expenditure for 1884-85 .. .. | 7,52,923 | |
| Deduct cost of survey of Uthappanáikanúr Estate .. .. .. | 851 | |
| | 7,52,072 | |
| Add cost of field stones recoverable from land-holders in Tanjore District .. .. .. .. .. | 1,20,571 | |
| | | 8,72,643 |
| Saving .. | | 57,557 |

The area surveyed and mapped on the 16-inch scale was 1,799 square miles; on smaller scales, 3,087 square miles.

Excluding the Wynaad and Nílgiri survey, which, from its exceptional nature, has been dealt with separately in the following statement, the outturn for the year compares favorably with Colonel Scott's estimate for four parties:—

| Parties. | Outturn. | | Outlay. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue. | Topographical. | | |
| | SQ. MLS. | SQ. MLS. | RS. | |
| Ordinary Surveys— | | | | |
| I .. .. .. | 21 | 1,088 | 1,12,963 | |
| II .. .. .. | 811 | 31 | 1,03,753 | |
| III .. .. .. | 284 | 1,695 | 1,75,699 | A large portion of this expenditure was incurred on Tanjore survey, of which no completed work was brought to book owing to change of system and difficulties in procuring stones for field demarcation. |
| IV .. .. .. | 537 | 25 | 1,24,896 | |
| Central Office .. .. | .. | .. | 1,24,271 | For area published in Central Office *vide* Appendix No. III or VIII. |
| Total .. | 1,653 | 2,839 | 6,41,582 | |
| **Colonel Scott's estimate ..** | **1,200** | **4,500** | **5,70,000** | |
| Special survey— | | | | |
| V .. .. .. | 146 | 248 | 1,11,341 | |
| Grand Total .. | 1,799 | 3,087 | 7,52,923 | |

2. RESULTS OF EXPENDITURE IN OUTTURN OF WORK.—In the subjoined statement, the outturn of the year under each process of demarcation and survey is compared with that of last year. The work turned out by each party is shown in detail in Appendix No. II.

| Nature of Work. | Outturn of 1883-84. | Outturn of 1884-85. |
|---|---|---|
| *Revenue Survey.* | SQ. MLS. | SQ. MLS. |
| Boundary demarcated ... ... ... | 1,174·29 | 1,825·99 |
| Fields demarcated ... ... ... | 1,010·24 | 1,104·39 |
| Boundary surveyed ... ... ... | 1,221·20 | 1,780·18 |
| Fields surveyed ... ... ... ... | 1,131·54 | 1,285·19 |
| Traverse worked ... ... ... ... | 1,575·20 | 1,551·11 |
| Area computed ... ... ... ... | 1,454·44 | 1,332·01 |
| Boundary plotted ... ... ... | 1,565·65 | 1,651·98 |
| Fields plotted ... ... ... ... | 1,320·21 | 1,100·02 |
| Tested ... ... ... ... ... | 1,203·53 | 1,086·68 |
| Detailed ... ... ... ... ... | 1,765·81 | 1,461·48 |
| Finished ... ... ... ... ... | 1,585·97 | 1,798·76 |
| *Topographical Survey.* | | |
| Triangulated ... ... ... ... | 1,713·00 | 777·00 |
| Boundary demarcated ... ... ... | 2,603·53 | 2,910·08 |
| Boundary surveyed ... ... ... | 2,440·96 | 2,879·18 |
| Traverse worked ... ... ... ... | 1,538·53 | 1,595·27 |
| Boundary plotted ... ... ... ... | 1,603·52 | 1,643·27 |
| Detailed ... ... ... ... ... | 2,757·36 | 3,075·57 |
| Finished ... ... ... ... ... | 3,026 67 | 3,087·48 |
| *Publication.* | | |
| Published 16 and 8 inch scales ... ... | 2,004·42 | 2,278·58 |
| Do. smaller scales ... ... | 45,515·61 | 3,5395·16 |
| Compiled quarter sheets Atlas of India ... | 7,543·00 | 1,789·00 |
| | NO. | NO. |
| Maps printed, copies ... ... ... | 53,203 | 59,704 |
| | RS. | RS. |
| Total Expenditure ... ... | * 7,07,829 | 7,52,923 |

* Excludes Rs. 64,008-7-7, recoverable cost of field stones in Tanjore District.

3. COMPARISON OF AREA IN THE PRESIDENCY SURVEYED AND REMAINING TO BE SURVEYED.—The twenty-one districts to which the survey has, up to date, extended contain altogether 67,772 square miles for cadastral survey on the scale of 16 inches = 1 mile, and 69,684 square miles for topographical survey on smaller scales. Of this area up to the end of the year under review, 54,006 square miles of cadastral, and 51,683 square miles of topographical survey have been finished. 13,766 square miles of cadastral, and 18,001 square miles of topographical, survey remain to be completed. The extent surveyed and remaining to be surveyed is given in Appendix No. IV.

4. SCENE OF OPERATIONS.—Twelve districts were under survey—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Salem, Nílgiri, Malabar, Tanjore and Madura.

*Ganjam District.*—The demarcation, survey and mapping of the Calingapatam, Surla and Noupada Salt Factories were completed The detail survey of the Ganjam Salt Factory was in progress. In the Chicacole Taluk, the revision of demarcation in about thirty Agraharams only remains to complete the 146 Government and 212 Proprietary villages comprised in the taluk.

*Vizagapatam District.*—The demarcation and survey of the Pálkonda Taluk were in progress. Arrangements for the preparation of demarcation material were made in Golgonda Taluk. The preliminary inspection and preparation of taluk sketch were in progress in Sarvasiddhi Taluk. The demarcation of the Vizianagrum Municipality was completed.

*Godávari District.*—The demarcation and survey of the estate boundaries and the minor triangulation of the tracts excluded from revenue survey were executed. The topographical survey of these tracts and the minor triangulation, for geographical purposes, of the surveyed tracts, were nearly completed. The boundary between the Godávari and Kistna Districts on the side of Ellore Taluk was demarcated and surveyed.

*Kistna District.*—The demarcation and survey of the estate boundaries and the minor triangulation and topographical survey of the excluded tracts were in progress, as also the demarcation and survey of the Kistna-Hyderabad boundary.

*Bellary District.*—The boundary and field demarcation and survey were in progress in the Hospet and Bellary Taluks. The preliminary operations for the survey of the Kudligi Taluk were taken in hand.

*Anantapur District.*—The mapping of the Penukonda Taluk was completed. The testing, detailing and mapping of the Gooty and Tadpatri Taluks were in progress.

*South Arcot District.*—The revenue survey of the Tirukoilúr Taluk was completed. The topographical survey of only thirty-three villages in that taluk awaits completion. The field demarcation and survey of Vriddháchalam Taluk were in full progress. Arrangements were being made for the supply of stones for the demarcation of the Chidambaram Taluk ordered in G.O., No. 614, of 8th May 1884.

*Salem District.*—A field detachment was employed in the demarcation and survey of Malayali villages and dharkast lands on the Shevaroy Hills, and in surveying the disputed boundaries in the Tirupatúr Taluk between Government and Bommakuppam Mitta and the Government village of Ambalur and Kangundi Zemindari. The nine villages of the Hanumanthapuram Mitta, in Dharmapuri Taluk, bought by Government, of which the survey was ordered by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings, No. 577, of 22nd January 1883, were completed during the year.

*Nílgiri District.*—The work in this district comprised demarcating and surveying waste land blocks, lands granted under settlement rules, reserving forests and swamps and cutting out excess areas in puttas, marking out settlement grants and demarcating and surveying the new boundaries of villages as arranged at settlement. The demarcation and survey of putta lands in the village of Masnigudi, in Tódanád, were carried out under instructions from Government conveyed in G.O., No. 1179, of 28th October 1884. In the South-east or Nílgiri-Wynaad, the demarcation and survey of dharkast lands, extensions of estates and cultivation, were executed.

*Malabar District.*—In the Wynaad Taluk, the revenue and topographical surveys of Kuppatod, Pudadi, Nallurnad and Edavaga Amshoms were completed. The revenue and topographical surveys of the Peria, Tondarnad, Porunnanur, Kurumbala, Edavadasakur, Mupainad and Vayitri Amshoms were in progress. The preliminary eye-sketch of the Pálghat Taluk was prepared, and the demarcation of several amshom boundaries commenced.

*Tanjore District.*—The demarcation and measurement of fields, computation and mapping, were in progress in Tanjore Taluk. The demarcation of the village boundaries and sub-divisions was completed in the Kumbakónam and Máyavaram Taluks. The boundary survey and mapping of the former taluk and boundary survey of the latter were proceeded with. The boundary demarcation was commenced in the Nannilam and Shiyáli Taluks.

*Madura District.*—The surveys of the Madura and Tirumangalam Taluks were closed. This completes the revenue survey of the Madura District. There remain for topographical survey only 173 square miles in Tirumangalam Taluk, which will be taken up on completion of the Ramnad and Sivaganga Zemindaries, the topographical survey of which was in full progress. The field demarcation and survey of villages on the Palni Hills ordered in G.O., No. 632, of 19th May 1883, was in course of execution, and it is reported that the field work will probably be finished in August 1885. The survey of four Government villages in Ramnad Zemindari ordered by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings, No. 11514, of 6th December 1879, and the survey of the Uthappanáikanúr Estate, which had been stopped for want of funds and again resumed as per G.O., No. 854, of 14th July 1883, were completed during the year.

5. SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY DETACHMENTS—*No. I Party.*—No. I Party under Colonel Cloete worked in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari and Kistna districts. The small outturn of revenue survey is due to the failure on the part of the contractors to supply the stones required, notwithstanding every possible effort was made to obtain a sufficient supply. The party being new, men had to be trained for field and office work. The party has, during the year, been scattered over four districts, the distance between the extreme points being nearly 400 miles.

*No. II Party.*—Mr. Gompertz was in charge of No. II Party in Bellary and Anantapur districts. The season was sickly and unfavorable. The rains having completely failed, considerable local distress prevailed during the year. The Deputy Superintendent reports that in the Bellary Taluk, thousands of villagers have left their villages either in search of work or to take their cattle where grazing was to be had, and that this had an unfavorable effect on the survey operations.

*No. III Party.*—No. III Party continued its work in Salem, Tanjore and Madura Districts. From 1st April to 27th June 1884, Mr. T. A. Tomlinson was in charge during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Cardozo, who was in charge of the party during the rest of the year. The special survey of the Tanjore District originally ordered for irrigation purposes was changed into a revenue survey as per G.O., No. 804, of 2nd July 1884. But regular work could not be begun till the end of November 1884, the stone supply having been much retarded by the heavy monsoon, which also interfered with the progress of field work. The extension

recently ordered by Government, of the limit of the size of fields from 2 to 4 acres, should considerably accelerate the outturn of field demarcation in the district. In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,20,571-6-7 expended during the year on account of cost of field stones recoverable from land-holders, Rs. 64,008-7-7 were spent in 1882-83 and 1883-84, thus bringing the total of advances under Section 7 of the Boundary Act to Rs. 1,84,579-14-2. Bills to the amount of Rs. 70,631-13-2 were sent to the Collector, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,13,948-1-0 still outstanding.

Besides the regular revenue survey, the party completed the demarcation, survey and mapping of the Madura-Pudukóta boundary and Madura-Tanjore boundary, and took in hand the settlement of the Tanjore-Karikal boundary.

*No. IV Party.*—Mr. Beaumont was in charge of No. IV Party throughout the year. The season was very unfavorable for survey operations in the South Arcot District, on account of heavy floods in November and December 1884. The party, besides the regular revenue survey, performed the following miscellaneous works :—

(1) Alteration of demarcation and survey of fifteen villages in the Vellore and Gudiyátam Taluks, North Arcot District, sub-divided under instructions from the Board of Revenue.

(2) The detail demarcation and survey of Selvelimangalam Village, in Conjeeveram Taluk, Chingleput District, ordered by the Board of Revenue.

*No. V Party.*—Colonel Liardet was in charge of this party throughout the year, with the exception of the latter half of March 1885. The season in Wynaad was exceptionally unhealthy. In addition to the work in Nílgiri and Wynaad, the party demarcated and surveyed the Konath Escheat in the Kóttayam Taluk (*vide* Proceedings, Board of Revenue, No 538, of 31st January 1882) and the Banakadam Forest Reserve in the Walawanád Taluk, and also cut up into blocks the Wálayár and Chenatnair Forest Reserves in the Palghát Taluk. The following works were also done by the party during the year in the Coimbatore District :—

(1) Demarcation and survey of Laljee Sait and Kaniur Kristnier's lands, in the Coimbatore and Udamalpet Taluks, respectively.

(2) Demarcating with stones puttas in the village of Kokode, which had been originally marked with pegs.

(3) Alteration of boundary between the Government village of Somanthurai and Somathúr Palayapat, as per Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 7909, of 14th October 1882.

CENTRAL OFFICE.—The area of maps published in Central Office during the year is given in detail in Appendix No. III.

Three office reference map sheets were completed and distributed to the various departments of Government during the year.

The following computation work has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. Starr, Civil Assistant :—

| | | Area. |
|---|---|---|
| Minor triangulation ... | Excluded tracts of Godávari District. / Do. of Kistna do. | 1,445 sq. miles. |
| Plane table sheet projections. | Excluded tracts of Godávari District ... | 13 sheets. |
| | Do. of Kistna do. ... | 2 „ |
| | Wynaad Taluk, Malabar District ... | 13 „ |
| One-inch topographical sheet projections. | Palni and Periyakulam Taluks, Madura District .. ... ... ... | 4 „ |
| | Satyamangalam Taluk, Coimbatore District ... ... ... . ... | 1 „ |
| | Penukonda Taluk, Anantapur District. | 5 „ |
| | Kiggatnad Taluk, Coorg Province ... | 4 „ |
| District sheet projections. | Kurnool District ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| | Nellore do. ... ... | 10 „ |
| Miscellaneous sheet projections. | Office reference map, Nos. 29 to 33, 33-A, 33-B and 34 to 36 ... ... | 10 „ |

6. TESTS OF ACCURACY.—The traverse work of the Revenue Survey was connected with fifty-four stations of G. T. Survey and the comparison of distances shows a mean error in traversing of 5·43 feet per mile.

7. BOUNDARY ACT.—Fines were inflicted in 142 cases under the Boundary Act. The total amount of fines collected was Rs. 349-10-0. The largest individual fine was Rs. 20.

8. DESCRIPTION OF APPENDICES.—The following appendices are attached to this report:—

I. Map of the Madras Presidency showing progress of survey up to 31st March 1885.
II. Abstract of outturn and expenditure of the Survey parties under various heads during 1884-85.
III. Abstract Statement showing outturn of work in Central Office under various heads, cost and resulting rates.
IV. Statement showing the extent surveyed, and remaining to be surveyed, in each district of the Madras Presidency up to 31st March 1885.
V. Comparative Statement of distances between G. T. stations.
VI. Abstract Statement showing outturn completed under several heads, cost and resulting rates and the amount on incomplete work.
VII. Abstract Statement showing outturn completed under several heads, cost, inclusive of the share of Central Office, and resulting rates and the amount on incomplete work.
VIII. Abstract Statement of Annual Report for 1884-85.

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ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Map.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

## No. II.—ABSTRACT of Outturn and Expenditure of the Survey Parties under various Heads during 1884-85.

| Parties. | Revenue Survey, 16-inch Scale. Boundary demarcated. | Fields demarcated. | Boundary surveyed. | Fields surveyed. | Traverse worked. | Area computed. | Boundary plotted. | Fields plotted. | Tested. | Detailed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| I | 114·78 | 78·21 | 79·13 | 77·45 | 72·04 | 47·90 | 69·31 | 47·78 | 38·70 | 29·65 |
| II | 702·00 | 549·00 | 674·00 | 679·00 | 535·00 | 511·00 | 627·00 | 580·00 | 520·00 | 561·00 |
| III | 370·79 | 0·28 | 279·07 | 0·28 | 282·36 | 138·85 | 261·43 | 0·52 | 60·26 | 282·81 |
| IV | 607·00 | 445·48 | 644·00 | 424·48 | 565·00 | 533·56 | 600·00 | 377·48 | 373·48 | 469·00 |
| V | 31·42 | 31·42 | 103·98 | 103·98 | 96·71 | 100·70 | 94·24 | 94·24 | 94·24 | 119·02 |
| Central Office | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1825·99 | 1104·39 | 1780·18 | 1285·19 | 1551·11 | 1332·01 | 1651·98 | 1109·02 | 1086·68 | 1461·48 |

| Parties. | Revenue Survey, 16-inch Scale.—(Continued). Finished. | Expenditure on Revenue Survey. | Topographical Survey, Smaller Scales. Boundary demarcated. | Boundary surveyed. | Traverse worked. | Boundary plotted. | Detailed. | Finished. | Expenditure on Topographical Survey. | Total Expenditure on Revenue and Topographical Surveys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | RS. A. P. | | | | | | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| I | 19·92 **1·16** | 47,527 2 10 | 1361·32 | 1289·42 | 19·88 | 19·88 | 1098·91 | 1087·97 | 65,435 9 11 | 1,12,962 12 9 |
| II | 811·00 | 1,02,557 15 1 | 9·00 | 44·00 | 39·00 | 87·00 | 10·00 | 31·00 | 1,195 2 7 | 1,03,753 1 8 |
| III | 270·92 **12·71** | 1,37,618 0 3 | 1343·79 | 1343·79 | 1370·41 | 1370·41 | 1747·91 | 1689·04 **5·73** | 38,081 2 6 | 1,75,699 2 9 |
| IV | 537·00 | 1,22,502 0 1 | 5·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 25·00 | 25·00 | 2,393 14 1 | 1,24,895 14 2 |
| V | 52·37 **93·68** | 89,356 9 5 | 190·97 | 190·97 | 154·98 | 154·98 | 193·75 | 203·93 **44·81** | 21,984 12 2 | 1,11,341 5 7 |
| Central Office | .. | 98,201 9 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,069 2 8 | 1,24,270 12 4 |
| Total .. | 1691·21 **107·55** | 5,97,763 5 4 | 2910·08 | 2879·18 | 1595·27 | 1643·27 | 3075·57 | [illegible]036·94 **50·54** | 1,55,159 11 11 | 7,52,923 1 3 |

The figures in black type in Column 12 represent survey of salt factories, mitta villages bought in by Government, waste land blocks, &c., in districts, already completed.

The figures in black type in Column 19 represent area of Point Calimere Forest, in Tiruturaipúndi Taluk, and of Forest reserves and Punakadu cultivation on the Annamalai Hills in Pollâchi and Udamalpet Taluks.

## Enclosure No. 4.

### No. III.—Abstract Statement showing Outturn of Work in Central Office under various Heads, Cost and Resulting Rates.

| Official Year. | Publication Villages, 16 and 8-Inch Scales. | | | Publication Villages, 4-Inch Scale. | | | Publication Taluk Maps, 1-Inch Scale. | | | Publication District Maps, ½-Inch Scale. | | | Publication of Estate Maps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outturn in Square Miles. | Cost. | Rate per Square Mile. | Outturn in Square Miles. | Cost. | Rate per Square Mile. | Outturn in Square Miles. | Cost. | Rate per Square Mile. | Outturn in Square Miles. | Cost. | Rate per Square Mile. | Outturn in Square Miles. | Cost. | Rate per Square Mile. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| 1884-85 .. | 1,109·03 | 5,039 8 1 | 4 8 8 | 72·16 | 95 15 8 | 1 5 3 | 8,326 | 4,328 6 11 | 0 8 4 | 16,650 | 5,635 6 3 | 0 5 5 | 9·03 | 410 13 10 | 45 8 0 |
| | **1,158·56** | **2,551 10 7** | **2 3 3** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1·96** | **90 13 1** | **46 5 4** |

| Official Year. | Publication of Miscellaneous Maps. | | | Compilation Quarter Sheets Atlas of India. | | | Total Cost. | Maps Lithographed. | | Maps supplied for Government purposes. | | Maps sold to Private Individuals. | | Total Value of Issues. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outturn in Square Miles. | Cost. | Rate per Square Mile. | Outturn in Square Miles. | Cost. | Rate per Square Mile. | | Number of Copies. | Number of Pulls. | Number of Copies. | Value of Issues. | Number of Copies. | Value of Issues. | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | | | | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| 1884-85 .. .. | 10,347 | 14,786 15 9 | 1 6 10 | 1,789 | 383 4 9 | 0 3 5 | 33,322 14 11 | 59,704 | 108,982 | 55,583 | 45,493 0 0 | 348 | 873 4 0 | 46,366 4 0 |

*N.B.*—The figures in black type signify maps published by Photolithography.

## ENCLOSURE No. 5.

No. IV.—STATEMENT showing the extent surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in each of the undermentioned districts up to 31st March 1885.

| Districts. | Area in Square Miles. | Surveyed. | | | Remaining to be Surveyed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue. | Topographical. | Total. | Revenue. | Topographical. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| *Districts surveyed and under survey.* | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam .. .. .. .. .. | 8,311 | 1,661 | 3,451 | 5,112 | .. | 3,199 | 3,199 |
| Vizagapatam .. .. .. .. | 17,380 | 20 | 10,408 | 10,428 | 323 | 6,629 | 6,952 |
| Godâvari .. .. .. .. .. | 7,345 | 2,880 | 4,402 | 7,282 | .. | 63 | 63 |
| Kistna .. .. .. .. .. | 8,471 | 5,454 | 1,126 | 6,580 | .. | 1,891 | 1,891 |
| Kurnool .. .. .. .. .. | 7,788 | 4,839 | 2,949 | 7,788 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bellary .. .. .. .. .. | 5,590 | 1,455 | 264 | 1,719 | 3,763 | 108 | 3,871 |
| Anantapur .. .. .. .. | 5,417 | 1,280 | 159 | 1,439 | 3,940 | 38 | 3,978 |
| Cuddapah .. .. .. .. .. | 8,738 | 5,429 | 3,309 | 8,738 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nellore .. .. .. .. .. | 8,739 | 4,232 | 4,507 | 8,739 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chingleput .. .. .. .. | 2,842 | 2,096 | 746 | 2,842 | .. | .. | .. |
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. | 27 | 27 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. |
| North Arcot .. .. .. .. | 7,503 | 2,851 | 4,652 | 7,503 | .. | .. | .. |
| South do. .. .. .. .. | (a) 4,873 | 3,589 | 461 | 4,050 | 747 | 76 | 823 |
| Salem .. .. .. .. .. | 7,729 | 3,611 | 4,118 | 7,729 | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore.. .. .. .. .. | 7,804 | 5,169 | 2,635 | 7,804 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nilgiris .. .. .. .. .. | 957 | 444 | 513 | 957 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. .. .. .. .. | 5,763 | 118 | 772 | 890 | 2,393 | 2,480 | 4,873 |
| Trichinopoly .. .. .. .. | (c) 3,642 | 2,697 | (c) 945 | 3,642 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanjore .. .. .. .. .. | 3,654 | .. | .. | .. | 2,600 | 1,054 | 3,654 |
| Madura .. .. .. .. .. | (b) 9,502 | 3,074 | 4,547 | 7,621 | .. | 1,881 | 1,881 |
| Tinnevelly .. .. .. .. | 5,381 | 3,080 | 1,719 | 4,799 | .. | 582 | 582 |
| Total .. | 137,456 | 54,006 | 51,683 | 105,689 | 13,766 | 18,001 | 31,767 |
| *District not yet taken in hand.* | | | | | | | |
| South Canara .. .. .. .. | 3,902 | .. | .. | .. | 2,512 | 1,390 | 3,902 |
| Total .. | (c) 141,358 | 54,006 | (c) 51,683 | 105,689 | 16,278 | 19,391 | 35,669 |

(a) The adjustment of areas of completed taluks and the revision of survey of the Chidambaram Taluk ordered in G.O., No. 614 of 8th May 1884, rendered necessary the transfer of 822 square miles from Topographical to Revenue Survey.

(b) Thirty square miles, the area of Uthappanayakanur Estate and four Government villages in Ramnad Zemindari surveyed on the 16-inch scale, have been transferred from Topographical to Revenue Survey.

(c) The area (330 square miles) of Murungapuri and Kadavur Zemindaries, topographically surveyed but omitted to be entered in previous returns, has now been included.

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## Enclosure No. 6.

### No. V.—Comparative Statement of distances between Trigonometrical Stations, 1884-85.

| Districts. | Stations. | Distance in feet. By Trigonometrical Survey. | Distance in feet. By Revenue Survey. | Difference. | Error per Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Anantapur | Nullacondah to Uderpi Drug | 203,531 | 203,041 | — 490 | — 12·71 |
| | Do. to Uppajeepet | 154,876 | 154,643 | — 233 | — 7·94 |
| Arcot, South | Vriddháchalam T. to Ulundurpet P. S. | 59,324 | 59,239 | — 85 | — 7·56 |
| | Sakangudi Ayipet to Vriddháchalam T. | 112,451 | 112,461 | + 10 | + 0·47 |
| | Audthorai P. to Kugaiyur P. | 84,156 | 84,169 | + 13 | + 0·82 |
| | Vriddháchalam T. to Audthorai P. | 103,256 | 103,167 | — 89 | — 4·55 |
| Bellary | Darogee D. P. to Kanvi Timmapuram H. S. | 46,159 | 46,160 | + 1 | + 0·11 |
| | Nulludi H. S. to Darogee D. P. | 48,692 | 48,560 | — 132 | — 14·32 |
| | Kanvi Timmapuram H. S. to Nulludi H. S. | 42,090 | 41,997 | — 93 | — 11·67 |
| | Jambanaut to Darogee D. P. | 81,328 | 81,394 | + 66 | + 4·29 |
| | Darogee D. P. to Sugidevibetta | 89,653 | 89,484 | — 169 | — 9·95 |
| Godávari | Mulkuntagut* to Devarkonda* | 33,688 | 33,688 | .. | .. |
| | Yellagundagut* to Do. | 61,815 | 61,725 | — 90 | — 7·69 |
| | Manchalakonda* to Yellagundugut* | 83,291 | 83,119 | — 172 | — 10·90 |
| | Mulkuntagut* to Tadakalpudi* | 65,189 | 65,146 | — 43 | — 3·48 |
| | Tadakalpudi* to Awapad | 74,484 | 74,268 | — 216 | — 15·31 |
| | Kellagallapalligut* to Sirukondagut* | 44,875 | 44,772 | — 103 | — 12·12 |
| | Sirukondagut* to Darmalingaswamigut* | 28,467 | 28,410 | — 57 | — 10·58 |
| | Darmalingaswamigut* to Bandacherla | 28,215 | 28,204 | — 11 | — 2·06 |
| | Bandacherla to Yellagundugut* | 56,632 | 56,599 | — 33 | — 3·08 |
| | Yellagundugut* to Soodygut* | 20,986 | 20,958 | — 28 | — 7·04 |
| | Soodygut* to Lingagudem* | 43,909 | 43,782 | — 127 | — 15·26 |
| | Lingagudem* to Yendapalli* | 11,655 | 11,638 | — 17 | — 7·69 |
| | Yendapalli* to Chinnamapett* | 27,070 | 27,034 | — 36 | — 7·02 |
| | Chinnamapett* to Bapinapadigut* | 73,268 | 73,260 | — 8 | — 0·58 |
| | Bapinapadigut* to Kellagallapalligut* | 30,675 | 30,618 | — 57 | — 9·81 |
| | Bockakonda* to Kondamodalu* | 55,907 | 55,878 | — 29 | — 2·74 |
| | Manchalankonda* to Gadlikonda* | 38,085 | 37,969 | — 116 | — 16·09 |
| | Awapad to Sanegudem* | 93,078 | 92,945 | — 133 | — 7·54 |
| | Sanegudem* to Bomaloor* | 73,245 | 73,152 | — 93 | — 6·71 |
| Kistna | Konmole* to Bomaloor* | 14,095 | 14,067 | — 28 | — 10·49 |
| | Chinnamapett* to Somawaram Peddagut* | 47,847 | 47,872 | + 25 | + 2·76 |
| | Somawaram Peddagut* to Balevagut* | 50,553 | 50,478 | — 75 | — 7·84 |
| | Balevagut* to Bomaloor* | 59,864 | 59,708 | — 156 | — 13·76 |
| | Bomaloor* to Iyergudem* | 15,778 | 15,753 | — 25 | — 8·36 |
| | Iyergudem* to Konmole* | 22,128 | 22,098 | — 30 | — 7·16 |
| Malabar | Banasuram to Maddikamalai* | 64,452 | 64,527 | + 75 | + 6·14 |
| | Do. to Manantoddy | 52,703 | 52,563 | — 140 | — 14·03 |
| | Do. to Kurumballa* H. | 45,179 | 45,054 | — 125 | — 14·60 |
| | Dindimalterra* to Moramparai* | 49,228 | 49,145 | — 83 | — 8·91 |
| | Moramparai* to Kanniarkottai Peak* | 14,560 | 14,577 | + 17 | + 6·16 |
| | Kanniarkottai Peak* to Banasuram | 61,481 | 61,464 | — 17 | — 1·46 |
| Tanjore | Viramangalam Trs. S. to Tirumalvadi Pag. | 89,711 | 89,655 | — 56 | — 3·30 |
| | Pattisvarankoil T. to Viramangalam Trs. S. | 23,272 | 23,246 | — 26 | — 5·90 |
| | Kumbakónam College T. S. to Pattisvarankoil | 21,042 | 21,023 | — 19 | — 4·77 |
| | Tirupirambiyam to Kumbakónam College T. S. | 22,671 | 22,645 | — 26 | — 6·05 |
| | Tirumalvadi Pag. to Tirupirambiyam T. | 105,344 | 105,279 | — 65 | — 3·26 |
| | Alangudi Trs. S. to Viramangalam Trs. S. | 37,160 | 37,163 | + 3 | + 0·43 |
| | Tirichirai T. to Alangudi Trs. S. | 25,033 | 25,008 | — 25 | — 5·27 |
| | Putagaram Trs. S. to Tirichirai T. | 25,148 | 25,082 | — 66 | — 13·86 |
| | Pattisvarankoil T. to Putagaram Trs. S. | 49,441 | 49,344 | — 97 | — 10·36 |
| Vizagapatam | Ramal H. S. to Nairalwalasa H. S. | 53,940 | 53,818 | — 122 | 11·94 |
| | Average error, Revenue Survey | .. | .. | .. | — 8·31 |
| | | .. | .. | .. | + 2·65 |

Number of distances compared .. .. .. 52
Do. of stations .. .. .. .. .. 54

* Madras Survey Trigonometrical Stations.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

No. VI.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing Outturn completed under several Heads, Cost and Resulting Rates and the Amount on Incompleted Work.

OUTTURN AND OUTLAY ON COMPLETED WORK.

| Official Year. | Demarcation. | | | Revenue Survey. | | | Topographical Survey. | | | Share of Central Office debitable to Parties. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Total up to 31st March 1883 .. | 17,531·45 | 18,47,670 6 10 | 105 6 3 | 50,822 67 | 85,05,289 6 7 | 167 2 2 | 45,619·79 | 13,18,353 8 2 | 28 14 5 | 11,19,667 1 6 |
| During 1883-84 .. .. | 1,201·37 | 1,32,979 8 11 | 110 11 0 | 1,586·09 | 2,56,816 5 8 | 161 14 8 | 3,026·60 | 1,07,825 5 5 | 35 10 0 | 86,826 13 11 |
| Do. 1884-85 .. .. | 1,308·77 | 1,21,955 15 11<br>(a) 27,816 11 2 | 93 2 11 | 1,798·76 | 3,24,353 0 5<br>(b) 24,418 5 10 | (d)180 5 1 | 3,087·48 | 1,74,901 0 5<br>(c) 39,091 2 1 | (e)56 10 4 | 90,765 5 2 |
| Total .. | 20,041·59 | 21,30,422 10 10 | 106 4 10 | 54,207·52 | 91,10,877 2 6 | 168 1 2 | 51,733·87 | 16,40,171 0 1 | 31 11 3 | 12,97,259 4 7 |

OUTTURN AND OUTLAY ON COMPLETED WORK—(*Continued*).

Publication of Maps.

| Official Year. | Government Villages. | | | Shrotriems and Agraharams. | | | Estates. | | | Taluk. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn | Outlay. | Rate. |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Total up to 31st March 1883 .. | 49,068·98 | 1,80,161 10 10 | 3 10 9 | 11,109·51 | 13,895 11 7 | 1 2 7 | 725·45 | 42,208 10 3 | 59 9 0 | 66,446 | 63,171 14 8 | 0 15 3 |
| During 1883-84 .. .. | 1,997·06 | 6,148 3 7 | 3 1 3 | 121·61 | 195 4 10 | 1 9 8 | 7·36 | 496 1 2 | 67 6 5 | 9,821 | 4,882 7 7 | 0 8 0 |
| Do. 1884-85 .. .. | 2,267·59 | 7,591 2 8 | 3 5 7 | 72·16 | 95 15 8 | 1 5 3 | 10·99 | 501 10 11 | 45 10 5 | 8,326 | 4,328 6 11 | 0 8 4 |
| Total .. | 53,333·63 | 1,93,901 1 1 | 3 10 2 | 11,303·28 | 14,187 0 1 | 1 4 1 | 743·80 | 43,206 6 4 | 58 1 5 | 84,593 | 72,382 13 2 | 0 13 8 |

OUTTURN AND OUTLAY ON COMPLETED WORK—(*Continued*).

| Official Year. | Publication of Maps—(*Continued*). | | | | | | Compilation. | | | Total Outlay on Completed Work. | Total Outlay on Incompleted Work. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District. | | | Miscellaneous kinds. | | | Quarter Sheets Atlas of India. | | | | | |
| | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | | | |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Total up to 31st March 1883 .. | 86,559 | 39,174 13 0 | 0 7 3 | 1,87,545 | 1,30,857 10 9 | 0 11 2 | 44,608 | 6,816 11 7 | 0 2 5 | 1,32,67,267 9 9 | 6,70,088 1 7 | 1,39,37,355 11 4 |
| During 1883-84 .. .. | 18,371 | 4,616 4 7 | 0 4 0 | 17,202 | 13,399 3 7 | 0 12 5 | 7,543 | 1,183 7 8 | 0 2 6 | 6,15,369 2 11 | 92,460 0 7 | (h) 7,07,829 3 6 |
| Do. 1884-85 .. .. | 16,650 | 5,635 6 3 | (f) 0 5 5 | 10,347 | 14,786 15 9 | (g) 1 6 10 | 1,789 | 383 4 9 | 0 3 5 | 8,36,624 7 11 | —(i)83,701 6 8 | 7,52,923 1 3 |
| Total .. | 121,580 | 49,426 7 10 | 0 6 6 | 2,15,094 | 1,59,043 14 1 | 0 11 10 | 53,940 | 8,383 8 0 | 0 2 6 | 1,47,19,261 4 7 | 6,78,846 11 6 | (h)1,53,98,108 0 1 |

(a) Cost of revision of demarcation in Chicacole Taluk ordered in G.O., No. 433 of 11th April 1883.
(b) Cost of miscellaneous works, such as connection of Great Trigonometrical Stations with Revenue Survey in Madura and Tinnevelly Districts, survey of the Beypore-Calicut Railway line, survey of Elavankota Zemindari, &c.
(c) Cost of miscellaneous works, such as Madura-Coimbatore Boundary, triangulation of Upper and Lower Palnis, survey of Zemindari Forests in Tinnevelly District, survey of excluded tracts of Zemindaries in Madura District, &c.
(d) The excess in the rate is owing to the high cost of Wynaad Special Survey. (e) The excess in the rate is owing to the high cost of Wynaad and Godávari Topographical Survey.
(f) The slight excess in rate is due to the close drawing in Salem and Nilgiri Districts.
(g) The increase in rate is due to the large number of miscellaneous maps of close drawing, such as Governor's tour map, small scale maps of the Madras Presidency to be embodied in the Book of

ENCLOSURE No. 8.

No. VII.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing Outturn completed under several Heads, Cost, inclusive of the Share of Central Office and Resulting Rates, and the Amount on Incompleted Work.

| Official Year. | OUTTURN AND OUTLAY ON COMPLETED WORK, REVENUE SURVEY. | | | | | | | | | Rate per Square Mile for Completed Work. Columns 4, 7 and 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Demarcation. | | | Revenue Survey. | | | Publication of Maps. Government Villages and Estates. | | | |
| | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Total up to 31st March 1883 .. | 17,531·45 | 20,28,473 0 10 | 115 11 3 | 50,822·67 | 93,02,411 3 2 | 183 0 7 | 49,794·43 | 2,22,370 5 1 | 4 7 5 | 303 3 3 |
| During 1883-84 .. .. .. | 1,201·37 | 152,215 9 6 | 126 11 3 | 1,586·09 | 2,93,965 14 3 | 185 5 5 | 2,004·42 | 6,644 4 9 | 3 5 0 | 315 5 8 |
| Do. 1884-85 .. .. .. | 1,308·77 | { 1,36,797 1 7<br>31,201 12 5 | } 104 8 4 | 1,798·76 | { 3,63,824 4 8<br>27,389 14 3 | } 202 4 3 | 2,278·58 | 9,077 11 0 | 3 15 9 | 310 12 4 |
| Total .. | 20,041·59 | 23,48,687 8 4 | 117 3 1 | 54,207·52 | 99,87,591 4 4 | 184 4 0 | 54,077·43 | 2,38,092 4 10 | 4 6 5 | 305 13 6 |

| Official Year. | OUTTURN AND OUTLAY ON COMPLETED WORK, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Topographical Survey. | | | Publication of Maps. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Shrotriems and Agraharams. | | | Taluk. | | | District. | | |
| | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Total up to 31st March 1883 .. | 45,619·79 | 14,60,096 3 1 | 32 0 1 | 11,109·51 | 13,895 11 7 | 1 4 0 | 66,446 | 63,171 14 8 | 0 15 3 | 86,559 | 39,174 13 0 | 0 7 3 |
| During 1883-84 .. .. .. | 3,026·60 | 1,38,266 10 2 | 45 10 11 | 121·61 | 195 4 10 | 1 9 8 | 9,821 | 4,882 7 7 | 0 8 0 | 18,371 | 4,616 4 7 | 0 4 0 |
| Do. 1884-85 .. .. .. | 3,087·48 | { 1,96,185 2 2<br>43,848 3 6 | } 63 8 8 | 72·16 | 107 10 7 | 1 7 10 | 8,326 | 4,855 2 8 | 0 9 4 | 16,650 | 6,321 2 10 | 0 6 1 |
| Total .. | 51,733·87 | 18,38,396 2 11 | 35 8 7 | 11,303·28 | 14,198 11 0 | 1 4 1 | 84,593 | 72,909 8 11 | 0 13 9 | 121,580 | 50,112 4 5 | 0 6 7 |

| Official Year. | OUTTURN AND OUTLAY ON COMPLETED WORK, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY—(Continued). | | | | | | Rate per Square Mile for Completed Work. Columns 14, 17, 20, 23, 26 and 29. | Total Outlay on Completed Work, Revenue and Topographical Surveys. | Total Outlay on Incompleted Work. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Publication of Maps—(Continued). Miscellaneous kinds. | | | Compilation. Quarter Sheets Atlas of India. | | | | | | |
| | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | Outturn. | Outlay. | Rate. | | | | |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | SQ. MILES. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Total up to 31st March 1883 .. | 1,87,545 | 1,30,857 10 9 | 0 11 2 | 44,608 | 6,816 11 7 | 0 2 2 | 35 7 11 | 1,32,67,267 9 9 | 6,70,088 1 7 | 1,39,37,355 11 4 |
| During 1883-84 .. .. .. | 17,202 | 13,399 3 7 | 0 12 5 | 7,543 | 1,183 7 8 | 0 2 6 | 48 15 6 | 6,15,369 2 11 | 92,460 0 7 | 7,07,829 3 6 |
| Do. 1884-85 .. .. .. | 10,347 | 16,586 7 2 | 1 9 8 | 1,789 | 429 15 1 | 0 3 10 | 67 13 5 | 8,36,624 7 11 | — 83,701 6 8 | 7,52,923 1 3 |
| Total .. | 2,15,094 | 1,60,843 5 6 | 0 12 0 | 53,940 | 8,430 2 4 | 0 2 6 | 38 15 6 | 1,47,19,261 4 7 | 6,78,846 11 6 | 1,53,98,108 0 1 |

## Enclosure No. 9.

## No. VIII.—Abstract Statement of Annual Report for 1884-85.

| — | Revenue Square Miles. | Topographical Square Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Total area of Presidency .. | 70,284 | 71,074 |
| Deduct area Surveyed— | | |
| (1) Up to end of 1883-84 .. | 52,315 | 48,646 |
| (2) In 1884-85 .. .. | 1,691 | 3,037 |
| Remaining to be surveyed .. | 16,278 | 19,391 |

| | Area mapped by Parties. | | | | Area published in Central Office. | | | | | | Quarter Sheets Atlas of India. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue. | Topographical. | | | Revenue. | Topographical. | | | | | | |
| Scale. | 16″ | 4″ | | 1″ | 16″ | 4″ | | 1″ | ½″ | Miscellaneous. | ¼″ | |
| | | Shrotriems and Agraharams. | Forest. | | | Shrotriems and Agraharams. | Forest. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | SQ. MILES. | RS. |
| **Colonel Scott's Estimate** .. .. .. .. | **1,200** | .. | **1,000** | **3,500** | **1,200** | .. | **1,000** | **3,500** | .. | .. | .. | **5,70,000** |
| Outturn and Outlay during 1883-84 .. .. .. | 1,586 | 261 | .. | 2,766 | 2,004 | 122 | .. | 9,821 | 18,371 | 17,202 | 7,543 | (e) 7,07,829 |
| Do. do. during 1884-85 .. .. .. | (a) 1,799 | (c) 346 | .. | (d) 2,742 | 2,279 | 72 | .. | 8,326 | 16,650 | 10,347 | 1,789 | (f) 7,52,923 |
| Do. do. up to 31st March 1884 .. .. | 52,409 | 11,502 | .. | 37,144 | 51,798 | 11,231 | .. | 76,267 | 104,930 | 204,747 | 52,151 | (e) 146,45,185 |
| Do. do. up to 31st March 1885 .. .. | (b) 54,208 | (c) 11,848 | .. | (d) 39,886 | 54,077 | 11,303 | .. | 84,593 | 121,580 | 215,094 | 53,940 | 153,98,108 |

(a) Includes 108 sq. miles of waste land blocks, reserves, puttas and salt factories in districts already completed.
(b) Includes 202 sq. miles of do. do. do. do.
(c) Includes 6 sq. miles, area of Point Calimere Forest in Tiruturaipúndi Taluk.
(d) Includes 45 sq. miles of Forest Reserves and Punakadu Cultivation on the Anamalai Hills in Coimbatore District.
(e) Excludes Rs. 64,008 recoverable cost of field stones in Tanjore District.
(f) Includes Rs. 1,11,341 spent by No. V Party on the Nilgiri-Wynaad Special Survey.

*Resolution*—dated 28th July 1885, No. 2208. 80

Submitted to Government.

2. The Survey Budget allotment for the year (1884-85) was Rs. 9,30,200, of which (including the sum of Rs. 1,20,571, being cost of stones recoverable from landholders in Tanjore) Rs. 8,72,643 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,557. The reasons for the non-expenditure of this sum are stated very generally and should have been more fully explained.

3. Taking the figures in G.O., dated 16th December 1884, No. 1390, the area remaining to be surveyed on the 31st March 1884 was Revenue Survey, 17,117 square miles, Topographical Survey, 23,280 square miles. The total areas surveyed during the year under report were—

| | Square Miles. |
|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,799 |
| Topographical ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,087 |

Of these areas 108 square miles of Revenue and 50 of Topographical Survey have to be omitted from the total area to be deducted from the balance remaining to be surveyed at the end of last year, as the figures represent area of salt factories, mittah villages bought up by Government, &c., comprised in districts, of which the survey had already been completed (*vide* note to Enclosure No. II). The following statement shows the true position at the end of 1884-85:—

| Items. | Surveyed. | | | Remaining to be Surveyed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue. | Topographical. | Total. | Revenue. | Topographical. | Total. |
| Total on 31st March 1884 .. .. | 52,315 | 48,316 | 100,631 | 17,117 | 23,280 | 40,397 |
| Add area of Murungapuri and Kadavur Zemindaries omitted in former returns .. .. .. .. | .. | 330 | 330 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 52,315 | 48,646 | 100,961 | 17,117 | 23,280 | 40,397 |
| Area transferred from the head Topographical to Revenue in South Arcot (822) and Madura (30) Districts .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | + 852 | — 852 | .. |
| Total as per above alterations and addition .. .. .. .. | 52,315 | 48,646 | 100,961 | 17,969 | 22,428 | 40,397 |
| Completed during 1884-85.. .. | 1,691<br>108 | 3,037<br>50 | 4,728<br>158 | — 1,691<br>.. | — 3,037<br>.. | — 4,728<br>.. |
| Total on 31st March 1885 .. .. | 54,006 | 51,683 | 105,689 | 16,278 | 19,391 | 35,669 |

Operations were carried on in twelve districts, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Salem, Nílgiris, Tanjore, Malabar and Madura. The Revenue Survey in the district last named was completed.

4. The expenditure on Topographical Survey—square miles 3,087—amounted to Rs. 1,55,160 and on Revenue Survey—square miles 1,799—to Rs. 5,97,763. The total cost of the survey up to the close of the year under review has been Rs. 1,53,98,108.

5. Turning to the Statement (VI) which shows the various rates of work under the several heads, it is observed that, as compared with the preceding year, the cost of demarcation has fallen from Rs. 110-11-0 to Rs. 93-2-11 per square mile, while that of Revenue Survey has risen from Rs. 161-14-8 to Rs. 180-5-1; this increase is attributed to the high cost of the Wynaad Special Survey. Upon this point some further explanation should have been furnished; and this remark applies equally to the rate for Topographical Survey which has risen from Rs. 28-14-5 prior to 1883, to Rs. 35-10-0 in 1883-84 and to Rs. 56-10-4 in 1884-85.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with map.

Copy to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

„ „ Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

ORDER—dated 18th September 1885, No. 1063, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The budget allotment of the Revenue Survey Department for the year 1884-85 was Rs. 9,30,200, of which Rs. 2,00,000 were to be contributed from Imperial funds on account of the irrigation survey of Tanjore. The latter grant having been cancelled in consequence of the conversion of the Tanjore survey into a revenue survey of the ordinary kind, the entire budget allotment became debitable to Provincial funds. Against this allotment a gross outlay of Rs. 8,72,643 was incurred, falling short of the grant by Rs. 57,557. This saving is attributed by the Superintendent partly to the want of trained subordinates in Vizagapatam, and partly to the limitation of operations in Malabar. It is observed, however, that although No. I party spent less than its allotment by upwards of Rs. 45,000, the combined expenditure of parties No. II and No. V, which were formerly united, shows a saving of only some Rs. 6,000. On the other hand, the outlay of No. III party, to which no allusion is made, was short of its grant by about Rs. 23,000. Further explanation should be obtained from the officers in charge of parties No. I and No. III as to the non-expenditure of their allotments.

2. The outturn of completed work was 1,799 square miles of revenue and 3,087 square miles of topographical survey, the outlay on which is shown by statement No. VI to have amounted, exclusive of charges incurred on the publication of maps in the Central office, to Rs. 8,03,301. This is high as compared with the corresponding figures of former reports, and, as noted by the Board of Revenue, further explanation should be furnished.

3. Excluding the expenditure of party No. V in the Nílgiris and Wynaad, the Superintendent observes that the outturn in other districts compares not unfavorably with Colonel Scott's estimate per annum for four parties, the deficiency of topographical survey being, as usual, more than made up for by the excess in the outturn of revenue survey. The remark is correct as far as it goes, but, as already observed, the cost is unusually high.

4. Including the cost of topographical work done in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari districts by the Bengal Survey Department, but excluding cost of stones recoverable from landholders, the total cost of the survey up to 31st March 1885 was Rs. 153,98,108.

5. Statement No. IV shows the present condition of the survey of the presidency to be as follows:—

| | Sq. Miles. |
|---|---|
| Total area of the presidency ... ... ... ... | 141,358 |
| Deduct area for revenue survey ... ... ... ... | 70,284 |
| Area for topographical survey ... ... ... ... | 71,074 |
| Deduct area surveyed topographically ... ... ... | 51,683 |
| Area to be surveyed topographically ... ... ... | 19,391 |
| Similarly from area for revenue survey ... ... ... | 70,284 |
| Deduct area revenue-surveyed ... ... ... ... | 54,006 |
| Area for revenue survey ... ... ... ... ... | 16,278 |

The discrepancy between the area of the presidency as shown above and that given in the report for 1883-84 is explained to be due to the inclusion of the Murangapuri and Kadavur Zemindaries, which were omitted in former returns; while the alterations observable as regards the total areas for revenue and topographical survey are due to the transfer of certain areas in Madura and South Arcot from the latter to the former head.

6. Survey operations were carried on in twelve districts only as against sixteen in 1883-84, and the revenue survey of Madura was brought to completion during the course of the year. There is a considerable decrease in the outturn of the first, third and fourth parties, that of No. I being specially small, a fact attributed partly to the failure of supply of stone, and partly to the scattered nature of the work. The party

is, in fact, employed in no fewer than four districts, the distance between the extreme points being nearly 400 miles. The Superintendent is requested to report when the topographical surveys of Godávari and Kistna may be expected to be complete, so that the whole strength of the party may be concentrated under adequate supervision on the two northern districts. The short outturn of parties Nos. III and IV is stated to be due, in great part, to the unfavorable nature of the season. Much work has also been done in Tanjore, none of which has yet been brought to book as complete owing to changes of system and difficulties in procuring stones. The outturn of No. II is unusually large, amounting under revenue survey to 811 square miles, or nearly one-half of the total outturn of the department. Of this, some 217 square miles would appear, from the Superintendent's letter read in G.O., 11th December 1884, Mis. No. 5634, to belong properly to the previous year. Allowing for this, however, the outturn still shows a marked improvement, notwithstanding difficulties occasioned by local distress and the failure of the rains. There is also some improvement to be noticed in the work of party No. V, but the outturn is still less than it ought to be.

7. In the Central office 2278·58 square miles were mapped on the 16-inch and 8-inch scales, and 37184·16 square miles on smaller scales at a cost of Rs. 33,323. The corresponding figures in 1883-84 were 2004·42 square miles on the larger and 53058·61 on the smaller scales, costing Rs. 30,921. There is a general increase in the rates of cost, which is not sufficiently explained.

8. Statement No. VII shows the average cost up to date of the revenue and topographical surveys per square mile including Central office expenditure. The resulting rates are Rs. 305-13-6 per square mile for revenue and Rs. 38-15-6 for topographical survey, being in excess under both heads of the corresponding figures for the previous year which were Rs. 303-15-0 and Rs. 36-7-11, respectively.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Aubert.

100 Copies.

Fo. 3034

...mmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

...of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, ...ras, 21st October 1885. (By Order)

First Assistant.

To The Dy: Director Party No. 11

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Enc*

**G.O., 18th September 1885, No. 1063**

**SEPTEMBER.**

**Survey Department.**

Report on the — for 1884-85, reviewed.

Proceedings of the Madras Government Revenue Department No. 35
Read the following.

14TH AUGUST 1885, No. 507, EDUCATIONAL.

RECEIVED
1 NOV 85

82

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home department (Education), dated Simla, 15th July 1885, No. 7—215-25.

*Read*—again the following papers on the subject of the encouragement of Muhammadan education in British India :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Education Proceedings, | | 19th August 1871, Nos. 2 to 8. |
| Do. | do. | 27th January 1872, No. 13. |
| Do. | do. | June 1873, Nos. 7 to 111. |
| Do. | do. | July 1873, No. 59. |
| Do. | do. | September 1873, Nos. 2 and 3. |
| Do. | do. | January 1874, No. 4. |

*Read*—also—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 104, dated the 17th February 1882, forwarding a memorial from the National Muhammadan Association, dated the 6th February 1882, on the position and claims of the Muhammadan community in British India.

Home department circular letter, Nos. 4-181-190, dated the 8th March 1882, to Local Governments and Administrations, calling for a full and careful report on the allegations and prayers contained in the memorial.

Read replies to the above circular letter—

From Government of Madras, No. 574, dated the 28th June 1882.
From Government of Bombay, No. 1758, dated the 6th October 1882.
From Government of Bengal, No. 481 T.G., dated the 14th October 1882.
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1401, dated the 16th April 1883.
From Government of the Punjab, No. 916, dated the 19th April 1883.
From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3438-186, dated the 4th September 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 531-144 N., dated the 16th May 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 5401, dated the 21st October 1882.
From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 332-19, dated 28th May 1882.
From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 427, dated the 14th November 1882.

Read also the following correspondence on the subject of raising the Calcutta Madrissa to the status of a second-grade college :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Education Proceedings, | | September 1883, Nos. 12 to 20. |
| Do. | do. | December 1883, Nos. 25 to 27. |

Read also—

Paragraphs 555 to 581 of the Report of the Education Commission, on the education of Muhammadans viewed as one of the "classes requiring special treatment," and the remarks of Local Governments and Administrations on that portion of the Commission's report.

*Resolution*—

In February 1882 a memorial was addressed to His Excellency the late Viceroy by the National Muhammadan Association calling attention to the present decayed position of Muhammadans in India, to the causes which had, in the opinion of the memorialists, led to this decadence, and to the circumstances which, in their belief, tend to perpetuate that condition. The memorial was fully reported upon by the Local Governments and was also discussed by the Education Commission. His Excel-

lency the late Viceroy was unable to deal with the question before his departure from India, but left on record an expression of his hope that it would receive full consideration at the hands of his successor. The present Viceroy feels a special interest in the well being and advancement of the Muhammadan subjects of the Crown in India; and after his landing at Bombay took an early opportunity of assuring the leading members of the Muhammadan community of Western India that he would not fail to inquire into the representations submitted by them with reference to the position and prospects of their co-religionists. His Excellency in Council has now carefully considered the memorial above referred to, together with the correspondence and reports quoted in the preamble, and numerous pamphlets and papers of various descriptions kindly furnished by persons interested in the subject of Muhammadan education.

2. From the statements of the memorialists and the whole course of previous discussions, it is clear that the chief drawback in the way of the advancement of the Muhammadan community in times past has been their inability or unwillingness to take full advantage of the State system of education. From the time of Warren Hastings to the present, this has been a matter of regret to the Government. The failure of the Muhammadans in certain provinces to compete on equal terms with Hindus for State employment has frequently been noticed; and repeated efforts have been made to investigate the causes of this failure and to remove these, so far as the action of Government could deal with them at all. To go no further back than 1871, on the 7th August of that year, the Government of India issued a resolution upon the condition of the Muhammadan population in the matter of education, in which, after regretting that so large and important a class should anywhere stand aloof from active co-operation with the educational system, and lose the advantages, both material and social, which the other subjects of the Empire enjoy, His Excellency the Earl of Mayo in Council directed that further and more systematic encouragement and recognition should be given to the classical and vernacular languages of the Muhammadans in all Government schools and colleges; that in avowedly English schools established in Muhammadan districts, the appointment of qualified Muhammadan English teachers should be encouraged; that assistance should be given to Muhammadans by grants-in-aid to enable them to open schools of their own; and that greater encouragement should be given to the creation of a vernacular literature for the Muhammadans. The resolution concluded:—

> His Excellency in Council desires to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to this subject, and directs that this resolution be communicated to them and to the three Universities in India, with a view of eliciting their opinions whether, without infringing the fundamental principles of our educational system, some general measures in regard to Muhammadan education might not be adopted, and whether more encouragement might not be given in the University course to Arabic and Persian literature.

3. This resolution was duly communicated to the Secretary of State, who concurred generally in the policy therein indicated, on the understanding, however, that as regards the encouragement of the languages of Muhammadans in the schools of the country, the Government of India did not contemplate any change in the subjects taught, but only in the mode of instruction.

4. The reports received from the Local Governments and Administrations in reply to this resolution were reviewed by the Government of India in a resolution, dated 13th June 1873. From these reports His Excellency the Earl of Northbrook in Council inferred that generally wherever the ordinary vernacular of the country was read and written in the Hindustani or Urdu character, there the Muhammadans occupied their proper position in the primary and secondary schools founded or aided by the State. In all provinces where this was the case, the indigenous Muhammadan schools were numerous, and up to a certain point in a thriving condition. They were encouraged and assisted by the Government officers; the grants-in-aid were offered on conditions on the whole fairly suitable for Muhammadan requirements; and the course of primary education was so shaped as to favor the Muhammadan at least equally with the Hindu. On the other hand, in provinces where the Muhammadans were scattered and not numerous, where they mostly spoke a different language from that of the majority of the population, or where their teaching was in a different

tongue and according to entirely separate traditions, there the special arrangements requisite to meet these circumstances had not always been organised, and the claims of the Mussalman community had been often almost inevitably disregarded. Where the Muhammadan used a form of the country dialect, he attended with others the primary Government schools for the rudiments of education; but where his mother-tongue was different in speech and in written character, he was naturally precluded from availing himself of this teaching. The peculiar obstacles which kept him apart from the ordinary school system naturally grew stronger as he emerged beyond those elements which are common to all teaching. The difficulties which had arisen from these causes had nowhere been satisfactorily surmounted. The Government expenditure on education being necessarily limited, and insufficient for the support of two separate classes of schools, the money available was naturally bestowed too exclusively upon those classes that not only formed the more numerous section of the people, but were both homogeneous for educational purposes and more eager to make use of the grant. It was however in the colleges, higher schools, and universities that the absence or backwardness of Muhammadans was most conspicuous. The reports all agreed that the existing system had not attracted them to the higher ranges of the educational course, or induced them to persevere up to the point at which studies impress real culture and fit young men for success in the services and open professions. The resolution went on to observe:—

How far this state of things can be attributed to the want of a connected scheme of courses of instruction suitable for Muhammadans, leading up through the lower to the higher standards, and how far to the general disinclination of Muhammadans to exchange their earlier modes of study for others more consonant with modern habits of thought, is a question which need not here be closely examined. It may be conjectured that, at the present epoch, Muhammadans are discovering that the ancient paths are unprofitable to stand upon, while their traditions and natural predilections still hold them back from setting out energetically upon newly opened roads. For while it is confessed that Muhammadans nowhere appear in satisfactory strength upon the lists of our higher schools, colleges, or universities, on the other hand those institutions which have purposely preserved the ancient exclusively Muhammadan type, and which have been restricted to instruction in the languages and sciences which belong peculiarly to Muhammadanism, have also been found to be falling gradually but steadily into neglect. We may perhaps assume, therefore, that the Muhammadans are not so much averse to the subjects which the English Government has decided to teach, as to the modes or machinery through which teaching is offered. And if it thus appear that to the traditions and reasonable hesitation which keep aloof our Muhammadan fellow-subjects are added certain obstacles which our system itself interposes—either by using a language that is unfamiliar or machinery that is uncongenial—it is plain that many of the drawbacks to the universality of our educational system are susceptible of removal.

His Excellency in Council, therefore, perceives with gratification from the reports now before him that judicious endeavours are being made to diminish, so far as they can be remedied, these inequalities in the distribution of State aid, and to place the Muhammadans, wherever this may be possible, upon a more even footing with the general community throughout the whole course of our public instruction.

5. The resolution then proceeded to notice in general terms the measures adopted in the several provinces to give effect to the views of the Supreme Government. Particulars of these will be given below when reviewing their effects and results in each province up to date.

The Governor-General in Council assumed that in all provinces where Muhammadans were few, and often exposed to all the disadvantages which affect a religious minority without wealth or superior influence, it would be the special care of Government to satisfy themselves that these endeavours to encourage the education of Muhammadans would be persistently maintained. It was recognised as the paramount duty of an Imperial department thus to fill up the gaps in the ranks of elementary education, and to range the various divisions of the vast population in one advancing line of even progress.

6. The resolution thus described the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State:—

As to the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State, His Excellency in Council need say little here, for they appear to be understood by all Administrations, and with general consent accepted by the people—by none more openly than

by the leading Muhammadans of India. The State has only to apply its educational apparatus and aid, so as they may best adjust themselves to existing languages and habits of thought among all classes of the people, without diverging from its set mark and final purpose—the better diffusion and advancement of real knowledge in India. His Excellency in Council is anxious that the attainment of this object shall in no class of the population be hindered by differences of language or of custom; and with this view the Government of India is very willing that the entire body of Muhammadan (as of Hindu) classic literature shall be admitted and take rank among the higher subjects of secular study; and that the languages shall form an important part of the examinations for University degrees. In short, His Excellency in Council is prepared to listen favorably to any well-considered proposal for modifying or extending in these directions the existing educational system. One measure to which the resolution of 1871 particularly adverted was the development of a vernacular literature for Muhammadans. His Excellency in Council would be slow to believe that such a literature still needed creation. To this suggestion Local Governments attach differing degrees of importance or practicability; and, on the whole, His Excellency in Council sees reason to believe that we must be cautious in attempting to proceed in this direction much beyond the point we have reached already. It is most desirable to frame a series of high class text-books, to encourage the printing and publication of valuable Muhammadan works, and to offer prizes either for good translations of foreign works or for original studies. But in regard to the patronage of what may be properly called literature, the exercise of it must necessarily be restricted by the pressing demands of general education upon our finance, and by the difficulty of making a fair selection, or of distributing any money available with due discrimination and indubitable advantage.

The resolution concluded as follows:—

His Excellency in Council has now reviewed rapidly the general measures which have been taken, or are being taken, for the encouragement of education among Muhammadans. The papers before him, received from all parts of British India, show that the Earl of Mayo's resolution has succeeded in its main purpose of drawing the attention of all Administrations to needs and obligations which before had perhaps not everywhere been adequately realized. These needs and obligations may now be intrusted with confidence to the care of Local Governments. The Supreme Government has satisfied itself that the principles upon which Muhammadan education should be supported or subsidised are clearly understood; while the conditions and rate of progress in this as in all branches of public instruction, the range of its operations, and all other practical details, depend chiefly in each province upon local circumstances, administrative skill, and financial resources.

7. About this time a separate correspondence was being carried on with the Government of Bengal on the subject of the management of the Calcutta Madrissa, established by Warren Hastings in 1780, and with reference to the status and condition of the Madrissa and College at Hooghly supported out of an endowment bequeathed in in 1806 by Muhammad Mohsin in trust for "pious uses." In connection with these Mohsin funds, not only had large accumulations to the credit of the trust been permitted to accrue, but the funds had been in part appropriated to the benefit of a wholly different class from that for which the endowment was destined. The Government of India accordingly desired that the whole subject of the application of the funds in promotion of Muhammadan education should be fully reconsidered and plans matured for their disbursement more in consonance with the intentions of Muhammad Mohsin. The Government of Bengal, in its letter, dated the 17th August 1872, in submitting to the Government of India the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the general measures to be taken for the promotion of Muhammadan education in Bengal, put forward certain suggestions as to the utilisation of these funds. It proposed to reform the Calcutta and the Hooghly Madrissas, and to take upon itself the cost of the non-Mussalman side of the Hooghly College, hitherto entirely supported from the Mohsin funds, but at the same time to accept from the funds a fair contribution for the Madrissa attached to the college and for special benefits to Muhammandan students studying in the college. As, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir George Campbell), it would be difficult to justify the devotion of Provincial funds to special Muhammadan education in the province generally, while the Mohsin endowment supplied a legitimate means of effecting the purpose in view, the Government of Bengal further expressed its intention to devote the money thus saved from the Hooghly College to aid and extend Muhammadan education elsewhere. Proposals for the establishment of new Madrissas at Dacca and other local centres in Eastern and Northern Bengal were then explained in detail; but as the Mohsin funds would not be adequate to enable the Government to equip efficiently these new Madrissas, the

Lieutenant-Governor trusted that the Government of India would contribute to make up the difference. The main questions left for the decision of the Government of India were (1) whether the Government of India approved of the proposed distribution of the Mohsin funds and of the establishment of madrissas; and (2) whether the Government of India would give some special aid towards the establishment of madrissas in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

8. In reply, the Government of India, on 13th June 1873, wrote to the Government of Bengal as follows:—

> The general principles upon which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to see these* institutions administered and directed for the better promotion of high Muhammadan education appear to the Government of India to be sound, and the obstacles to working upon them are not practically insurmountable. * * *. It is agreed, by common consent, that the intention of the British Government in supporting these institutions is to give to Muhammadans their full share of high-class intellectual training and of sound knowledge useful to them in life, combined but not clashing with that Oriental erudition which belongs to their race and country. And it is also agreed that, in shaping our methods towards these ends, we are bound to avoid, so far as may be possible, any unwelcome abandonment of the old ways of Muhammadan study, or any slight upon the classic learning of Muhammadan Asia. On the contrary, the importance to Muhammadans of such studies is admitted, and their intrinsic value as instruments of literary training in this country is not under-rated.
>
> But the point of difficulty is also recognised by all to whom the subject is familiar. It lies in the problem of framing for Muhammadans a course of secular education, which is the only kind that can be given in Government institutions, upon the study of a literature which on so many sides of it is intimately connected with their religion and doctrinal tenets.
>
> His Excellency in Council, nevertheless, believes that the problem thus presented is capable of solution; that a course of study can be laid down which shall maintain and encourage the cultivation of Arabic and Persian, of the history, literature, and philosophy which those languages convey, of their logical system, and of such parts of Muhammadan law as deal with purely temporal interests, without compromising the Government to the support of any peculiar school of religious teaching.
>
> His Excellency in Council is willing to sanction the preliminaries of any plan for reconstituting the two madrissas, which may fall within the limits of these principles.

* Calcutta and Hooghly Madrissas.

After referring with approval to the details of the proposals regarding the reorganisation of the madrissas, the Government of India continued with reference to the Hooghly Institution:—

> The Lieutenant-Governor's proposition is to withdraw the greater part of the Mohsin funds from the Hooghly College, which has no particular local claim, and to use the money for encouraging Muhammadan education elsewhere, apportioning it according to need. So much of the present cost of the Hooghly College as would be left unprovided for by this subtraction of the endowment funds might, His Honor suggests, be then defrayed by the State.
>
> His Excellency in Council approves the outlines of this proposal, and considers that some such arrangement would be consistent with the purposes of the Mohsin endowment, and generally advantageous to Muhammadan education. But, with regard to the employment of Mohsin funds thus to be set free, His Excellency remarks that there are such valid objections to any separate system of denominational schools or colleges that the Government of India prefers not to move further in that direction, although there is no intention of disturbing what may already exist. His Excellency in Council thinks that the memorandum of Mr. Bernard, and the Lieutenant-Governor's observations upon it, suggest the alternative of strengthening certain selected Government institutions on their Muhammadan side, instead of setting up new ones. For instance, the high schools or colleges at Chittagong and Dacca, in the midst of a great Muhammadan population, might be thus reinforced both in the way of teaching Arabic and Persian more thoroughly, and of generally cheapening education to Muhammadans by scholarships and the like. Or a portion of the Mohsin funds might go toward increasing the public grants-in-aid of Muhammadan schools and colleges.

The details of any scheme which might be worked out upon this design were left in the hands of the Bengal Government. As to the request for Imperial aid, the Government of India consented, chiefly in view of Sir George Campbell's scheme for encouraging Muhammadan education, to increase the regular Provincial assignment by an annual additional grant of Rs. 50,000.

9. On the 29th July 1873, the Government of Bengal forwarded, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a resolution recorded by the

Lieutenant-Governor explaining the measures which Sir George Campbell had adopted consequent on the instructions of the Government of India set forth above and the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000. The measures proposed included a liberal scheme of scholarships for Muhammadan youths attending colleges and zillah schools, especially for those lads who should elect to pursue the ordinary English course of study and to read physical science.

Despatch from Home department, No. 5, dated the 30th June 1873.
Despatch from Financial department, No 295, dated the 21st July 1873.
Despatch from Home department, No. 6, dated the 1st September 1873.

10. These proceedings were reported to the Secretary of State in the despatches marginally noted, and His Lordship on 13th November 1873 replied as follows :—

I fully concur in the views stated in the elaborate resolution recorded by your Excellency in Council, under date of June the 30th, and observe with much gratification that throughout India efforts are being made with great judgment and earnestness to induce the Muhammadans to partake of the [illegible] benefits of our educational system.

I approve of the proceedings of your Excellency in Council in relation to Muhammadan education in Bengal.

Your Lordship in Council is fully aware of the many and peculiar difficulties which surround the subject, and has issued some very judicious and discriminating instructions to the Government of Bengal. I approve of the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000 which you have granted to that Government.

With your despatch of the 1st of September you have transmitted to me a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal explanatory of the measures which he has adopted consequent on your instructions and the additional assignment. The arrangements of the Lieutenant-Governor indicate a very careful disposition of the means placed at his disposal, and an intelligent appreciation of the great importance of the whole subject.

I cannot conclude without an expression of my cordial satisfaction with the careful and complete manner in which your Excellency has dealt with a question, surrounded with so many difficulties, and so intimately connected with the best interests of a very large and influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

11. The effect of the measures adopted by the various Local Governments in consequence of the resolution of Earl Mayo's Government in 1871 is very fully discussed in the Report of the Education Commission, with reference to the statistics of the year 1881-82. The facts for each of the principal provinces may be summarised as follows :—

(A) In *Madras*, on receipt of the orders of the Government of India, the Local Government, notwithstanding a certain amount of opposition on the part of the educational authorities, directed the establishment of elementary Muhammadan schools and corresponding classes in other schools, at the principal centres of Muhammadan population. In these classes and schools instruction was to be given in Urdu. Arrangements were initiated for training Muhammadan teachers; and Persian was to be taught in any high school where there was a sufficient demand for this. By the University special recognition was accorded to Arabic and Persian. Of the result of these measures, the commission observe :—

The special schools maintained by Government were 11 in number, 7 of them being Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools, and 4 Anglo-Vernacular Primary schools. Nine schools, Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular, were maintained by municipalities, and of aided schools with a special provision for Mussalman pupils there were 4 Anglo-Vernacular and 210 Vernacular. Other inducements had also been held out to Mussalman students. They were admitted in all schools upon payment of half the usual fees; seven scholarships were specially reserved for Mussalman candidates at the University examinations; a special Deputy Inspector of Mussalman schools had been appointed; an elementary normal school had been established at Madras; and the University of Madras still continued to allot to the Arabic and Persian languages at its examinations a maximum of marks considerably larger than that carried by vernacular languages. The combined results of these measures were eminently satisfactory. In place of the 5,531 Mussalmans at school in 1870-71, the returns for 1880-81 give 22,075, or 6·7 per cent. of the total number under instruction; while the percentage of Mussalmans to the total population of the presidency is only 6 per cent. The proportion of boys at school to those of a school-going age is for Muhammadans 15·1, for Hindus 13·7. But it is not in numbers only that progress has been made. Taking the results of the Middle School examinations, we find that the percentage of passed candidates to those examined was, for Brahmans 44, for Hindus not Brahmans 35, for Muhammadans 41. In the lower University examinations, taking only the

percentage of successful candidates to those examined, the results for 1880-81 are equally satisfactory. * * * *. But of college education, beyond the first examination in Arts, Muhammadans, speaking generally, do not avail themselves at all, though there is no reason to suppose that the general system of education beyond that standard is not as well suited to the Muhammadans as that below it.

To the foregoing account it may be added that, under orders issued in 1882, the Government of Madras, with the object of encouraging Muhammadans to enter the Medical Service, has reserved for that community a certain number of stipendiary appointments in the medical apprentice grade.

(B) In *Bombay*, excluding Sind, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 7·1 in 1871, while 8·7 per cent. of the scholars in the presidency were of that religion. Sind was no doubt in a very backward state, the feeling of the population there being strongly against the study of English. Out of a population of 1,354,781, only 10,115 were in schools known to the department, and of that number only 31·8 per cent. were Mussalmans, though the proportion of Mussalmans to the rest of the population was as 4 to 1. Taking the presidency as a whole, the indifference of the Muhammadans was not, however, so much to education generally as to education in the higher branches. They came freely to the lower schools, but failed to prosecute their studies to the higher standards. The Director (Mr. Peile), in considering the suggestions of the Government of India, pointed out that poverty alone would not account for this neglect of high education for beggar Brahmans abounded in the high schools. He attributed it to poverty and depressed social status combined; but there was probably also in the course of study itself something discouraging to Muhammadan youths. The special measures adopted on Mr. Peile's suggestion were, therefore, designed to stimulate the progress both of higher and lower education. The University placed Persian on the list of languages that might be taken up for a degree, and a Professor of Arabic and Persian was appointed to the Elphinstone College. In the Vernacular Training College special provision was made for training Muhammadan teachers; and Persian instruction in all classes of schools received particular attention. Later on the number of special Mussalman schools was increased and Mussalman Deputy Inspectors appointed to inspect them. Of the effect of these steps, the Commission write:—

In 1871-72 the number of Mussalmans at school, according to Mr. Peile's estimate, was 15,577, or about 8·7 per cent. of the total number at school; in 1881-82 the number had risen to 41,548, or 11·7 per cent. of the total number at school. There were also in the latter year 22,284 Muhammadan children in indigenous schools, which would raise the percentage to 14·7.

The Bombay Provincial report, drawn up for the Commission, gives an account of the good work which is now being done in this direction by the Anjuman-i-Islam, a private institution started by the Muhammadan community. It states:—

The most promising feature in connection with the progress of Mussalman education during the past decade (1871—1881) has been the formation and recognition of a society known as the Anjuman-i-Islam, which, it is hoped, will in time establish a network of secular schools in Bombay. This society is so important that it was felt advisable to make special rules for its assistance. At present it receives a fixed subsidy of Rs. 500 a-month from Government. By the end of the year 1880-81 the society's first school was fairly started. Its Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani departments, together with a large class of children reading the Kuran, contained in all 102 pupils. Since then the operations of the society have been extended.

(C) In *Bengal* there can be little doubt that the condition of the Muhammadan population is more depressed than elsewhere; and it is on the state of things in that province that the memorial now before Government bases most of its statements. At the same time it must be admitted that there is here perhaps less reason than elsewhere for making large separate provision for the Muhammadan element of the population, the vast majority of the Mussulmans being cultivators speaking the Bengali vernacular of their Hindu neighbours. On receipt, however, of the orders of the Government of India, the Local Government arrange for teaching Urdu and Arabic or Persian up to the entrance standard in all zillah schools; and wherever there was a sufficient demand a special class was formed to study Arabic and Persian after the Mussulman fashion. The Persian language was added by the University to the subjects for the F. A. and B.A. Examinations; and in the Grant-in-Aid Code specially liberal terms were offered

to schools managed by Muhammadans. The reforms introduced in the management of the Calcutta Madrissa and Mohsin endowments have been noticed above. New madrissas were opened at Dacca, Rajshahye and Chittagong, each under an Arabic scholar of repute assisted by competent moulvies. In each the full course of the Calcutta Madrissa was to be taught, and English was to be added if desired by the pupils. Scholarships for Muhammadans tenable in madrissas or in English colleges and schools were founded, and Rs. 18,000 were allotted to paying two-thirds of the fees of Muhammadan pupils in Government colleges and schools outside Calcutta, and to the payment of moulvies in those schools. The muktabs or mosque schools were soon after brought into relationship to the indigenous primary school system without interfering with their religious side. Many hundreds of muktabs are now aided in this way. These efforts have to some extent been successful, and the Mussalmans are not merely coming more freely to the vernacular schools, but taking a more prominent place in the returns of higher education. Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 32 per cent. of the population of the province. The proportion of Mussalman boys to the total school attendance, which in 1871-72 was only 14 per cent., had increased in 1880-81 to nearly 24 per cent. In primary vernacular boys' schools the proportion was in the latter year 24·6 per cent.; in middle schools, English and Vernacular, over 13 per cent.; in high schools, under 9 per cent.; while in English colleges it was only 3·8 per cent. as against 4·04 per cent. in 1871. The rapid fall in the proportion of Mussalman students in schools of the higher classes, and the reduction in the proportion in colleges below the figure of 1871, is not satisfactory. The opinion of the Education Commission is however favorable to ultimate progress:—

Owing to the ready way in which Mussalmans have accepted the primary system of instruction, there is a very satisfactory increase in the total number of pupils of that race, which has risen from 28,148 in 1871 to 262,108 (including students in technical schools and colleges) in 1882; the proportion of Mussalmans being now 23·8 per cent. against 14·4 in 1871. In each of the Madrissas of Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong the full Arabic course of the Calcutta Madrissa is taught, and in each also instruction in English is given to all pupils who wish it. In the Dacca Madrissa the course in English is carried up to the Entrance Standard. Of 1,089 pupils in the six madrissas, as many as 322 learn English. The privilege of reading at one-third of the ordinary fees has also, by recent orders of the Government of Bengal, been extended to Muhammadan students of any college in Calcutta whether Government or other. In the case of non-Government colleges, aided and unaided, the amount of the remissions is paid from the Provincial revenues.

Recently a still further concession to the demands of the Muhammadan community has been made; and in order to provide larger facilities of instruction in English, the Calcutta Madrissa has been raised to the position of a college. Notwithstanding this alteration in the status of the institution, the privilege has been continued, whereby Muhammadan students attending the college have two-thirds of their fees paid out of the Mohsin endowment. On the other hand, the Rajshahye Madrissa, which was neither very successful nor much wanted, has, with the concurrence of the leading Muhammadans, been closed, the funds being diverted to the Calcutta institution.

The National Muhammadan Association is, as the Government of Bengal remarks, mistaken in supposing that the Mohsin fund is now diverted to other than Muhammadan objects, or that its receipts are allowed to accumlate unutilised.

(D) *North-Western Provinces.*—Here the Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 13½ per cent. of the total population, while the total number in school was 17·8 of the scholars. The course of study was such as to afford every encouragement to Muhammadan pupils. In 1881 the percentage of Mussalmans to the total number of students under instruction was 14½ per cent. In English colleges they constituted a proportion of 13 per cent., and in English high and middle schools of 20 per cent. The figures therefore show a slight falling off, which it is hoped may soon be recovered. There is much at the present time which is encouraging in the state of feeling on this subject among the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the province. They have under the enlightened guidance of Syud Ahmed, c.s.i., made great efforts to provide for their countrymen facilities for the prosecution of the higher education. These efforts have resulted in the founding of the Aligarh College. It was originally intended to confine this college to Mussalman youths alone, but it has since been opened to Hindus. The

Government of India entirely concurs with the Education Commission in the praise which they accord to this undertaking:—

The Aligarh Society has set an example which, if followed to any large extent, will solve the problem of national education; and it is difficult to speak in works of too high praise of those whose labors have been so strenuous, or to over-rate the value of the ally which the State has gained in the cause of education and advancement.

(E) *Oudh.*—The population of Oudh contains 10 per cent. of Muhammadans. The proportion of Mussalmans to the total number attending Government and aided schools in 1871-72 was 24·8 per cent. In 1881-82 the proportion had fallen to short of 23 per cent. The falling off has unfortunately been in the higher grades of schools. But on the whole there is no reason to believe that Muhammadan education is neglected in Oudh, or that the Mussalman community there is indifferent to the advantages held out to its members. With the general revival of educational effort in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which may be expected to follow on the report of the Education Commission, the position of this special class will also, it may be hoped, improve.

(F) *Punjab.*—Muhammadans form over 51 per cent. of the population of the Punjab. In 1871-72, 35 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction were Mussalmans. The local Government saw no reason to adopt any special measures for the promotion of Muhammadan education in consequence of the resolution of 1871. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that in 1881 at the end of the decade the percentage of Mussalman pupils at school had risen to over 38 per cent., and that the increase had been in the higher rather than in the lower class of schools.

(G) *Central Provinces.*—The Muhammadans here form only 2·5 per cent. of the population, but are found to be fully alive to the importance of education, their attendance in the higher schools being especially good. Arabic and Persian classes are opened in all zillah schools where the demand warrants this.

12. From the foregoing paragraphs it is evident that a considerable improvement has taken place within the past 10 or 15 years in the relations of the Muhammadan community to the educational system of the country, and that many of the drawbacks of which complaints might justly have been made in 1870 have now been removed. The Education commission have however formulated specific proposals for the further encouragement of Muhammadan education. In proposing these, the commission remark as follows on the general subject:—

Apart from the social and historical conditions of the Muhammadan community in India there are causes of a strictly educational character which heavily weight it in the race of life. The teaching of the mosque must precede the lessons of the school. The one object of a young Hindu is to obtain an education which will fit him for an official or a professional career. But before the young Muhammadan is allowed to turn his thoughts to secular instruction, he must commonly pass some years in going through a course of sacred learning. The Muhammadan boy, therefore, enters school later than the Hindu. In the second place, he very often leaves school at an earlier age. The Muhammadan parent belonging to the better classes is usually poorer than the Hindu parent in a corresponding social position. He cannot afford to give his son so complete an education. In the third place, irrespectively of his worldly means, the Muhammadan parent often chooses for his son while at school an education which will secure for him an honored place among the learned of his own community, rather than one which will command a success in the modern professions or in official life. The years which the young Hindu gives to English and Mathematics in a public school, the young Muhammadan devotes in a madrissa to Arabic and the law and theology of Islam. When such an education is completed, it is to the vocation of a man of learning, rather than to the more profitable professions, that the thoughts of a promising Muhammadan youth naturally turn. The above are the three principal causes of an educational character which retard the prosperity of the Mussalmans. It would be beyond the province of a strictly Educational report to attempt generalisations based upon the social or historical conditions which affect the Muhammadan community in India.

The recommendations we proceed to make have been framed, we believe, not merely with a regard to justice, but with a leaning towards generosity. They are based not more upon the suggestions contained in the Provincial reports than upon the evidence of witnesses and the representations of public bodies. They deal, we think, with every form of complaint that is grounded in fact, and they contemplate the various circumstances of various localities. Few of them, indeed, are of general application; many of them, we trust, will before long be rendered obsolete. Special encouragement to any class is in itself an evil; and it will be a sore reproach

to the Mussalmans if the pride they have shown in other matters does not stir them up to a course of honorable activity; to a determination that whatever their backwardness in the past, they will not suffer themselves to be outstripped in the future; to a conviction that self-help and self-sacrifice are at once nobler principles of conduct and surer paths to worldly success than sectarian reserve or the hope of exceptional indulgence.

It is only by frankly placing themselves in line with the Hindus, and taking full advantage of the Government system of high and especially of English education, that the Muhammadans can hope fairly to hold their own in respect of the better description of State appointments. This is clearly seen by the memorialists themselves, and the reports of Local Governments show that in most provinces a real advance has been made in this respect. The recommendations of the Commission are, as they themselves point out, not of universal application, and none of them need be taken to imply a leaning towards the maintenance of a distinctly Oriental training throughout the curriculum for Muhammadan pupils. The object of the Commission is to attract Muhammadan scholars by giving adequate prominence to those subjects to which their parents attach importance, and to hold out special inducements to a backward class; but in applying the recommendations, due regard is everywhere to be paid to local circumstances, and care must be taken to avoid unnecessary widening of the line between Muhammadan and other classes of the community.

The recommendations are as follows:—

(1) that the special encouragement of Muhammadan education be regarded as a legitimate charge on Local, on Municipal, and on Provincial funds;

(2) that indigenous Muhammadan schools be liberally encouraged to add purely secular subjects to their course of instruction;

(3) that special standards for Muhammadan primary schools be prescribed;

(4) that Hindustani be the principal medium for imparting instruction to Muhammadans in primary and middle schools, except in localities where the Muhammadan community desire that some other language be adopted;

(5) that the official vernacular, in places where it is not Hindustani, be added as a voluntary subject to the curriculum of primary and middle schools for Muhammadans maintained from public funds, and that arithmetic and accounts be taught through the medium of that vernacular;

(6) that in localities where Muhammadans form a fair proportion of the population, provision be made in middle and high schools maintained from public funds for imparting instruction in the Hindustani and Persian languages;

(7) that higher English education for Muhammadans, being the kind of education in which that community needs special help, be liberally encouraged;

(8) that where necessary a graduated system of special scholarships for Muhammadans be established; to be awarded (*a*) in primary schools, and tenable in middle schools; (*b*) in middle schools, and tenable in high schools; (*c*) on the results of the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations, and tenable in colleges;

(9) that in all classes of schools maintained from public funds a certain proportion of free studentships be expressly reserved for Muhammadan students;

(10) that in places where educational endowments for the benefit of Muhammadans exist, and are under the management of Government, the funds arising from such endowments be devoted to the advancement of education among Muhammadans exclusively;

(11) that where Muhammadan endowments exist, and are under the management of private individuals or bodies, inducements by liberal grants-in-aid be offered to them to establish English-teaching schools or colleges on the grant-in-aid system;

(12) that, where necessary, normal schools or classes for the training of Muhammadan teachers be established;

(13) that, wherever instruction is given in Muhammadan schools through the medium of Hindustani, endeavours be made to secure, as far as possible, Muhammadan teachers to give such instruction;
(14) that Muhammadan inspecting officers be employed more largely than hitherto for the inspection of primary schools for Muhammadans;
(15) that associations for the promotion of Muhammadan education be recognised and encouraged;
(16) that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section be devoted to Muhammadan education;
(17) that the attention of local Governments be invited to the question of the proportion in which patronage is distributed among educated Muhammadans and others.

13. The Education Commission have dealt so completely with the whole question of Muhammadan education, that the appointment of a special commission to enquire into the subject, as suggested by the memorialists, is no longer necessary. The recommendations of the commission have been considered by local Governments, with the following results.

(A) *Madras.*—The Madras Government remarks:—

Special encouragement is already held out to Muhammadan education, and a further advance is contemplated in this direction, though not exactly on the lines suggested by the commission. It is not thought desirable to dissociate this class so distinctly from the ordinary scheme of teaching, as, except in a few localities, Muhammadans avail themselves freely of the advantages of the existing system. Thus neither special schools nor special normal classes seem necessary, while the recommendations as to the Persian and Hindustani languages are hardly applicable to the peculiar linguistic conditions of the south, and ignore the extent to which the Muhammadans use its vernacular languages. At the same time the object of the recommendations meets with cordial approval.

It has been shown in paragraph 11 above that the condition of the Muhammadans in Southern India is, from an educational point of view, by no means unsatisfactory. All funds, provincial, local, and municipal, are bound by the Grant-in-Aid Code to give special encouragement to Muhammadan education. The experiment of separate schools has not been successful and is not, the Director of Public Instruction thinks, necessary, except to some extent in Madras and one or two large Muhammadan centres and for the Moplahs on the West Coast. Some increase of the subordinate inspecting agency for Muhammadan schools is, however, admittedly desirable. While the broad results for the whole province leave perhaps little to desire, the Governor-General in Council thinks it would be well were the officers of the Educational Department directed to examine more particularly, in communication with district officers and the leading members of the Muhammadan community, the educational provision for the members of that community in each district, with a view to seeing whether in special localities more effect should not be given to some of the recommendations of the commission. The backward state of the Moplahs seems especially to call for attention. The Governor-General in Council is disposed to agree with the Madras Government that it is undesirable to accentuate the difference between Muhammadans and Hindus by making Hindustani, in lieu of the current vernacular, the medium of instruction, where the Muhammadans show themselves ready to attend the ordinary schools of the country. Where this is the case, the local vernacular should be the ordinary medium, the special wants of Muhammadan youths being met by the formation of Hindustani classes and teaching them the Arabic character. There may, however, be tracts where Muhammadan feeling would prefer the establishment of special schools, and in such places the recommendations of the commission should receive attention. In secondary schools of all kinds facilities for the study of Arabic or Persian should be offered wherever there is a real demand for this.

(B) *Bombay.*—The local Government merely remarks that "the special wants of Muhammadans have had attention;" refers to the monthly grant of Rs. 500 towards the Anjuman-i-Islam school; and adds that "the Governor in Council is prepared to aid further in the extension of Muhammadan education should opportunity offer."

Although here, as in Madras, the educational conditions of Muhammadan population taken as a whole is not altogether unsatisfactory, there can be no doubt that in

certain localities, as in Sind, there is an urgent call for special measures; and the Governor-General in Council would wish to see the same further examination of local wants initiated that has been suggested for Madras. Some steps should certainly be taken to encourage Muhammadans to read up to the higher standards. At present here, as in other provinces, they specially fail to pursue their studies beyond the lower stages.

(C) *Bengal.*—The Lieutenant-Governor remarks :—

The proposals for the support of special Muhammadan schools, and for the special encouragement of Muhammadan education in ordinary schools, are worthy of liberal consideration. Many of them are already in force in this province; the chief innovation being that for the creation of a special class of scholarships for Muhammadan students. To this, no doubt, objection may be raised, just as objection has been, not without force, raised to the principle of this special proposal in Mr. Barbour's dissent. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that if it can be shown that in any locality the number of Muhammadans who gain scholarships is not in due proportion to their numbers and position, a fair case will have been made out for exceptional, though he will also add temporary, treatment. The other recommendations under this head are conceived in a liberal spirit, and may be accepted, except in so far as they recognise the substitution of Hindustani for the Hindi vernacular. If by Hindustani be meant that language which, written in the Hindi or Nagri character, is the common speech alike of Muhammadan and Hindu in Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to offer. But if the recommendation mean that the policy which has prevailed for some years, of conveying primary instruction to Muhammadans in Behar through Hindustani expressed in the Hindi character, is to be reversed, then the Lieutenant-Governor must very strongly dissent from the recommendation as being opposed to the true interests of the Muhammadans of Behar. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to support the establishment of normal schools or classes for Muhammadan teachers exclusively. Little is gained by such separatism.

The Governor-General in Council trusts that the Bengal Government will give effect to its views. There is no intention to reverse the decision of the local Government in the matter of adoption of Hindi as the Court language of Behar, and as the ordinary medium of instruction in the primary schools of that province. Where the Muhammadan population is strong and likely to attach special importance to Oriental teaching of a Muhammadan type, care should be taken to meet this want, with a view to making the schools popular and inducing the better classes to allow their children to push their studies eventually to a higher standard, especially in English. But equal care is necessary to prevent the absolute separation of the Muhammadan community from the rest of this population. It must also be borne in mind that it is only by an acquaintance with the current vernacular that Muhammadans can hope to secure employment. It has already been shown in this resolution that very much has been done by the local Government to meet the requirements of the Muhammadans in Bengal, and it may fairly be said that they have now every opportunity offered them of securing a good education. If it is found that anything further is required in any part of the province, or at any particular stage of the educational course, to advance the progress of the Muhammadan community, the Governor-General in Council feels sure that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will not stint the necessary outlay.

(D) *The North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The Lieutenant-Governor considers that no special measures on behalf of Muhammadans are required, as Mussalman education in these provinces is by no means in a backward state. The interests of the class will, it is said, be duly attended to, and aid and encouragement on the part of the State will not be wanting.

Here it would seem to be sufficient if inquiry is made as to the necessity of special measures in any locality where the number of Muhammadans is unduly low in any grade of the educational course.

(E) *The Punjab.*—Here also no special measures are thought to be called for. The Muhammadans are not backward in taking advantage of the existing educational facilities.

(F) *The Central Provinces.*—The Chief Commissioner is opposed to the adoption of special measures in aid of the Muhammadans, but it has been seen above that nothing is really required in these provinces. The educational authorities may be directed to keep a watchful eye on any localities where the Muhammadan population is large and backward.

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(G) *Assam.*—The Muhammadans here are chiefly the agriculturists of Sylhet, who are not an impoverished class and whose vernacular is Bengali. Sufficient provision is already made for Persian instruction in secondary schools where there is a demand for this. All scholars unable to pay fees are admitted free to schools in Assam.

(H) *Coorg.*—Sufficient provision is already made for the few Muhammadans there are in Coorg.

(I) *Berar.*—Special provision has already been made for Muhammadans in the Assigned Districts, and the percentage of Mussalmans in the schools is larger in proportion than that of the Hindus.

(J) *British Burma.*—The questions discussed in this resolution have little or no application to British Burma, where there is hardly any indigenous Muhammadan population, where the resident Muhammadan population is but 4½ per cent. of the whole, and where the great bulk of the people are Buddhists. The Mussalmans in Burma are, the Chief Commissioner reports, on a fair equality with the other sections of the population.

14. On the whole, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the attention which has once more been drawn to the subject of Muhammadan education will have the best results. His Excellency in Council attaches special importance to recommendation (16) of the commission's report, "that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section be devoted to Muhammadan education." These reports should be precise and detailed, and discuss the position and advancement of the Muhammadan community, not merely as a whole, but with reference to local variations, in order that the Government of India may be kept fully informed as to the state and progress of this important section of the community. For the attraction of Muhammadans to higher education, a liberal provision of scholarships is essential, and their wants must not be overlooked in the framing of any general scheme of scholarships for any province, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission. Probably the appointment of special Muhammadan inspecting officers to inspect not merely primary Muhammadan schools, but to enquire into Muhammadan education generally, would have a good effect in Bengal and other places where the Muhammadans are very backward. Such officers would bring the peculiar wants of their co-religionists more thoroughly to notice than can perhaps be expected from subordinate officers of a different faith. The action taken in those and other directions should be fully explained in the annual reports.

15. Returning again to the memorial of the National Muhammadan Association, the Governor-General in Council observes that, apart from the general educational drawbacks of which they complain, and to remedy which it has been shown that much has already been done, the memorialists attribute the present depressed condition of their co-religionists to the following specific causes:—

(1) the abolition of Persian as the official language and the substitution of English or the vernacular, the effect of which has been that Hindus have generally supplanted the Muhammadans in the Government service;

(2) the further orders of 1864, making a knowledge of English essential in the examinations leading to the Native Bar and judicial service, which again gave a special advantage to the Hindus;

(3) the resumption proceedings of 1828—1846, which are said to have resulted in the confiscation of numerous rent-fee grants devoted more or less to educational purposes, and also in the ruin of many ancient families.

16. The memorialists themselves are not desirous of seeing Persian revived as the official language. Nor do they propose to revert to vernacular examinations for pleaderships and munsifships. They recognise the fact that the Muhammadans, if they are to succeed at all, must rise to the educational level of the day, and their prayer, which is for assistance to enable them to rise, has been fully met in the foregoing paragraphs. But they find a special grievance in the existing regulations for pleadership examinations in Bengal, which are said to preclude all save graduates in law of the university from becoming pleaders and so eligible for the subordinate

judicial service. The memorialists desire that admission to this service should be by special competitive examination.

On this subject the Honorable Judges of the Calcutta High Court remark :—

The memorialists, in paragraph 22 of their memorial, ascribe the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the subordinate judicial service to the conditions laid down in the year 1865 or 1866, which have become still more stringent as regards the raising of the standard of qualification for a higher grade pleader and for a munsif. The conditions laid down in 1865 or 1866 are presumably those contained in rule 5 of the rules of the Government of Bengal made in 1866 under section 6 of Act XX of 1865. Their increased stringency, as regards munsifs, was, it is presumed, the qualification mentioned in the High Court's notification, No. 3344 of the 16th December 1868, by which the Court, after consulting the Government of Bengal, declared that it would nominate to the office of munsif "none but those who have obtained the degree of B.L., or who have passed the senior grade pleadership examination or some other examination equivalent thereto"; and as regards pleaders, the qualifications declared necessary in the rules of the 2nd May 1866, made by the High Court under section 4 of Act XX of 1865. With the question of English as the language for the high grade pleadership examination, this letter has already dealt. As to the second question, I am to point out that there exists, notwithstanding this notification and these rules, no "hard-and-fast rule" regarding the qualifications necessary for entering the judicial service, except that the candidate must be a member of a recognised legal profession. It is true that, before nominating any one for the post of munsif, the Court satisfies itself that the candidate is fitted for employment on the bench. He must have a certain knowledge of law, and he must also be a person of liberal education, and in the majority of instances a certain course of university education, and the acquirement of a degree in law, are taken as a guarantee of the candidate's fitness. But these qualifications are by no means indispensable, and instances have not so long ago occurred in which Muhammadan gentlemen, possessing neither of these qualifications, have been nominated to the Government for employment as munsifs. That more of such nominations are not made is due, not to the existence of a hard-and-fast rule, but to the lamentable scarcity of Muhammadan gentlemen of sufficient position and education to make them eligible for such appointments, even when a degree in law or a knowledge of English is not an indispensable portion of their acquirements.

The Governor-General in Council observes that under the High Court rules for the qualification, admission, and certificates, &c., of pleaders, it is not absolutely necessary that a candidate should have graduated at a university or indeed have passed any university examination whatever. Provided the candidate has passed some *public examination* accepted by the Court as equivalent to the standard of the University First Arts Examination and has attended suitable law lectures, he is eligible to present himself for the pleadership examination. It is possible, however, that in practice the university qualification is ordinarily insisted upon, and it would perhaps be well if the local Government established some public examination which the Court would accept as equivalent to the preliminary university test. In other provinces no artificial obstacles appear to lie in the way of Muhammadans desirous of qualifying as pleaders. As regards the admission of duly qualified Muhammadans to the judicial service, the Governor-General in Council trusts that in provinces like Bengal and Bombay, where there is at present a deficiency in this respect, the High Courts will endeavour to secure a certain proportion of officers of that class.

17. With reference to the statements respecting the resumption proceedings in Bengal, and their disastrous effect upon the welfare of the Muhammadan community generally, and upon their educational system, the Government of that province, in reporting upon the memorial, records the following observations :—

The memorial refers to the resumption laws as among the chief causes of Muhammadan decadence. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that there has been a great deal of very ill-informed declamation on the subject of the resumption laws. Vague statements regarding their disastrous effects are met by statements equally vague regarding their necessity and the general fairness with which they were conducted. Mr. Rivers Thompson is not concerned to deny that possibly in many cases (and obviously the action of Government would most seriously affect Muhammadan holders of land) the assessment of revenue on land previously held rent-free may have entailed losses both in position and wealth; but the statements of writers who maintain that these proceedings entailed wholesale ruin on the Muhammadan community in general, and the scholastic classes in particular, cannot be suffered to pass without remark. Such statements admit of no proof. They are unsupported by the history either of the origin or of the progress of the resumption proceedings themselves. These proceedings originated chiefly in the misconduct of the native official classes in the early days of British rule. Before the transfer of the sovereignty of Bengal and Behar to the East India Company in 1765, the revenue collectors

under the Moghul sovereigns used occasionally to alienate lands in the shape of endowments and rent-free grants. They had of course no authority to do this, the ruling power alone being competent to grant away its share in the produce of the land; but it is on good authority believed that these illegal alienations were few in number and limited in extent before the accession to sovereignty of the East India Company. During the first few years of the Company's administration, however, such invalid grants increased enormously. Mr. James Grant in his Analysis of the Finances of Bengal (1786) declares that they extended to one-fourth of the entire rental of presidency, or nearly one million sterling per annum; and though Sir John Shore afterwards questioned the correctness of Mr. Grant's calculations, there is no doubt that these fraudulent alienations were very extensive. There can be as little doubt under the circumstances of the case that they were due, not to any praiseworthy intention of supporting religion or promoting learning, but to purely selfish motives of personal gain. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the various occasions from the time of Mr. Hastings to that of Lord William Bentinck, on which Government asserted its right and declared its intention to assess revenue on these alienated lands. From time to time efforts were made to carry this intention into effect, by prescribing a system of registration, designed to protect rent-free holdings and to identify invalid grants. These measures, however, proved ineffectual, and it was not until the financial pressure caused by the Burmese War compelled recourse to taxation, as well as to retrenchment, that effective steps were taken to make good the Government claim. The choice before Lord William Bentinck's Government lay between the introduction of a general measure of taxation and the enforcement of the incontestable rights of Government to share in the produce of these invalid lakhiraj grants. Whatever may be said by writers to whose sympathies vicissitudes of families appeal more forcibly than the financial necessities or the just claims of an empire, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that no impartial man will deliberately maintain that the choice of the Government of the day was wrong.

It has been stated in a recent article published in the *Nineteenth Century* by the Hon'ble Amir Ali, the Secretary to the Association, that the harshness of the resumption proceedings has left behind a legacy of bitterness, has entailed widespread ruin on the Mussulman gentry, and has destroyed the Muhammadan educational system. No details in support of this statement were furnished at the time, and the author of the article in question has since confessed himself unable to supply the omission. Desirous of ascertaining whether official records lent colour to the writer's assertions, the Lieutenant-Governor consulted the Board of Revenue, who have reported that the assertions in question admit of no verification from the revenue records of Government. On this subject more than one writer has drawn on his imagination for his facts: fanciful references to decaying muniments and moth-eaten title-deeds, which have no existence in fact, take the place of substantial arguments; and the fact is always either forgotten or ignored that the result of even the harshest resumption case was *not the dispossession of the holder, but the assessment of revenue on his holding, and even that, in no case, at more than half the prevailing rates.* When the admitted leniency of the assessment of revenue rates in Bengal is remembered, and when it is understood that a resumption proceeding meant nothing worse than the imposition on lands previously rent-free of half those rates, the charges of harshness and ruin inflicted wholesale through the action of the resumption laws will be estimated at their true value. The resumption literature is uninteresting reading at the present day; but an examination of it will show to those who take the trouble to make a dry and laborious enquiry that those proceedings were conducted with as much moderation and regard for private interests as the nature of the case permitted. The holders of rent-free grants possessing titles from the former rules of the country were, of course, exempted from the operations of the law. As, however, the "ravages of white ants" might possibly render it difficult for lakhirajdars of this description to prove their titles, the Government came to their aid, by decreeing that if only they could prove possession for twelve years before the transfer of the sovereignty of the country to the East India Company, their holdings should be exempted from assessment. The first effective resumption law having been passed in 1819, all that these "ancient families" were called upon to show was that the lands in question had been in their possession for little more than a single generation. For an "ancient family," rooted in the soil, this was no difficult or oppressive task.

If the provisions of the resumption laws were thus tempered in the case of the holders of large grants, the procedure was, so far as the Government was concerned, even more lenient in that of petty lakhirajdars. Parcels of land not over 50 bigahs in extent were altogether exempted, and the Government of the day intimated its willingness to increase that limit should such a course seem desirable to the local officials. The character of these proceedings can hardly be summed up more accurately than in the terms employed by the Court of Directors in the review of the results of the resumption proceedings, contained in their Despatch No. 2, dated February 1854:—

"The result is satisfactory, and the means employed have been in the majority of instances fair and equitable. In the progress of the resumption proceedings, we have had occasion to animadvert in some cases, as in that of Chittagong, on the sweeping measures of the resumption officers; but in the general conduct of the proceedings the principles of liberality and justice, which we advocated from the commencement, have been on the whole adhered to.

"Where ascertainable rights have been invaded, redress has been afforded; but it is only justice to those who contribute to the expenses of Government that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right should be gradually and considerately eradicated."

Under any circumstances it may be noticed that the Muhammadans were not exceptionally treated in the working of the resumption laws; and if irretrievable injury was done to Muhammadan progress by their operation, the enquiry naturally suggests itself why Hindus, equally subjected to the same laws, have survived their evil effects.

So far as the presidency of Madras is concerned, the allegations of the memorialists appear to be equally based upon misapprehension. Every endowment for charitable and pious uses was scrupulously investigated by the Inam Commission some 20 years ago, and wherever the validity of the grant was satisfactorily established, a title-deed was conferred by Government in the name of the holders of the grant and their successors, ensuring its continuance to them and declaring it not to be subject to further interference so long as the institutions and services, the objects of the grant, were efficiently maintained and performed. Nor is there any evidence that such endowments as were then confirmed for educational purposes have been since wasted or abused. There were, it is reported, extremely few endowments of an educational kind.

The report from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is of a similar character. The allegations regarding waste or confiscation of charitable endowments or scholastic foundations are stated not to accord with any specific facts known to the Government of those provinces.

The Government of the Punjab writes as follows on this subject:—

Passing now to the fourth prayer of the memorialists, it is only necessary to observe that the number of Mussalman endowments in the Punjab is extremely small, and the only case of importance is that of the Itmad-ud-Doula Fund. So far as can be gathered from the documents which exist in regard to this fund, the trust was formed for the purpose of promoting education in the city of Delhi. The fund is devoted to the maintenance of an Anglo-Arabic school, attended by Muhammadans both of the Suni and Shia persuasion, but in which religious instruction has not hitherto been given. The fund is managed by a committee composed mainly of native gentlemen, presided over by the commissioner of the division. With this exception, the subject of Muhammadan endowment is one which calls for no action so far as this province is concerned.

In the other provinces this question of educational endowments appears to be one of no practical importance.

18. As regards Muhammadan endowments generally, these are almost invariably, it is believed, of a religious or *quasi*-religious character; and while it is impossible for Government to meddle with them, large powers of interference are conferred on those interested under the provisions of Act XX of 1863. What is chiefly required is, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal points out, that the enlightened members of the Muhammadan community should bring pressure to bear upon their less advanced co-religionists, in whose hands the funds of this description for the most part lie, to give a wise direction to their expenditure.

19. While it is clear, therefore, that undue importance has been attached by the memorialists to this matter, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that it would be satisfactory to the leaders of the Muhammadan community that the question of the management and appropriation of Muhammadan educational endowments should be more fully examined. It may be possible by some unobjectionable amendment of the law to secure more effectually than is the case at present the object which the memorialists have in view. His Excellency in Council would be glad therefore if the local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab were each to appoint a small committee to consider and report upon this subject. Each committee might consist of an experienced revenue officer, one or two influential Muhammadan gentlemen, one at least being a learned Muhammadan lawyer, and one or more of the legal advisers of the Government. In the presidency towns it would be very desirable that the Advocate-General should be invited to serve upon the committee. The different local committees might advantageously be placed in direct communication with one another, and their report when ready should be submitted through the local Government, with the opinion of that Government, for the consideration of the Government of India. It is believed that in temporarily-settled provinces full information is already on record as to th

number, value, and present appropriation of most of these endowments. In such cases the committees would probably only have to consider, on such information as may be readily available, whether there is any ground for believing that endowments intended for educational purposes are in fact now diverted to alien uses, and whether in that case any amendment of the law is possible which, without violating the principle that Government cannot connect itself with the management of religious endowments, might lead to the recovery of such funds. In Bengal and perhaps elsewere the enquiry would probably have to take a wider range, and the committees would require the assistance of Government and the district officers in the collection of information as to the present number and position of the local endowments. The Governor-General in Council will, however, leave it to the local Government in each province to lay down the general scope of the enquiry in accordance with local circumstances.

20. The memorial of the National Muhammadan Association lays special stress upon the extent to which the Hindus have ousted Muhammadans from State employ generally, and prays that "the balance of State patronage may be redressed."

The memorialists are aware of the orders which have from time to time been issued by the Government of India as well as by the local Governments, directing the heads of departments to pay due regard to the claims of candidates belonging to their community; but at the same time they assert that no practical gain has accrued to the Muhammadans from these orders. This they attribute to two causes—(1) neglect of the Government policy by the officers with whom the actual distribution and dispensation of State patronage rests, and (2) the undue importance which is attached to a university qualification.

With regard to this point, the Government of India would remark that in every province admission to the superior departments of the Government service is now, speaking generally, regulated either by public competition or by the possession of qualifications altogether independent of the race or caste of the candidate. If, therefore, Muhammadans have secured a less proportion of places in the public service than members of other native communities in India, the blame cannot, in the opinion of the Government of India, be attributed in any sensible degree to the action of the State or of its officers. In the matter of the Statutory Civil Service, the Muhammadans have in fact had even more than their proportionate share of consideration, 10 out of 36 nominations to that service having been given to Mussalmans.

21. From the reports of the local Governments it would appear, moreover, that the memorialists have exaggerated the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the public service generally. In Madras and Bombay where Muhammadans form only from 6 to 7 per cent. of the total population, the anxiety of these Governments to induce the Mussalman community to qualify for the public service has been distinctly manifested in the special educational facilities afforded to members of that community. Not only so, but Mussalman candidates, provided they are qualified by the prescribed tests for the public service, have always received exceptional favor. In Madras this has been specially the case since the time of Lord Hobart's Government in 1872. The Government of Bombay point out that in Western India the Muhammadan chances of employment are better now than they were in the days of the Hindu dynasties which preceded the British Empire. If the proportion of Muhammadans in the public service of Bombay is small, the reason is, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, to be found, not in any disfavor to Muhammadans, entertained by English bestowers of patronage, nor in the overpowering influence of Hindu advisers and subordinates, for the Government and its higher officers are fully alive to the administrative advantage of associating men of different races in every department of public business, but in the circumstance that entrance into the public service is determined, as far as possible, by educational tests, "whereby public emoluments are treated as public property, and the public is served by the fittest persons." In Sind, where the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population is considerable, the reports show that that community is very largely represented in most departments of the public service.

In Bengal, to which the memorial more particularly refers, the Muhammadans form over 31 per cent. of the total population. Here it is no doubt true that their

numerical inferiority in the public offices is very marked. This is, however, mainly due to their want of the prescribed educational qualifications, especially as regards a knowledge of English. For this deficiency poverty will to some extent account; but there is also no doubt that there has been a real unwillingness to take advantage of the education provided by the State. At the same time another important fact, pointed out by Nawab Abdul Lateef in a memorandum laid before the Education Commission, should not be overlooked, *viz.*, that "the mass of the Muhammadan population consists of cultivators among some millions of Brahmins and Kayasthas, who from time immemorial have enjoyed a superior system of education and in consequence a passport to public offices." This is especially the case in Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadans are most numerous.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab the enquiries which have been instituted prove that the allegations of the memorialists as to the exclusion of their community from a fair share of Government patronage do not apply. The figures submitted indicate that in respect of offices in the subordinate executive and judicial services, including all the higher and better paid appointments, the Muhammadans have secured not only a fair proportion, but almost an unduly liberal share of patronage. In the Central Provinces they have been equally fortunate. Nor in the minor administrations does there appear to exist any cause of grievance under this head.

22. The Governor-General in Council does not consider it desirable or for the advantage of the Muhammadans themselves, that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favor be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their own educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Muhammadans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination. But there are a large number of appointments the gift of which lies in the hands of the local Governments, the High Courts, or local officers. The Governor-General in Council desires that in those provinces where Muhammadans do not receive their full share of State employment, the local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to. The subject of the extent to which Muhammadans are employed in offices under Government might usefully be noticed in the annual reports of provincial administration.

23. Another point urged in the memorial is the alleged unsatisfactory character of the administration of Muhammadan law. According to the memorialists—

The frequent miscarriage of justice, occasioned by the insufficient acquaintance generally possessed by English and Hindu judges with the principles of Muhammadan law, has given rise to a certain feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust among all classes of the Mussalman population in India. They allege, and not without reason, that since the abolition of the offices of Mufti and Kazi-ul-Kuzzat—officers specially authorised to interpret and expound the Muhammadan law to European judges—the Muhammadan law has practically ceased to be administered. Even where it is attempted to be applied or enforced, the attempt is always uncertain in its result. The major portion of the Muhammadan law regulating the domestic relations is not recognised by the courts of justice in India.

The remedy suggested is the appointment in the mofussil of Muhammadan judges qualified to expound the Muhammadan law, sit as assessor judges in the trial of Muhammadan cases. The appointment of a Muhammadan judge in each of the high and chief courts is also recommended.

With regard to this matter, the Government of India, after a careful consideration of the local reports, including the opinions of the High Courts, has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Mussalman community have no substantial grievance. In those provinces in which any considerable number of cases of Muhammadan law come before the courts, the bar is largely composed of members of that community, so that Muhammadan exponents of the law are always to be found. The

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appointment of law officer to the courts was abolished by Act XI of 1864 after full deliberation, on the ground that the office had come to be one of no practical utility. However necessary it may have been in the early days of British rule to employ Muhammadan experts to interpret Muhammadan law, especially when the criminal courts for the most part had to administer that law, such necessity has now ceased to exist; the penal code has been introduced, the general study of law has progressed, the standard for judicial employment has been raised, and text-books in English, dealing fully and ably with Muhammadan law, have become common. In the opinion, therefore, of the Government of India, the evidence forthcoming lends no support to the statements of the memorialists, that justice has miscarried from the want of acquaintance of the judges with Muhammadan law. Nor does the Government see any reason to revive the system which would place members of the Mussalman community in the position of assessor judges to the civil courts of the country. It is also impossible to undertake that a Muhammadan judge shall always sit on the bench of each of the high and chief courts; but the Governor-General in Council would certainly admit the claims of any Muhammadan gentleman who might appear to be in other respects the best suited for such an appointment. One gentleman of the Muhammadan community recently filled the post of Officiating Judge of the bench of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

24. The last point in the memorial to which it is necessary to refer is the abolition of Urdu as the Court language of Behar. This was a measure carried out after much consideration by the local Government. The Lieutenant-Governor now remarks regarding it :—

> To the objections against the introduction of Hindi as the official language of Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a sufficient answer is furnished by the last administration report of the Commissioner of the Patna division. It is stated in that report that the change in question has been effected without difficulty and with great advantage to the public in general. A new class of amla and legal practitioners acquainted with Hindi is springing up, while the change has been introduced with such consideration for the claims of existing incumbents of offices that the individual hardship caused by it has been inappreciable. This statement will be intelligible when it is understood that even at the present day all subordinate officials and law-agents have some knowledge of Hindi. All speak it, and nearly all write it though possibly not with the same facility as Urdu. There is reason to believe that this outcry against the use of Hindi in Behar is rather a matter of factitious sentiment than of practical inconvenience. It is far louder among the Muhammadans of Calcutta who are not affected by the change than among the supposed sufferers. The change is the logical sequence of that exclusively Hindi teaching which has prevailed for nearly ten years with such marked success in all the primary patshalas and vernacular schools of Behar, in the very institutions, that is to say, from which the subordinate official classes, in whose behalf alone this outcry is raised, are fed. To give effect to the wishes of the National Muhammadan Association, therefore, on this point, it would be necessary to reverse the existing and approved policy of popular education in these provinces—a course which the memorialists themselves would hardly advocate.

25. The Governor-General in Council has felt it to be his duty in the preceding paragraphs to controvert various misconceptions which find place in the representations that have been laid before Government; but he will, as already stated, always take a lively interest in the advancement and well-being of the Muhammadan community, and he concurs in the remarks which not unfrequently occur in the local reports, that the very fact that a memorial like that under notice has been presented with the concurrence and approval of so many leading gentlemen in Bengal and elsewhere, indicates that the Muhammadans have themselves come to appreciate fully the necessity of moving with the times. They have now among them not a few highly educated and public spirited men who are keenly interested in the improvement and advancement of their co-religionists. The local Governments are everywhere anxious to do all that they equitably can do to assist in this movement; and His Excellency in Council has little doubt that, within the next ten years, much greater progress will be made than has hitherto been recorded. It is the earnest desire of the Supreme Government to treat all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India with absolute impartiality, and see all alike benefiting by the protection, the patronage, and the assistance of the State.

*Order*—Ordered, that this resolution be forwarded to the—

Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Honorable the Judges of the High Court for information.

Government of Bengal for information and guidance. (A copy will be separately communicated to the High Court, Calcutta.)

Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Judges of the Chief Court for information.

Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg, and Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that the whole of the papers cited in the preamble, together with the section of the Education Commission report which deals with Muhammadan education, be published in the form of a selection from the records of the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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ORDER—dated 14th August 1885, No. 507, Educational.

Communicated to the Honorable the Judges of the High Court and to the Director of Public Instruction who will submit his recommendations with reference to paragraph 13 (A) of the foregoing resolution. His attention is also directed to paragraph 14.

2. As suggested in paragraph 19, the Government resolve to appoint a committee, consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin, to consider and report upon the subject referred to in that paragraph.

Dr. C. D. Macleane (President).
Hon. Mír Humáyún Jah Bahadur.
Mír Ansar-ud-dín Sáhib.
Advocate-General.

3. Heads of departments and of offices will again be reminded of the policy of Government in the selection of candidates for appointments in the public service, and their attention specially drawn to the remarks in paragraph 22.

4. With reference to the concluding portion of this paragraph, the Accountant-General will furnish the information annually on the 15th of September for inclusion in the general administration report.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, with C.L.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Accountant-General.
" C. D. Macleane, Esq., Mus. Doc.
" the Hon. Mír Humáyún Jah Bahadur.
" Mír Ansar-ud-dín Sáhib.
" the Advocate-General.
" all Heads of Departments.
" the Departments of Government.

Exd. A. Aubert.

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Order thereon, 2nd September 1885, No. 4674

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and Head of Departments under the Revenue Secretariat. Special attention is requested to para 3.

(True extract)

(Sd) C. Bowen Major R.E.
For Asst. Under Secretary to Govt.

To

The Board of Rev.
" Director of Rev. Settt. &c.

No 3118

Communicated to the officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

2. Their attention is invited to the paras specified.

[signature]
for Ag. Director of Rev: Settt & Agriculture.

Department of Rev: Settt & Agriculture
Madras 28 October 1885

To
The Dy: Director of Rev. Settt Party No

Govt. of (1885) Madras
EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 14th August 1885, No. 507.

AUGUST.

Muhammadan Education.

Passing orders on a Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the encouragement of — in British India, and appointing a committe to consider and report on the question of the management and appropriation of Muhammadan education endowments.

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8TH AUGUST 1885, No. 906, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following despatch from the Right Honorable Lord RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 9th July 1885, No. 17 (Revenue):—

Settlement of the Nílgiri district.

I have considered in Council your letter, No. 1, Revenue, dated 20th May last, relative to the settlement of the Nílgiri district, the results of which appear to be satisfactory and creditable to the Settlement officer, Mr. R. S. Benson, whose report I have perused with much interest.

2. As suggested by Mr. Benson, in paragraph 38 of his report, and recommended by the Board of Revenue, the settlement should remain in force for 30 years.

ORDER—dated 8th August 1885, No. 906, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 105.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture and to Mr. R. S. Benson, C.S.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, R. S. Benson, Esq., C.S.

Exd. W. H. French.

70 Copies.

Gobt. of (1885) Madr

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl

G.O., 8th August 1885, No. 906.

AUGUST.

Settlement of the Nilgiri district.

Secretary of State's review of the report o the —, communicated to the Board of Revenu Director of Revenue Settlement and Agricultu and to Mr. R. S. Benson, C.S.

No 2636.

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 9 ~~October~~ Septr 1885.

(By Order)

Seagrah
First Assistant.

To
The Dy: Director of Rev: Settt
Party no III

This should be substituted for the Pro: of the same number and date

RECEIVED
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8TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1138, REVENUE.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

**Season Reports for the Week ending 3rd October 1885.**

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·78, ragi 25·67, cholum 21·83, cumbu 31·5. Rainfall—Chatrapur 1·3, Berhampore 0·35, Purushottapur 1·3, Aska 0·3, Goomsur 0·41, Sómpet 0·55, Chicacole 0·47, Gopálpur 0·63, Calingapatam 0·92, Udayagiri 0·4 ; no report Ganjam, Ichápur and Tekkali ; last week rain Aska, 2·4 ; three rain-gauges removed ; none yet restored. Cholera deaths 24 ; cattle-disease in Berhampore taluk, but no deaths reported. Want of rain is much felt ; rain-fed lands, especially of Purushottapur, Berhampore, Aska, Goomsur and Suradá taluks, are the worst.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·3, cholum 19·1, ragi 30·0, cumbu 33·1. Cholera one taluk, 12 deaths ; small-pox six taluks ; fever five ; no cattle-disease in Pálkonda, Bobbili, Párvatipur taluks. Crops good, elsewhere middling ; cotton, cumbu, ragi harvested in parts, out-turn half ; horse-gram, green-gram, cholum sown here and there ; niger seed sown in Sálúr ; paddy transplantation going on nine taluks. Drinking water supply sufficient ; more rain wanted for agriculture. Rainfall below average by two inches, but prospects improving under recent rainfall ; Anakápalle 1·8, Balacheruvu 1·35, Bimlipatam 1·8, Chípurupalle 1·7, Kuppili 1·05, Narsapatnam 0·35, Párvatipur 0·7, Sálúr 0·7, Viravilli 1·5, Vizianagrum 1·1, Waltair 1·5, Yellamanchili 1·45, Koraput 1·5, Rayaghada 1·9 ; no rain one station ; gauges from Bobbili, Gajapatinagar, Gudem, Srungavarapukóta, Kotipad, Malkangiri, Naurangapur withdrawn 1st April ; Paderu, Pottungi, 8th April ; Gunipur, 17th March.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Godávari, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th October 1885 :—

Rice 15·31, cholum 26·65, ragi 32·14, cumbu 32·0. Small-pox and fever slight ; cholera 100 deaths five taluks ; no cattle-disease. Standing crops generally good ; rasangi paddy being harvested and dry crops sown. Godávari water 10 feet above lock-sill. Rainfall—Amalápuram 2·75, Bhímavaram 1·0, Chintalapudi 3·80, Coringa 4·40, Cocanada 2·90, Ellore 2·11, Narsápur 3·80, Peddápuram 5·0, Pithápuram 2·30, Alamúr 0·50, Pentapadu 0·90, Polavaram 0·90, Prattipadu 2·76, Rahitapuram 4·40, Rajahmundry 1·25, Rámachandrapuram 1·0, Sivakodu 2·20, Tanuku 1·0, Tuni 1·10, Yernagúdem 0·50, Bhadráchalam 1·90, Kottapeta 2·50 ; rainfall to date is above average ; Alamúr, Kottapeta withdrawn 2nd and 26th April, respectively ; not restored, approximate measurement reported.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·04, cholum 20·43, ragi 26·37, cumbu 22·36. Rainfall—0·4 Répalle, 0·38 Bápatla, 1·3 Guntúr, 0·04 Narsaraopet, 1·55 Gudiváda, 0·2 Krósúr, 1·87 Bandar, 0·2 Nandigáma, 2·0 Bezváda, 0·25 Vinukonda, 1·0 Tiruvur, *nil* elsewhere ; rainfall 1st January to date 22·64, against average last three years 26·87 ; rain-gauges withdrawn from Narsaraopet 28th March ; Krósúr, 7th April ; Tiruvur, 8th April ; Gannavaram, 31st May ; none yet restored. Castors, cotton, tobacco, ragi sown in some

taluks; cumbu, maize being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; crops doing well. Fever, small-pox and guinea-worm; slight cholera prevailed in Palnád and Sattenapalle taluks; unreported last week, attacks 38, deaths 11; this week 1 and 1; cattle-disease in Bápatla, Guntúr, Gudiváda. 8·3 feet water over anicut.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885:—

Rice 13·95, cholum 25·85, ragi 30·93, cumbu 26·77. Health generally good; small-pox prevails in Nellore, Udayagiri, Kandukúr, Kanigiri, Ongole; fever in Kanigiri; cattle-disease in Nellore, Rápúr. Standing crops generally good; kesari paddy, cumbu, indigo being harvested, outturn 12 annas each. Agricultural operation—Pishanam paddy, ragi, oil-seed, korra being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Nellore 0·4, Gúdúr 0·1, Udayagiri 1·0, Kandukúr 1·35, Kanigiri 0·2, Ongole 0·25, Darsi 0·3, Addanki 0·5, Allúr 0·6, Sangam 1·75, Venkatagiri 0·3, Rápúr 2·75; rain-gauge withdrawn from Atmakúr 24th March last to be tested.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 3rd October 1885:—

Average of the district—Rice 13·72, cholum 29·28, ragi 33·00, cumbu 28·98. At the head-quarters—Rice 11·55, cholum 31·35, ragi 29·70, cumbu 26·40. Health good except in Cuddapah, Kadiri and Madanapalle taluks, where a few cases of fever reported in some places as well as small-pox in some places of Cuddapah taluk; cattle good. Standing crops good; in Madanapalle taluk they are reported reviving owing to recent rain, but some of them are still in need of rain. The following crops harvested, outturn reported to be on the average—cumbu $\frac{5}{8}$, arika $\frac{5}{8}$, paddy $\frac{5}{8}$, korra $\frac{7}{12}$, ragi $\frac{1}{2}$ and cholum $\frac{1}{2}$. Agricultural operations—Clearing channels; irrigating crops under wells; sowing paddy, cholum, indigo, cotton and horse-gram in some places and in others preparing lands for sowing paddy, ragi, cotton and cholum; weeding and harvesting cholum and ragi crops. Water-supply—A few tanks in Badvél taluk contain full supply, and others in it and elsewhere except in Ráyachóti taluk contain small supply; in Ráyachóti taluk they contain no supply; river and spring channels contain scanty supply in Ráyachóti taluk, and supply in wells diminishing in Kadiri taluk; in others fair. Rainfall—Proddutur 0·75, Jammalamadugu 1·32, Pulivendla 0·15 (last week 0·35), Madanapalle 0·30, Chitvél 0·25, Váyalpád report not received; other stations *nil*.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885:—

Rice 12·60, white-cholum 23·95, yellow-cholum 25·58, ragi 26·19, cumbu 20·78 (average of three taluks); other reports not received. Rainfall—Bellary 5·57, Ráyadrug 3·72, Hospet 5·20, Kúdligi 8·07, Hadagalli 1·55, Harpanahalli 4·85, Alúr 3·45, Adóni 2·49, Kampli 7·10, Siruguppa 7·10, Yemmiganúr 7·35 (figures posted from daily reports); weekly season reports for five taluks not having been received. Health generally good. Sowing cotton, korra, white-cholum, horse-gram, wheat, bengal-gram; early dry crops which had partially withered wonderfully revived; later sowings thriving; wet crops moderately good; tanks received ample supplies; harvesting cholum in tank-beds Hospet taluk, yield below average. Rainfall at head-quarters since Thursday last 2·85. Prices—Rice 12·96, white-cholum 24·55, yellow-cholum 28·84, ragi 27·48, cumbu 22·56; reports from five taluks not received, communications being intercepted by heavy rains; past week has proved most beneficial to early crops, and it is hoped that a large extent previously reported to have perished will recover and yield some outturn; later sowings in active progress throughout black-soil tract, weather being most favorable. Pasturage and water-supply abundant in most parts. Wanderers returning.

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Anantapur, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·03, cholum 24·72, ragi 25·77, cumbu 20·99. Anantapur—Rice 11·34, cholum 21·63, ragi 23·28, cumbu 21·62. Health generally good; fever Hindupur and Uravakonda divisions; small-pox five villages Dharmavaram. Green-grass generally procurable. Standing crops are generally fair under wells and channels; others are improving; dry crops being sown in almost all taluks; cholum and ragi being harvested six taluks, outturn Gooty between eight and twelve annas, Tadpatri ten and twelve, Dharmavaram below eight, Hindupur four and eight annas; Anantapur, Penukonda not given. Water-supply fair except Penukonda, Dharmavaram. Rainfall—at Anantapur 0·85, Gooty 3·74, Tadpatri 2·1, Penukonda 0·6, Dharmavaram 2·0, Hindupur 1·025, Madakasíra 3·25, Uravakonda 5·8, Yadakki 2·2, Bukkapatnam 0·3, Kalyándrúg 6·82; rainfall 1·37 inches above average; several tanks have received small supplies of water in all the taluks.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Head-quarters—Rice 12·11, cholum 29·22, cumbu 27·07. District average—Rice 12·52, cholum 27·23, ragi 31·35, cumbu 28·31. Rainfall omitted last week—Owk 0·20, Dhone 0·95; this week, Kurnool 0·87, Pattikonda 0·52, Rámallakót 0·91, Nandikótkur 0·30, Márkápur 0·20, Atmakúr 3·90, Owk 1·20; no rain in five stations; report not received from one station; prospects favorable. Standing crops fair; sowing of white-cholum and cotton continue. Small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one. Pasture and water procurable. Prices—Rice and cholum falling in one taluk and cumbu falling in two; other articles stationary.

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Read—the following Report from Collector of Madras, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice (second sort) 12·08, cholum 16·41, cumbu 17·16, ragi 23·29. Health—Fever, small-pox and dysentery prevalent; one death from cholera; cattle healthy. Imports—Tons, rice 265, other grains 600. Rainfall 1·3.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Chingleput, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·04, ragi 24·53, cumbu 22·32, cholum 17·20. Health people good; fever abating Ponnéri; small-pox Tiruvallúr, attacks 2, death 1; cattle generally good; anthrax Ponnéri, Madurantakam, Conjeeveram, attacks 24, deaths 8. Crops good; withering parts Saidápet, Madurantakam; kar, ragi, cumbu harvested parts, average half. Pasturage good. Agricultural operations—Ploughing; sowing samba, ragi, cholum Conjeeveram. Water-supply—Big tanks have moderate supply. Rainfall—Sattiavedu 0·25, Ponnéri 0·25, Tiruvallúr 0·20, Saidápet 0·55, Sríperumbudur 0·50, Conjeeveram 1·30, Chingleput 0·40; other stations *nil*; all reported; prospects fair; gauges Holmes' Gardens withdrawn 14th; Poonamallee, Utramelur, 16th March; Sríperumbudur, 4th April 1885.

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Read—the following Report from Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·4, cholum 25·8, ragi 27·4, cumbu 25·2. Health—Fever prevails in the Palmanér taluk and Venkatagirikóta and Punganúr divisions, and small-pox in parts of the Punganúr division and Gudiyátam and Vellore taluks. The standing crops are generally in good condition, having been benefited by the recent rains, except in parts of the Chittoor and Gudiyátam taluks and Punganúr division, where the crops not under wells and solely dependent upon rains are reported to be fading; paddy, ragi, cholum, cumbu, gingelly and indigo were harvested during the week, and the outturn

was below the average. Agricultural operations are actively progressing except in the Kangundi and Tirutani divisions, where agricultural operations are reported to be limited. Water-supply—Tanks generally have one to three months' supply of water. Rainfall—Arcot 0·45, Arkónam 0·15, Arni 1·45, Chittoor 0·33, Gudiyátam 1·95, Kangundi 2·95, Maderpak 0·31, Palmanér 0·35, Punganúr 0·10, Puttúr 0·45, Tirupati 0·40, Vellore 0·55, Venkatágirikota 0·70, Wálajápet 0·25, Wandiwash 0·27; no rain fell during the week at the remaining four stations where rain-gauges are kept; the average rainfall up to date since January 1885 is 12·95 against 19·57, the average of the past four years. The weather is uncertain.

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Read—the following Report from Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885:—

Rice 13·83, cholum 24·36, ragi 27·82, cumbu 26·17.

*Average Price of Cholum arrived at for past and previous Weeks—*

| | Past Week. | Previous Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruvannámalai ... ... ... ... ... | 26·88 | 26·88 |
| Villupuram ... ... ... ... ... | 21·84 | 20·16 |
| Total ... | 48·72 | 47·04 |
| Average ... | 24·36 | 23·52 |

Generally healthy, but cholera prevailed in parts of Tirukoilúr, Kallakurchi, Vriddháchalam and Chidambaram taluks; the number of deaths reported during the week was 37 against 50 attacks; guinea-worm prevailed in parts of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai, Villupuram and Vriddháchalam taluks; fever in parts of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Vriddháchalam taluks; and small-pox in parts of Tindivanam and Tirukoilúr taluks; cattle were generally healthy, but they suffered from epizootic aphtha (கோமாரி) in parts of Villupuram; they were also attacked with anthrax (அடைப்பான்) in the western parts of Tiruvannámalai with a loss of 21 against 25 attacks. The standing crops, viz., cumbu, millet, gingelly, ragi, varagu, ground-nut, cholum, sugar-cane and paddy were generally good; but cumbu, ragi and paddy were reported to be injured by locusts in parts of Vriddháchalam taluk; varagu suffered from want of rain in parts of Kallakurchi taluk; cumbu was harvested in all taluks except Tindivanam, gingelly in Tiruvannámalai and Vriddháchalam taluks, millet in Villapuram, ragi in Tiruvannámalai, Villupuram, Tirukoilúr, Kallakurchi and Vriddháchalam, and kar-paddy in Villupuram and Tirukoilúr taluks; the outturn of cumbu varied from 4 to 12 annas, and that of other crops 6 to 12 annas. Agricultural operations—Ploughing and manuring operations were in progress; ragi, varagu, ground-nut and paddy were sown in parts of the district; paddy was also sown in seed-beds in Villupuram taluk and transplanted in that and Cuddalore, Tirukoilúr, Kallakurchi and Vriddháchalam taluks. Water-supply—It is reported that slight freshes came down the Ponniár in the limits of Tirukoilúr and the Manimuktanadi and Vellár in the limits of Vriddháchalam. Rainfall—Tindivanam 0·10, Merkanam 0·80, Villupuram 0·20, Cuddalore 0·20, Vriddháchalam 0·20, Kallakurchi 0·25, Tirukoilúr 0·58, Chidambaram not received; other stations *nil*; rainfall Chidambaram for previous week was 0·30; rainfall up to date from 1st January 1885, 17·60; average rainfall in three previous years 16·84; the average is given for nine stations at which rain-gauges have been retained. Rain-gauges of eight stations were withdrawn on the dates given below opposite to each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Panruti ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Vanur ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17th March 1885. |
| Mannárgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | } 18th " " |
| Ulundurpet ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Titagudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21st " " |
| Gingee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd " " |
| Chengam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23rd " " |
| Bhuvanigiri ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27th " " |
| | 31st " " |

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·19, cholum 18·71, ragi 20·84, cumbu 20·23. Rainfall—Tanjore 0·85, Máyavaram 0·80, Shiyali 1·30, Negapatam 1·99, Tiruturaipúndi 3·30, Mannárgudi 0·85, Patukóta 1·70, Vallam 2·60, Tiruvádi 0·83, Tiruválúr 0·30, Vedaraniam 2·40, Muttupet 0·80, Tranquebar 0·77; no rain in two stations; no rain in Kumbakónam in previous week; Negapatam 0·21 for week ending 5th September; gauge restored to one station on 2nd; rainfall below average; condition of dry crops much improved by recent rains; list of places to which gauges restored submitted by post. Rivers 1 to 6 feet. Crops not flourishing in parts of some taluks for want of rain and freshes. Harvest—paddy, cholum, ragi, cumbu, outturn below average. Eight deaths of cattle in Nannilam and Manargudi; 13 deaths from cholera; fever in parts of Tiruturaipúndi; in other respects health of people and cattle generally good.

---

READ—the following Report from Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice (second sort) 12·34, cholum 20·30, ragi 24·65, cumbu 19·33. Health good; cholera is decreasing—

| | Cholera. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
| Perambalúr taluk ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24 | 14 |
| Udayárpálaiyam taluk ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36 | 23 |

Pudukóta—Small-pox 2 attacks, no mortality. Crops good except in the dry parts of Udayárpálaiyam taluk where the dry crops are beginning to droop for want of rain. Agricultural operations—Samba-paddy, cumbu, sami, ragi and varagu are being sown; samba-paddy seedlings are being transplanted; ragi, cumbu and cholum harvested, outturn 8 to 12 annas. Water-supply—Moderate freshes in the river Cauvery; the channels and tanks contain sufficient supply. Rainfall—Trichinopoly town 0·35, Lálgudi 0·05, Musiri 0·27, Turaiyúr 1·20, Kulitalai 0·30, Manapárai 0·20, Perambalúr 0·77, Kílpaluvúr 0·40, Ariyalúr 0·60, two stations *nil*; Pudukóta town 0·30, Viralimalai 0·62, Alangudi 0·56, Kilanalai 0·30, Karambakudi 1·60; the rain-gauges of the seven stations noted below were withdrawn on the dates given against each of them under Board's Proceedings, No. 604, dated 23rd February 1885; none of them has as yet been returned by the Government Astronomer; the rainfall at these stations is calculated approximately :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lálgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12th March 1885. |
| Iluppúr ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd „ „ |
| Turaiyúr ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th „ „ |
| Manapárai ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th „ „ |
| Jayankondacholapuram ... ... ... ... | 13th „ „ |
| Kilpaluvúr ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6th April 1885. |
| Ariyalúr ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th March „ |

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·3, cholum 21·87, ragi 21·84, cumbu 21·26. Rainfall—Madura 0·4, Tirumangalam 1·4, Melúr 2·0, Dindigul 0·55, Periyakulam 2·9, Palni 0·72, Sivaganga 0·8, Morekulam 1·65, Vattanam 0·65, Tirushuli 1·5, Chinnammanúr 1·0; stations which had no rain, 3; stations not reporting, 6; previous week Kodaikánal 0·55, remaining stations *nil*; nine rain-gauges withdrawn—two 16th March, two 17th March, two 19th March, one 20th March, one 23rd March, and one 6th April; rainfall below average; prospects improved. Health of people and cattle generally good; fever prevalent. Water-supply sufficient. Pasture recovering, but still deficient. Freshes in Vagai.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·75, cholum 20·91, cumbu 17·62, ragi 21·84. Rainfall—Tenkarai 1·8, Tinnevelly 0·9, Ambásamudram 0·3, Nánguneri 0·57, Srívilliputúr 2·44, Sankaranainarkoil 1·35, Tenkási 0·5, Otapidáram 1·7, Sátúr 2·02, Tuticorin 1·01, Huzur 3·12; rainfall since January 9·17 inches against 10·07 average. Standing crops much benefited by this rain; active progressing and sowing on dry lands. Health generally good; slight small-pox in Tenkarai and Nánguneri taluks. Paddy and cholum harvested, outturn former generally above average, latter below average.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·87, cholum 19·04, ragi 23·42, cumbu 22·30. Slight fever in two and slight small-pox in three taluks; cattle-disease reported in parts of one taluk. Paddy good in eight taluks; in Kollegál much has been lost; what is left is improving; cholum under wells good in two taluks; cholum in punjah good in three taluks and fair in three; ragi in nunjah and under wells good; cumbu under wells and in punjah good in all taluks; harvesting paddy in Erode, outturn average; cholum under wells in three taluks, outturn average in two and below average in one; cholum in punjah in one taluk, outturn below average; ragi in punjah in two taluks, outturn above average in one and average in the other; ragi under wells in nine taluks, outturn above average in five, average in two, and below average in two. Rainfall—Coimbatore 2·32, Erode 1·65, Karúr 1·72, Dhárápuram 2·81, Bhaváni 1·25, Satyamangalam 1·95, Kollegál 5·10, Polláchi 4·65, Udamalpet 1·0, Palladam 0·73. The prospects of the district are much improved by the rain that has fallen in the period included in the last two reports.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Nílgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th October 1885 :—

Second-sort rice 9·5, cholum 15·0, ragi 18·8, cumbu 16·0. The rise in prices as compared with last week is said to be owing to want of rain on the Mysore side. Health good; cattle-disease still lingers in two villages of Coonoor taluk; none elsewhere. Crops—In Kótagiri samai and ragi are being harvested, the average yield being ½; some of the other crops suffering from excessive rain; in other places wheat, barley, samai, potatoes, &c., are being harvested, the average yield being from ¼ to ¾; korali, &c., are still in ear; want of rain was felt in Gúdalúr, while in Ootacamund division crops have much improved by rain. Agricultural operations—Lands are being tilled for second crop. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Ootacamund 5·00, Coonoor 6·56, Kótagiri 11·20, Gúdalúr 2·63, Naduvatam 3·48, Pykara 3·6, Kaiti 5·45, Wellington 8·55, The Kundahs 3·00, Devála 5·36, Kodanád no report received; the rainfall in 1885 at Ootacamund up to 3rd October 1885 amounts to 27·1 inches; last year in the same period it was 22·77 inches; no gauges can be judiciously withdrawn with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 604, dated 23rd February 1885, for the reason given in the Collector's letter, No. 171, dated 1st July 1885, to the Board.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·03, ragi 27·31, cumbu 21·88, cholum 23·58. Crops in fair condition, except in two taluks where they are said to wither in parts for want of rain; more rain wanted; paddy in five taluks, ragi in two, cumbu in five, and cholum in three are being harvested, yield below the average. Rainfall not up to average; there is no fear of distress. Agricultural operations—Paddy in five taluks, ragi in three, cumbu in three, and cholum in two, are being sown. Health—Fever in parts of three taluks and small-pox in one; cattle-disease in parts of four taluks. Water-supply

sufficient for drinking purposes but not for cultivation, except in three taluks. Rainfall—Salem 2·88, Námakal 0·40, Tiruchengód 0·65, Atúr 2·15, Hosúr 0·63, Dharmapuri 3·40, Tirupatúr 0·65, Krishnagiri 0·15, Shevaroy Hills 1·80, Rájapuram 1·20, Omalúr 0·20, Sankaridrug 2·80, Denkanikóta 1·00, Pennagaram 2·00, Vániyambádi 0·70, Harur 0·35, Uttankarai *nil*; Paramathi return not received; last week, Rájapuram and Harur *nil*; the rain-gauges of Rájapuram, Omalúr, Paramathi, Sankaridrug, Denkanikóta, Pennagaram, Vániyambádi and Harur that were sent for repair have since been received and will be shortly issued to the respective stations.

---

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of South Cánara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885:—

Rice 13·96, ragi 20·69. Slight small-pox in one taluk, fever and measles in parts. First rice-crop harvested in parts, yield mostly average; cultivation patla or swampy lands continues. Water-supply generally sufficient. Rainfall—Mangalore 1·35, Bantvál 2·0, Udipi 0·64, Karkal 2·5, Puttur 4·3, Beltangadi 1·97, Coondapoor 4·29, Kásaragód 2·6, Hosdrug 1·7.

---

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 5th October 1885:—

Rice 12·73, ragi 21·46. Small-pox six taluks; fever Wynaad and Wálawanád. Harvesting of first crop and transplanting operations for second-crop cultivation continue. Cattle-disease in five taluks. Pasture moderate. Rainfall—Cannanore 7·25, Tellicherry 2·20, Badagara 1·50, Manantoddy 1·16, Calicut 3·02, Chevayur 3·31, Manjeri 5·89, Angádipuram 9·60, Pálghat 4·65, Ponáni 4·14, Cochin 2·47, Vayitri 4·55, Tirurangadi 6·35, Nilambúr 6·27.

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Read—the following Telegram from Dewan of Travancore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th October 1885:—

Season telegram, Trivandrum. Sowing going on. Price—Madras second-sort rice 9·1 and paddy 25 seers per rupee. Fever lingers in some places. Week's rainfall 13·43.

---

Order—dated 8th October 1885, No. 1138, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
,, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 8th October 1[illegible] No. 1138.

OCTOBER.

Season.

Reports on the state of — for week ending 3rd October 1885, communicated to the Board of Revenue.

No. 2054

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 27 October 1885.

(By Order)

[illegible]
First Assistant.

To
The Dy. Director of Rev. Sett. Dept.
[illegible]

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30TH SEPTEMBER 1885, No. 1111, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th August 1885, No. 2318 :—

*Read*—the following letter from L. R. BURROWS, Esq., Collector of Nilgiris, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 29th July 1885, No. 196 :—

Adverting to G.O., No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883, Revenue, I have the honor to ask the concession therein sanctioned, on behalf of Cinchona cultivation, can be held apply to lands held under permanent puttas issued under paragraph 16 of Standing Order No. 38.

2. The Board are aware that, until recently, permanent puttas were granted in the case of lands devoted to agricultural purposes, as well as of lands occupied as building sites, and it will also be seen from the correspondence printed in G.O., No. 897, dated 23rd July 1883, Revenue, that, in many cases, large holdings have been permanently assessed at very low rates of assessment to the detriment of the interests of Government. For this reason I think that it is unnecessary to extend the concession to lands held on permanent putta.

*Resolution*—dated 12th August 1885, No. 2318.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The concession granted in G.O., dated 30th October 1883, No. 1349, is only a temporary indulgence, which was conceded in consideration of the depressed state of planting interests, and although it does not extend to estates held under the waste land rules the Board recommend that it be declared applicable to land held on permanent putta.

3. Although the assessment of holdings under permanent putta was not revised at the recent settlement, and although some of these holdings are very lightly assessed, this is not necessarily the case with all, and revision at settlement would probably not have entailed enhancement of assessment in all cases.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Nilgiris.

ORDER—dated 30th September 1885, No. 1111, Revenue.

| Land Revenue, No. 125. |
| --- |

The Board's recommendation in paragraph 2 is accepted.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.

Exd. W. H. French.

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**REVENUE.**

*Issued*

*Recd.* *En*

No 3083.

...mmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

*...t. of Revenue Settlement*
*and Agriculture,*
*...ras, 26th October 1885.*

(By Order)

*First Assistant.*

To

The Dy: Director of
Rev: Settt Dept

No III

**G.O., 30th Septembei 1885, No. 111**

**SEPTEMER.**

**Lands held on permaent Putta the Nilgiis.**

Government Order grantig exemption assessment for five years of lands planted Cinchona in the Wynaad, mde applicable as recommended by the Boarl of Revenue.

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10th October 1885, No. 1146, Revenue.

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following G.O., dated 10th September 1885, Mis. No. 4847:—

*Read*—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th August 1885, No. 2480:—

Read—the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Pálghat, 18th August 1885, No. 3835:—

Referring to Board's Proceedings, No. 2125, dated 17th July, communicating to me G.O., Revenue Department, No. 808, dated 11th July 1885, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Board, the question whether the survey of the Pálghat taluk which has been commenced and which has made considerable progress should not be finished before the Survey Party is withdrawn from the district.

2. On learning from Colonel Rogers that it was in contemplation not to complete the survey of the taluk, I requested the Tahsildar to ascertain and furnish me with particulars in regard to the expenses the ryots have already been put to in the supply of demarcation stones and in other ways, as it seems that that expenditure will remain fruitless for some years, unless the survey is completed before the party leaves the district.

3. The detailed information has just reached me, and I forward a copy of the Tahsildar's statement giving the details for each amsam in the taluk.

4. It appears that—

126,566 stones are now ready;
39,313 stones are partly ready;
103,939 stones have been contracted for with stone masons.

Total... 269,818

The value of these stones at the rates shown in column 6 of the statement comes to the large sum of Rs. 53,573-11-6, and when to this is added the other sums shown in columns 8, 9 and 10, it appears that the ryots will be out of pocket for the next few years of Rs. 59,034-8-4 unless the survey already commenced is finished. The interest on this sum at the usual rate (12 per cent.) comes to more than Rs. 7,000.

5. As soon as it became known that it was likely the survey was not to be completed, I had several complaints from ryots in regard to the unnecessary expenses to which they have been put. These complaints will, it seems to me, be well founded if the survey is now stopped, and the complaints are likely to increase.

6. Under the circumstances, I have the honor to suggest that the survey of this taluk should be completed before the party is moved to Bellary-Anantapur. I do not think it would be practicable to take over the stones and pay for them, as they lie scattered over the length and breadth of the taluk, but that is no doubt the proper thing to do if the survey is to be stopped altogether.

7. If, on the other hand, the whole strength of the party were turned on to the work, I think it would be quite practicable to complete it in one season.

Enclosure.—Statement.

Read—the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Pálghat, 18th August 1885, No. 3836:—

In continuation of my letter of this date, I have the honor to forward, herewith, for the orders of the Board, copy of a letter from the Head Assistant Collector, No. 576,

of the 6th instant. The Adhikaries cannot reasonably, I think, be expected to take charge of the Government stones unless they are brought together into one place, and even then it would be difficult to prevent thefts.

---

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Pálghat, 6th August 1885, No. 576.

At the request of the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, the Pálghat Tahsildar issued orders to the Adhikaries of Pudusséri, Cheraya and Thannisséri amsams to take charge of the amsam and desam boundary stones in their respective amsams and to grant receipts for the same. The Pudisséri Adhikari, however, objects to be responsible for 2,206 stones of the above description lying in out-of-the-way corners of his amsam, the property of Government, and requests that a watchman may be appointed on small pay (at present there is one on Rs. 6) to guard them where they lie, as the cost of collecting them in one central place would be considerable. The request appears to me only reasonable, or these stones must be collected at the amsam cutcherry or the Chullimata Police station at the cost of Government.

2. It is a great pity that, before going, the Survey Department should not finish the demarcation of such amsams and desams as they have commenced to demarcate, if not of the whole taluk, as many thousands of stones have been collected by the ryots *under the express orders of the Survey authorities* at considerable expense which may be left upon their hands for years if the taluk is not now gone on with.

---

RESOLUTION—dated 25th August 1885, No. 2480.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board do not consider that the Adhikaries can be fairly expected to take charge of, and be responsible for, the safety of a large quantity of demarcation stones scattered over a considerable extent of country, which were collected by the ryots under the express orders of the officers of the Survey Department, and which may possibly remain unused for years to come.

3. The Board are of opinion that, if there is no probability of the survey of the taluk being completed within a reasonable time, the proper course will be to collect the stones in one place and stack them, keeping them in the charge of a watchman paid by Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a statement.

Copy to the Collector of Malabar.

---

*Order*—dated 10th September 1885, Mis. No. 4847, Revenue.

Referred to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey for remarks.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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READ—also the following letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 24th September 1885, No. 198-G:—

In reply to G.O., Mis. No. 4847, dated 10th September 1885, I have the honor to inform you that the Government stones supplied but not fixed are distributed as

follows as per receipts granted to the Deputy Superintendent of No. V Party by the different Adhikaries to whose charge the stones have been entrusted :—

| | Amsam stones. | | Desam stones. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adhikari of Cheroy Amsam ... ... ... | 70 | | 90 | |
| Do. of Koppom Amsam ... ... ... | 0 | | 2 | |
| Do. of Puducherry Amsam ... ... | 5 | 295 | 523 | 1,967 |
| Do. of do. do. ... ... ... | 290 | | 1,434 | |
| Do. of do. do. ... ... ... | ... | | 10 | |
| Do. of Koduvayur do. ... ... ... | 3 | | ... | |
| Do. of Ellapalli do. ... ... ... | 19 | | ... | |
| Total ... | 387 | | 2,059 | |

2. Of the whole number of Government stones, viz., 2,446—2,262 are in charge of the Adhikari of Puducherry amsam. According to the letter of Mr. Brodie, printed in the Resolution of the Board of Revenue, forwarded with the above quoted Government Order, the Adhikari of Puducherry is willing to be responsible for the safe custody of these stones without having them collected in one place provided that he is allowed to entertain a watchman on a salary of about Rs. 6. It will be, I think, advisable to incur the expense of a watchman and keep the Adhikari responsible for the stones where they now lie, in order to avoid the expense of collecting them into one spot and of removing them again hereafter. The custody of the remaining 184 stones will present no difficulty.

3. However the Government may decide regarding resumption of the survey in the Pálghat taluk, I would most strongly urge that it should be deferred till No. V Party has very nearly completed the Wynaad survey. It is of the greatest importance to finish this work if possible within the current official year, and all the available resources of that party are now being taxed to the utmost to secure this object. When the work approaches completion, the survey of the Pálghat taluk might be resumed if the Government desires it, but at all events for the next three or four months the Deputy Superintendent should concentrate all his attention and all his resources on the completion of the Wynaad survey.

4. The statement from the Collector of Malabar, received with the Government Order under reply, is herewith returned.

---

ORDER—dated 10th October 1885, No. 1146, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

A watchman on Rs. 6 may be entertained as proposed in paragraph 2 for a period not longer than the 30th March 1886.

2. In reference to paragraph 3 the question of the resumption of the Pálghat survey may be brought up again as that of Wynaad approaches completion. It is expected to be finished by the end of the current official year.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Accountant-General.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of (1885) Mad

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

No. 3084

Cmmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 26, October 1885.*

(By Order)

First Assistant.

To
the Dy: Director of Rev. Sett
Party North

G.O., 10th October 1885, No. 1

OCTOBER.

## Demarcation Stones.

Entertainment of a watchman on Rs.
guarding certain — in the Malabar district,
tioned for a period not longer than the
March 1886; and the question of the resum
of the Pálghat survey, deferred until that
Wynaad approaches completion.

2nd October 1885, No. 1128, Revenue.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## Season Reports for the Week ending 26th September 1885.

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885 :—

Rice 13·95, ragi 25·39, cholum 21·83, cumbu 31·5. Rainfall—Ganjam 2·95, Chatrapur 0·9, Berhampore 1·12, Purushottapur 1·55, Goomsur 3·49, Suradá 2·61, Ichápur 1·25, Sómpet 0·67, Chicacole 0·1, Parlákimedi 0·72, Gopálpur 2·1, Púndi 0·35, Calingapatam 0·18, Udayagiri 3·05 ; no report Aska ; last week no rain Ganjam ; three rain-gauges removed ; none yet restored. Cholera deaths 112 ; cattle-disease in Berhampore taluk, but no deaths reported. More rain wanted ; seed-beds withering in many villages.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 29th September 1885 :—

Rice 13·3, cholum 19·4, ragi 30·2, cumbu 33·0. Rise attributed to short supply of market. Cholera one taluk, 6 deaths ; small-pox seven taluks ; fever four ; no cattle-disease. In Vizianagrum, Pálkonda, Sálúr, Bobbili, Párvatipur taluks crops good ; elsewhere suffering from insufficiency of rain ; cumbu, ragi harvested here and there, outturn half ; cholum, horse-gram, green-gram sown nine taluks ; paddy transplanted some places twelve taluks. Water-supply sufficient for drinking purposes except in parts of Sarvasiddhi, Anakápalle ; insufficient for agricultural purposes. Rainfall below average by 1½ inches ; apprehensions of distress much diminished ; Anakápalle 0·7, Balacheruvu 2·5, Bimlipatam 0·45, Chípurupalle 0·95, Kuppili 0·2, Narsapatnam 4·1, Pálkonda 1·0, Párvatipur 4·6, Sálúr 1·5, Viravilli 1·3, Vizianagrum 1·3, Waltair 0·3, Yellamanchili 0·1, Koraput 1·0, Rayaghada 1·9 ; gauges from Bobbili, Gajapatinagar, Gúdem, Srungavarapukóta, Kotipad, Malkangiri, Naurangapur withdrawn 1st April ; Paderu, Pottungi, 8th April ; Gunipur, 17th March ; in previous week Balacheruvu 3·475.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Godávari, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885 :—

Rice 15·31, cholum 27·28, ragi 32·0, cumbu 31·33. Small-pox and fever slight ; cholera 44 deaths five taluks ; no cattle-disease. Dry crops being sown in upland taluks. Godávari water 10·60 feet above lock-sill. Rainfall—Amalápuram 1·75, Bhímavaram 0·45, Chintalapudi 7·95, Cocanada 2·78, Ellore 4·56, Narsápur 1 inch, Peddápuram 2·70, Pentapadu 4·20, Pitháupuram 3·70, Alamúr 2·50, Polavaram 3·50, Prattipadu 2·55, Rahitan 0·10, [illegible] Rajahmundry 0·75, Sivakodu 0·90, Tanuku 1·20, Tuni 5·40, Yernagúdem [illegible] Bhadráchalam 0·75 ; rainfall to date is above average ; Alamúr, Kottapeta withdrawn 2nd and 26th April, respectively ; not restored, approximate measurement reported.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885 :—

Rice 13·02, cholum 20·16, ragi 26·28, cumbu 21·76. Rainfall—0·9 Répalle, 0·14 Bápatla, 1·4 Guntúr, 4·05 Dáchepalle, 2·2 Narsaraopet, 1·5 Gudiváda, 2·2 Krósúr (4·2 last week), 0·15 Bandar, 5·15 Nandigáma, 1·1 Bezváda, 1·18 Vinukonda (2·56 last week), 3·5 Tiruvur, 5·0 Gannavaram ; rainfall 1st January to date 21·93 against average last three years 24·26 ; rain-gauges withdrawn from Narsaraopet, 28th March ; Krósúr, 7th April ; Tiruvur, 8th April ; Gannavaram, 31st May ; none yet restored. Castors, cotton, ragi sown in some taluks ; cumbu, maize being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to half ; crops doing well. Fever, small-pox and guinea-worm in places ; cholera prevailed in Palnád, Sattenapalle and Bezváda taluks ; unreported last week, attacks 27, deaths 13 ; this week 12 and 6 ; cattle-disease in Bápatla, Guntúr, Vissannapet. 6·5 feet water over anicut.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885 :—

Rice 13·85, cholum 25·2, ragi 31·77, cumbu 26·02. Health generally good; small-pox prevails in Nellore, Rápúr, Ongole, Kanigiri, Udayagiri, Kandukúr ; fever in Rápúr, Kanigiri, Ongole ; cattle-disease in Nellore, Rápúr. Standing crops generally good ; kesari paddy, cumbu, indigo being harvested, outturn 12 annas each. Agricultural operations—Paddy, ragi, aruga, cotton, oil-seeds being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Nellore 0·15, Gúdúr 0·5, Atmakúr 1·30, Kávali 1·4, Allúr 1·2, Kota 1·0, Venkatagiri 0·3, Darsi 0·7, Rápúr 0·55, Udayagiri 1·15, Kanigiri 0·25, Ongole 1·0, Addanki 3·4, Sangum 1·05 ; rain-gauge withdrawn from Atmakúr 24th March last to be tested.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th September 1885 :—

Average of the district—Rice 13·74, cholum 28·13, ragi 32·62, cumbu 28·68. At the head-quarters—Rice 11·55, cholum 31·35, ragi 29·70, cumbu 26·40. Health good in seven taluks ; in others a few cases of fever reported as well as small-pox in Cuddapah taluk ; in a few villages of Badvél taluk cattle reported suffering from foot disease ; in others good. Standing crops good and reported reviving owing to recent rains, except in Madanapalle taluk where they are reported still suffering from want of rain. The following crops harvested, outturn reported to be on the average—indigo $\frac{9}{16}$, cholum $\frac{5}{8}$, cumbu $\frac{5}{8}$, korra $\frac{5}{8}$, ragi $\frac{1}{2}$, paddy $\frac{5}{8}$ arika $\frac{5}{8}$. Agricultural operations—Clearing channel ; irrigating crops under wells ; sowing ragi, cotton and cholum in some places and in others preparing lands for sowing paddy, ragi, cotton and cholum ; weeding. Water-supply—Some tanks in Badvél taluk received full supply and others in it and in Jammalamadugu, Sidhout and Madanapálle taluks small supply ; tanks in Ráyachóti, Kadiri and Váyalpád taluks contain no supply ; good freshes reported in the Pennér and Sagilér rivers ; river and spring-channels contain scanty supply in the sub-division ; in others fair. Rainfall—Badvél 2·20, Proddutur 1·15, Sidhout 3·60, Pullampet 1·15, Cuddapah 2·45, Jammalamadugu 0·60, Ráyachóti 2·00, Kadiri 1·15, Váyalpád 0·10, Chitvél 0·50, Kamalápuram 0·90, Pulivendla report not received. Other stations *nil*.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885 :—

Rice 12·42, white-cholum 24·19, yellow-cholum 24·21, ragi 26·51, cumbu 21·45. Rainfall—Bellary 1·05, Ráyadrug 1·75, Hospet 3·87, Kúdligi 3·30, Hadagalli 2·30, Harpanahalli 0·50, Alúr 0·98, Adóni 2·00, Kampli 3·70, [illegible]ppa 2·35, Yemmiganúr 2·82. Health generally good. Sowing cotton, korra, white-cholum, horse-gram, ragi, bengal-gram and paddy ; dry partially withered ; crops reviving here and there ; later sowings thriving ; wet moderately good. Tanks received partial supplies. Harvesting

cholum under wells and in tank beds and gingelly seeds, yield below average. No rainfall at head-quarters since Thursday last. Prices—Rice 12·96, white-cholum 24·03, yellow-cholum 25·40, ragi 25·54, cumbu 22·56. Marked improvement in prospects. Moisture generally sufficient for later crops except in parts of Harpanahalli. Pasturage and water-supply greatly improved. Prices still falling. Migration reported chiefly from Bellary and Hospet.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Anantapur, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 29th September 1885:—

Rice 13·11, cholum 24·30, ragi 24·80, cumbu 21·30. Anantapur—Rice 11·88, cholum 20·60, ragi 20·37, cumbu 21·62; rise of prices at Anantapur owing to scanty supply. Health generally good; fever Hindupur and Uravakonda ranges; small-pox four villages Dharmavaram. Fodder generally scanty; green-grass procurable in three taluks. Crops under wells and channels are generally fair; others improving by the recent rains in some parts; withering in parts of Penukonda; sowing and ploughing in all taluks except Madakasíra; cholum and ragi being harvested Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Hindupur, outturn between four and six annas Penukonda, below eight annas Dharmavaram, between four and eight annas Hindupur. Water-supply improving. Rainfall—Anantapur 0·2, Gooty 0·5, Tadpatri 2·05, Dharmavaram 0·35, Hindupur 0·35, Uravakonda 0·625, Bukkapatnam 2·4, Kalyándrúg 0·9; rainfall 0·93 inch above average; two tanks in the Tadpatri taluk have received small supplies of water and one tank full.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Head-quarters—Rice 12·11, cholum 29·22, cumbu 26·37. District average—Rice 12·41, cholum 26·91, ragi 31·35, cumbu 26·88. Rainfall omitted last week—Nandikótkur 2·10; this week, Kurnool 2·85, Pattikonda 1·75, Rámallakót 2·64, Nandikótkur 2·15, Nandyál 2·74, Koilkuntla 0·87, Sirvél 2·64, Cumbum 0·91, Márkápur 1·30, Atmakúr 3·70, Bethamcheruvu *nil*; report not received from two stations; prospects favorable. Standing crops fair; white-cholum and cotton being sown. Small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one. Pasture and water procurable. Prices—Cholum and cumbu falling in two taluks; other articles stationary.

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Read—the follow[illegible] Report from Collector of Madras, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice (second sort) 12·08, cholum 16·41, cumbu 17·16, ragi 23·29. Health—Fever, small-pox and dysentery prevalent; cattle healthy. Imports—Tons, rice 263, other grains 370. Rainfall 0·25.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Chingleput, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 14·19, ragi 23·74, cumbu 23·51, cholum 17·20. Health people generally good; cholera Chingleput, attacks 3, death 1; fever Ponnéri, no loss; cattle good; anthrax Madurántakam, attacks 8, no loss. Crops good; withering parts Chingleput; kar, ragi, cumbu harvested parts, average half. Pasturage good. Agricultural operations—Ploughing, sowing samba. Water-supply—Big tanks have moderate supply. Rainfall— Ponnéri 0·30, Tiruvallúr 0·30, Saidápet 0·50, Sríperumbudur 0·80, Madurántakam 1·55; other stations *nil*, all reported; prospects fair; gauges Holmes' Gardens withdrawn 14th, Poonamallee, Utramelur, 16th March; Sríperumbudur, 4th April 1885.

READ—the following Report from Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885 :—

Rice 14·6, cholum 24·8, ragi 27·4, cumbu 24·5. Health—Fever prevails in the Palmanér taluk including Punganúr and Venkatagirikóta divisions, and small-pox in parts of the Punganúr division and Vellore taluk. The standing crops are generally in good condition, having been benefited by the recent rains, except in parts of the Chittoor, Gudiyátam and Vellore taluks where the crops not under wells and solely dependent upon rains are reported to be fading; total loss of the ragi crops is reported from Punganúr division; paddy, ragi, cholum, cumbu, gingelly and indigo were harvested during the week, and the outturn was below the average. Agricultural operations have been renewed, and sowing of pulses, &c., is actively progressing except in the Kangundi and Tirutani divisions, where agricultural operations are reported to be limited. Water-supply—Tanks generally received from one to three months' supply of water owing to the recent rains. Rainfall—Arni 0·15, Chittoor 0·75, Madarpák 0·64, Palmanér 0·85, Venkatagirikóta 0·50; no rain fell during the week at the remaining 12 stations where rain-gauges are kept; the rain-gauges at Tirupati and Arkónam were restored at the close of last week; the average rainfall up to date since January 1885 is 12·39 against 16·45 inches, the average of the past four years; the prospects of the weather are now encouraging.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885 :—

Rice 13·83, cholum 23·52, ragi 27·63, cumbu 25·96.

*Average Price of Cholum arrived at for past and previous Weeks—*

| | Past Week. | Previous Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruvannámalai ... ... ... ... ... ... | 26·88 | 26·88 |
| Villupuram ... ... ... ... ... .. | 20·16 | 20·16 |
| Cuddalore ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 20·16 |
| Chidambaram ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 16·80 |
| Total ... | 47·04 | 84·00 |
| Average ... | 23·52 | 21·00 |

Generally healthy, but cholera prevailed in parts of Tirukoilúr, Vriddháchalam and Chidambaram taluks; the number of deaths reported during the week was 31 against 36 attacks; guinea-worm prevailed in parts of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Villupuram taluks; fever in parts of Tindivanam and Tiruvannámalai taluks, and small-pox in parts of Tindivanam taluk; cattle were generally healthy throughout the district except in the western parts of Tiruvannámalai taluk where they were suffering from anthrax (அடைப்பான்). The standing crops, viz., cumbu, millet, gingelly, ragi, varagu, ground-nut, cholum, sugar-cane and paddy were generally good, but cumbu, ragi, varagu and paddy were reported to be injured by locusts in parts of Vriddháchalam taluk; varagu suffered for want of rain in Kallakurchi taluk; cumbu was harvested in Tiruvannámalai, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirukoilúr and Vriddháchalam taluks, ragi in all taluks except Tindivanam, gingelly in Vriddháchalam, and kar-paddy in Villupuram and Tirukoilúr taluks; the outturn varied from 6 to 8 annas in Tiruvannámalai and Vriddháchalam taluks, 6 annas and under in the Cuddalore taluk, and 6 to 12 annas in all other taluks. Agricultural operations—Ploughing and manuring operations were in progress; ragi, varagu, ground-nut, cholum and paddy were sown in parts of the district; paddy was also sown in seed-beds in Villupuram taluk and transplanted in Cuddalore and Kallakurchi taluks; punjah crops were also weeded in Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Villupuram taluks. Water-supply—Slight freshes come down the Ponniár and Gadilam rivers; many of the tanks in the Tindivanam taluk are reported to have received from 1 to 3 months' supply of water. Rainfall—Tindivanam 0·35, Merkanam 0·35, Villupuram 0·15, Cuddalore 1·13, Vriddhá-

chalam 1·00, Tirukoilúr 0·10, Chidambaram report not received, other stations *nil*; rainfall up to date from 1st January 1885, 17·27; average rainfall in three previous years 15·00; the average is given for nine stations at which rain-gauges have been retained; rain-gauges of eight stations were withdrawn on the dates given below opposite to each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Panruti ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17th March 1885. |
| Vanur ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th „ „ |
| Mannárgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th „ „ |
| Ulundurpet ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21st „ „ |
| Titagudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd „ „ |
| Gingee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23rd „ „ |
| Chengam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27th „ „ |
| Bhuvanigiri ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31st „ „ |

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 12·21, cholum 18·71, ragi 20·84, cumbu 17·71. Rainfall—Negapatam 0·23, Tiruturaipúndi 0·10, Tranquebar 0·82, Vedarniam 0·25; no rain in seven stations; report not received from Kumbakónam; Tranquebar 0·10 on account of previous week; report not received from Negapatam for week ending 5th; rainfall below average, but no prospect of distress at present; no gauge in four stations; for particulars as to withdrawal of gau *vide* memorandum already submitted. Rivers 1 to 4 feet are falling rapidly. Crops not flourishing in parts of several taluks; rain is much wanted. Harvest—Paddy, cholum, ragi, cumbu, gingelly, outturn below average. Three deaths of cattle in Nannilam and Mannárgudi; nineteen deaths from cholera; in other respects, health of people and cattle generally good. Season report for Kumbakónam taluk not received.

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Read—the following Report from Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice (second sort) 12·25, cholum 19·25, ragi 21·90, cumbu 18·90. Health good; cholera is decreasing.

| | Cholera. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
| Udayárpálaiyam taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 60 | 37 |
| Perambalúr taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 46 | 27 |
| | **Small-pox.** | |
| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
| Trichinopoly taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... |
| Pudukóta ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22 | 2 |

Crops good. Agricultural operations—Samba on wet lands; varagu, ragi, cumbu and cholum are being sown; samba and ragi are being transplanted; ragi and cumbu harvested, with an outturn of 8 to 12 annas. Water-supply—The Cauvery is going down; sufficient for irrigation and drinking purposes; rain wanted in Udayárpálaiyam. Rainfall—Lálgudi 1·00, Musiri 0·07, Turaiyúr 1·50, Kulitalai 0·17, Pudukóta town 0·44, Trimiyam 1·64, other seven stations *nil*; orders are awaited regarding withdrawal of rain-gauges, and none have been withdrawn as yet.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 12·35, cholum 22·68, ragi 22·3, cumbu 21·13. Rainfall—Madura 0·32, Tirumangalam 1·4, Dindigul 0·48, Nilakotta 0·6, Tirushuli 0·2, Morekulam 0·02; stations which had no rain 7; stations not reporting 7; previous week Pámban 0·1, remaining stations *nil*; nine rain-gauges withdrawn, two 16th March, two 17th March, two 19th March, one 20th March, one 23rd March and one 6th April; rainfall

below average; prospects slightly improved. Health of people and cattle generally good; fever prevalent. Water-supply tolerably sufficient. Pasture deficient.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 12·24, cholum 20·59, cumbu 16·29, ragi 21·54. Rainfall—Tenkarai 1·15, Tinnevelly 0·2, Srívilliputur 0·1, eight stations *nil*; south-west monsoon up to date 6·82 inches against 6·85 average. Támbraparni very low. Rain much wanted. Health generally good; slight small-pox in Nánguneri taluk. Paddy and cholum harvested, outturn about average. Agricultural operations progressing.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 12·81, cholum 19·25, ragi 23·17, cumbu 22·40. Slight fever in two, and slight small-pox in five, taluks; cattle-disease reported in parts of one taluk. Paddy good in eight taluks and bad in one; cholum under wells good in three taluks and fair in two; cholum in punjah good in two taluks and in parts of three taluks, fair in one taluk and in parts of two taluks; rain wanted in parts of six taluks; ragi in nunjah good; ragi under wells good in seven taluks, fair in two and damaged by insects in parts of one taluk; cumbu under wells good in two taluks and fair in two; cumbu in punjah good in three taluks and in parts of one taluk, fair in parts of four taluks; rain wanted in four taluks; harvesting cholum under wells in three taluks, and in punjah in two, outturn below average; ragi in nunjah in three taluks, outturn average; ragi under wells in six taluks, outturn average in two, about average in two and below average in two; cumbu under wells in one taluk, outturn below average. Rainfall—Coimbatore 0·01, Erode 0·1, Satyamangalam 3·75, Udamalpet 2·55, Polláchi 0·3, five stations *nil*; the south-west monsoon may be considered to be over; another fair rain will keep alive what is now in the ground till the north-east monsoon. The season has not been favorable so far.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Nílgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 29th September 1885:—

Second-sort rice 9·7, cholum 15·5, ragi 19·0, cumbu 16·0. Although cholum is dearer by half a seer as compared with last week's selling price, it is now at its normal rate; in the week ending 12th September there was an unusual fall for the reason given in that week's return, and the price has now gone up again to the usual rate. Health good; cattle, some foot and mouth disease prevails in Devála and in some villages of Parangínad; preventive measures taken. Crops—wheat, barley, ganji, samai, potatoes, &c., are being harvested, average yield is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}$ of samai cultivation has been lost from want of rain in Hullathi, Sholur, Kódanád and Ebanad and also $\frac{3}{4}$ of ragi cultivation has been lost in Tódanád division; crops require rain; in other places generally good. Agricultural operations—Lands are being tilled for second crop. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Ootacamund 0·27, Coonoor 0·02, Kótagiri 0·10, Gúdalúr 0·55, Naduvatam 0·73, Pykara 0·93, Wellington 0·93, The Kundahs 0·40, Devála 0·77, Kódanád 0·56; rainfall in Ootacamund is 22·10 inches from 1st January to 26th September 1885; for the same period in last year it was 22·35 inches; no gauges can be judiciously withdrawn under Board's Proceedings, No. 604, dated 23rd February 1885, for reasons given in No. 171, dated 1st July 1885, to the Board.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 13·39, ragi 26·91, cumbu 21·41, cholum 22·73. Crops in fair condition, except in three taluks where they are said to wither in parts for want of rain; more

rain urgently wanted; paddy in three taluks, ragi in four, cumbu in six and cholum in three are being harvested, yield below the average. Rainfall not up to average; there appears to be no fear of distress. Agricultural operations—Paddy in three taluks, ragi in two and cumbu in one are being sown. Health—Fever in two taluks and small-pox in one; cattle-disease in parts of three taluks. Water-supply sufficient for drinking purposes, but not for cultivation except in two taluks. Rainfall—Tiruchengód 0·25, Atúr 0·10, Shevaroy Hills 0·20, Sankaridrug 1·00, Vániyambádi 0·15, Rájapuram and Harur returns not received; other stations *nil.* Last week, Hosúr 0·23, Paramathi *nil.* From the following stations rain-gauges were withdrawn from the 31st March last and they have not as yet been restored, viz., Rájapuram, Omalúr, Paramathi, Sankaridrug, Denkanikóta, Pennagaram, Vániyambádi and Harur.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 13·96, ragi 20·91. Slight fever and measles in parts; a few cases small-pox in two taluks. Harvest—First rice-crop commenced in parts, outturn not less than average; cultivation of patla or swampy lands continues. Water-supply insufficient for uplands in two taluks. Rainfall—Mangalore 2·97, Bantvál 0·7, Udipi 2·84, Karkal 2·5, Puttúr 1·73, Beltangadi 1·27, Coondapoor 1·08, Kásaragód 0·95, Hosdrug 0·65.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Rice 12·72, ragi 21·46. Small-pox six taluks; fever Wynaad and Wálawanád; cholera Ernad and Wálawanád, 11 cases, 6 deaths. Harvesting continues, outturn 10 annas; transplanting operations for second crop commenced; want of rain is felt. Cattle-disease in six taluks. Pasture moderate. Rainfall—Cannanore 0·15, Tellicherry 0·05, Badagara 0·15, Manantoddy 0·45, Chevayur 0·50, Angádipuram 0·30, Palghát 0·65, Ponáni 0·03, Cochin 1·32, Vayitri 0·75, Tirurangadi 0·37, Nilambúr 0·02; two stations *nil.*

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READ—the following Telegram from Dewan of Travancore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th September 1885:—

Season telegram, Trivandrum. Preparations going on for next cultivation. Prices—Madras second-sort rice 9·6 and paddy 25 seers per rupee. Small-pox at Alleppy; fever in some places. Week's rainfall 0·541.

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ORDER—dated 2nd October 1885, No. 1128, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner.
,, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

No. 2114

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement [Pa]rties and to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 4th November 1885.*

(By Order)

[signature]
*First Assistant.*

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No. II
" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.
" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

*Issued*

*Recd.*

**G.O., 2nd October 1885, No. 112**

**OCTOBER.**

**Season.**

Reports on the state of — for week ending 26th September 1885, communicated to the Board of Revenue.

RECEIVED
15 NOV 85

28TH SEPTEMBER 1885, No. 1100, REVENUE.

-105-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 13th May 1885, No. 1365:—

| Officers. | Telegraph Guide, Part I. | Inland Message Form Book. |
|---|---|---|
| Director, Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras .. | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director, No. I Party, Bellary, one copy for the use of the Assistant Director. | 2 | .. |
| Deputy Director, No. II Party, Vellore, one copy for the use of the Assistant Director. | 2 | .. |
| Deputy Director, No. III Party, Madura .. .. .. | 1 | .. |
| Deputy Director, No. V Party, Cuddalore .. .. | 1 | .. |
| Special Assistant Collector, Nílgiris and Malabar .. .. | 1 | .. |
| Agricultural Reporter to Government, Saidápet .. .. | 1 | .. |
| Inspector of Cattle Diseases, St. Thomas' Mount .. .. | 1 | .. |
| Total .. | 10 | 1 |

I have the honor, in reference to G.O., No. 2245, dated 1st May 1885, to state that 10 copies of the Telegraph Guide, Part I, one copy of the Inland and Message Form Book will be required for the use of the offices under the control of this department.

READ—the following letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Kótagiri, 14th May 1885, No. 98 G:—

I have the honor, with reference to G.O., No. 2245, dated 1st May 1885, to state that eight copies of the Telegraph Guide, Part I, and of the Inland Message Form Book will be required for the use of the officers of this department.

READ—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Parks and Gardens, Nílgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 23rd May 1885, No. 14:—

With reference to G.O., No. 2245, dated the 1st May 1885, Revenue, communicating G.O., No. 931 W., dated the 20th April 1885, Public Works, I have the honor to state that the following Telegraph Guides and Book of Forms will be required by my office only, as none of my subordinates send telegrams:—

(a) One Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I, Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams.
(b) One Inland Message Form Book in counterfoil (100) forms.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th September 1885, No. 2569 :—

*Read*—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th May 1885, No. 1475 :—

ABSTRACT.—Calling for early report from certain officers as to the number of copies of the Telegraph Guide, Part I, and of the Inland Message Form Book, they will require.

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*Read*—also the following papers :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From the | Collector | of Anantapur, | dated | 30th | May | 1885, | No. | 248. |
| ,, | ,, | of Arcot, North, | ,, | 3rd | June | ,, | ,, | 206. |
| ,, | ,, | of Arcot, South, | ,, | 8th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 222. |
| ,, | ,, | of Bellary, | ,, | 5th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1894. |
| ,, | ,, | of Canara, South, | ,, | 2nd | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1258. |
| ,, | ,, | of Chingleput, | ,, | 12th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 137. |
| ,, | ,, | of Coimbatore, | ,, | 5th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1192 General. |
| ,, | ,, | of Cuddapah, | ,, | 6th | July | ,, | ,, | 455. |
| ,, | Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, | | ,, | 31st | May | ,, | ,, | 486. |
| ,, | Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, | | ,, | 15th | June | ,, | ,, | 617. |
| ,, | Examiner of Forest Accts., | | ,, | 9th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 384. |
| ,, | Collector | of Ganjam, | ,, | 5th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1840. |
| ,, | ,, | of Godávari, | ,, | 13th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 277. |
| ,, | ,, | of Kistna, | ,, | 9th | July | ,, | ,, | 2157. |
| ,, | ,, | of Kurnool, | ,, | 2nd | June | ,, | ,, | 147. |
| ,, | ,, | of Madras, | ,, | 19th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 515 G and B. |
| ,, | ,, | of Madura, | ,, | 5th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 301. |
| ,, | ,, | of Malabar, | ,, | 8th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2509. |
| ,, | ,, | of Nellore, | ,, | 2nd | July | ,, | ,, | 3374. |
| ,, | ,, | of Nílgiris, | ,, | 2nd | June | ,, | ,, | 139. |
| ,, | ,, | of Salem, | ,, | 1st | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1244. |
| ,, | Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, | | ,, | 3rd | ,, | ,, | ,, | 5421. |
| ,, | Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, | | ,, | 12th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1565. |
| ,, | Superintendent of Stamps, | | ,, | 2nd | ,, | ,, | ,, | 640. |
| ,, | Collector | of Tanjore, | ,, | 25th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 3860. |
| ,, | ,, | of Tinnevelly, | ,, | 12th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 314. |
| ,, | ,, | of Trichinopoly, | ,, | 13th | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2045. |
| ,, | ,, | of Vizagapatam, | ,, | 3rd | ,, | ,, | ,, | 735. |

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*Resolution*—dated 5th September 1885, No. 2569.

*564 Guides.
560 Form Books.

A list, showing the number* of copies required by the Board, and the officers under their control, of the Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I, and of the Inland Message Form Book, prepared in the Board's office, is herewith submitted to Government with reference to their Order, dated 1st May 1885, No. 2245, Revenue.

2. The Board consider it necessary that the guide and form should be supplied to all Divisional Officers, Treasury Deputy Collectors, Huzur and Sub-Division Sheristadars, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and Sea Customs Superintendents.

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# APPENDIX.

LIST showing the Number of Copies required by the Board of Revenue, and the Officers under their control, of the Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I, and of the Inland Message Form Book.

| District. | Number of Copies. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I. | Number of Copies. Inland Message Form Book. |
|---|---|---|
| *Anantapur.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadar | 1 | 1 |
| Tahsildars | 7 | 7 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 16 | 16 |
| *Arcot, North.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars | 9 | 9 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 11 | 11 |
| Total | 27 | 27 |
| *Arcot, South.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars | 8 | 8 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 9 | 9 |
| Sea Customs Superintendents | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 26 | 26 |
| *Bellary.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadar | 1 | 1 |
| Tahsildars | 8 | 8 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 18 | 18 |
| *Canara, South.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadar | 1 | 1 |
| Tahsildars | 5 | 5 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 5 | 5 |
| Sea Customs Superintendents | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 19 | 19 |
| *Chingleput.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars | 6 | 6 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 17 | 17 |
| *Coimbatore.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Additional Sub-Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars | 10 | 10 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 25 | 25 |
| *Cuddapah.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars | 11 | 11 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 22 | 22 |
| *Ganjam.* | | |
| Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Principal Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Senior Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Special Assistant Collector | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars | 3 | 3 |
| Deputy Tahsildars | 13 | 13 |
| Sea Customs Superintendents | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 26 | 26 |

*Note.*—The forms required for the Collector's office and for the Sea-Customs Superintendent, Calingapatam, must be those suitable for use at combined Post and Telegraph offices.

*Godávari.*

Not required.

List showing the Number of Copies required by the Board of Revenue, &c.—(*Continued*).

| District. | Number of Copies. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I. | Inland Message Form Book. |
|---|---|---|
| *Kistna.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 11 |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 11 | 11 |
| Sea Customs Superintendents .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Total .. | 31 | 31 |
| *Kurnool.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Treasury .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 8 |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. | 5 | 5 |
| Total .. | 19 | 19 |
| *Madras.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadar .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Tahsildar .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | 4 | 4 |
| *Madura.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Honorary Deputy Collector and Manager, Ramnad .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 6 |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 12 | 12 |
| Sea Customs Superintendent .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | 27 | 27 |
| *Malabar.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Special Assistant Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collectors .. .. | 3 | 3 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | 9 |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 13 | 13 |
| Sea Customs Superintendents .. .. | 8 | 8 |
| Total .. | 40 | 40 |
| *Nellore.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | 9 |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 8 | 8 |
| Sea Customs Superintendent .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | 25 | 25 |

| District. | Number of Copies. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I. | Inland Message Form Book. |
|---|---|---|
| *Nilgiris.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | |
| Sheristadar .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | |
| Total .. | 7 | |
| *Salem.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Sub-Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 10 | |
| Total .. | 26 | |
| *Sea Customs, Madras.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Deputy Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Total .. | 2 | |
| *Tanjore.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Sub-Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| General Deputy Collectors .. .. | 2 | |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 12 | |
| Sea Customs Superintendents .. .. | 4 | |
| Total .. | 33 | |
| *Tinnevelly.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Sub-Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 8 | |
| Sea Customs Superintendent .. .. | 1 | |
| Superintendent, Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Total .. | 26 | |
| *Trichinopoly.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Head Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | |
| Sheristadar .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 5 | |
| Total .. | 15 | |

List showing the Number of Copies required by the Board of Revenue, &c.—(*Continued*).

| District. | Number of Copies. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I. | Number of Copies. Inland Message Form Book. |
|---|---|---|
| *Vizagapatam.* | | |
| Collector .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Principal Assistant Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Senior Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Special Assistant Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| General Deputy Collector .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Treasury Deputy Collector .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Sheristadars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Tahsildars .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Deputy Tahsildars .. .. .. .. | 20 | 20 |
| Sea Customs Superintendents .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Total .. | 32 | 32 |

| District. | Number of Copies. Inland Telegraph Guide, Part I | Number of Copies. Inland Message Form Book. |
|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue .. .. .. .. .. .. | 63 | 55 |
| Conservator of Forests, Northern Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 4 |
| Conservator of Forests, Southern Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 5 |
| Examiner of Forest Accounts .. .. | 2 | 2 |
| Superintendent of Stamps .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| Board of Revenue .. .. .. .. | 10 | 10 |
| Total .. | 81 | 77 |
| Grand Total .. | 564 | 560 |

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue.
„ to all Collectors.
„ to the Conservator of Forests, in charge of Southern Division.
„ „ „ „ „ of Northern „
„ „ Examiner of Forest Accounts.
„ „ Superintendent of Stamps.

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Order—dated 28th September 1885, No. 1100, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

In the foregoing papers the several Heads of Departments under the Revenue Secretariat report, as directed by G.O., dated 1st May 1885, No. 2245, the number of copies of the Indian Telegraph Guide and of the Message Form Book required for use in their own offices and those of their subordinates. An indent will be prepared accordingly, taking into account the requirements of the Government office in this respect, and will be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, for compliance.

(Here enter No. 1101, dated 28th September 1885.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ the Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

120 Copies.

Gobt. of (1885) Madr

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

G.O., 28th September 1885, No. 1

SEPTEMBER.

**Indian Telegraph Guides an Message Forms.**

An indent for —, forwarded to the S tendent of Government Printing, Calcu compliance.

No 3196

...municated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

*... of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, ...ras, 7th November 1885.*

(By Order)

[signature]
*First Assistant.*

To

The Dy: Director of Rev: Settt
Party No III

with 1 copy of the Telegraph Guide

RECEIVED
15 NOV 85

14th October 1885, No. 2437, Public.

Regd No 46

-108-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—File of Returns from Covenanted Civil Servants, Military Officers in civil employ, &c., of lands, &c., held by them in British India and Native States.

Order—dated 14th October 1885, No. 2437, Public.

Recorded. In future *Nil* Statements should be furnished in the following form :—

Return of lands and shares in Registered Companies held by . . . . . . . . . . . in the year . . . . . . . .

*Nil.*

(Signed)

[*Official Designation.*]

2. It is not reported whether the Articles of Association of the Tulliar Valley Company have actually been altered, so as to obviate the objections taken by the Government of India in their letter, No. 1086, dated 10th July 1884, or whether the Articles of the Aneimudi Company have been amended in the manner considered necessary by G.O., 16th February 1885, No. 409.

G.O., 23rd September 1884, No. 2085, Public.

3. Of the gentlemen required by G.O., No. 409, dated 16th February 1885, to divest themselves of land held in their own right, Messrs. Garstin and Turner have transferred their interest therein to trustees for the benefit of their wives and families, Mr. H. J. Stokes has altogether divested himself of his, while Mr. G. Stokes has yet to report what action he has taken.

4. Colonels Sherman and Campbell Walker will report,—the latter through the Board of Revenue,—under what provision of the orders of the Secretary of State and the Governments of India and Madras, they consider themselves entitled to hold the lands entered against their names in the above statement.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.
" the Military Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" Military Officers in Civil Employ.
" the Inspector-General of Registration.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

PUBLIC.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., 14th October 1885, No. 2437.

OCTOBER.

**Return of lands held by Covenanted Civil Servants and Military Officers in Civil Employ.**

Prescribing a form in which *Nil* Statements should be submitted in future.

RECEIVED
15 NOV 85



Ref. No. 47

109

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

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ORDER—dated 30th October 1885, No. 2530, Public.

In continuation of former orders * on the subject of land-holding by certain classes of officers, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the cultivation of cinchona, tea, or other products which have a commercial value for purposes of profit (except so far as prospective profit may arise from an increase to the probable value of the estate owing to such cultivation) is in future strictly prohibited on lands held by Government officers as appurtenances to buildings for residence, and that the sale, whether public or private, of any produce off such lands will in no circumstances be allowed.

* G.O., 16th June 1885, No. 1380.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

To the Board of Revenue for communication to subordinate officers.
,, all Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.
,, Military officers in Civil employ.
,, Departments of the Secretariat.
,, Heads of departments under the Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Govt. of {1885} Madras

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 30th October 1885, No. 2530.

OCTOBER.

**Lands held by Government Officers.**

Passing orders on a letter from the Government of India prohibiting the sale of produce off lands held as appurtenances to buildings for residence.

RECEIVED
21 NOV 85



110

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## Season Reports for the Week ending 24th October 1885.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·81, ragi 27·81, cholum 21·83, cumbu 31·5. Rainfall—Ganjam 4·1, Chatrapur 5·24, Berhampore 2·91, Purushottapur 2·5, Aska 2·97, Goomsur 1·14, Suradá 2·33, Ichápur 3·16, Sómpet 2·69, Tekkali 2·8, Chicacole 3·46, Parlákimedi 2·32, Púndi 3·54, Calingapatam 2·25, Udayagiri 1·0; no report Gopálpur; last week no rain Ganjam; three rain-gauges removed; none yet restored. Cholera deaths 48; cattle-disease in Kimedi and Berhampore taluks. Prospects better than previous week. Rainfall has been most opportune and will secure wet paddy to a great extent though too late to save much of the rainfed paddy.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·0, cholum 18·8, ragi 29·9, cumbu 30·3. Cholera two taluks, 7 deaths; small-pox seven taluks; fever four; no cattle-disease in Párvatipur, Pálkonda, Sálúr. Crops good; in Sarvasiddhi paddy withered to some extent, remainder improving from recent rains; in Gajapatinagar paddy withering from want of rain, and in Vizagapatam suffering from blight; elsewhere crops fair, but rain much wanted in Bobbili, Chípurupalle, Viravilli, Srungavarupukóta; cumbu, ragi harvested three taluks, outturn half; horse-gram, green-gram, cholum sown here and there; paddy transplanted three taluks; chillies, tobacco one taluk. Water-supply sufficient throughout for drinking and, except in five taluks mentioned above, also for agriculture. Rainfall only one-tenth below average; no fear distress—Anakápalle 3·15, Balacheruvu 7·6, Bimlipatam 4·66, Chípurupalle 0·8, Kuppili 3·1, Narsapatnam 3·15, Pálkonda 0·1, Párvatipur 0·15, Sálúr 0·8, Viravilli 4·2, Vizianagrum 7·75, Waltair 4·73, Yellamanchili 4·6, Rayaghada 0·15, Koraput no rain; Balacheruvu previous week 1·15; gauges from Bobbili, Gajapatinagar, Gúdem, Srungavarupukóta, Kotipad, Malkangiri, Naurangapur withdrawn 1st April; Paderu, Pottungi, 8th April; Gunipur, 17th March.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Godávari, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·32, cholum 26·60, ragi 30·25, cumbu 30·33. Fever slight; small-pox one taluk; cholera 50 deaths four taluks; no cattle-disease. Standing crops generally good; rasangi paddy being harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$. Godávari water 7·60 feet above lock-sill. Rainfall—Rámachendrapuram 6·05, Narsápur 5·10, Amalápuram 5·85, Tanuku 3·80, Yernagúdem 2·10, Bhadráchalam 0·20, Tuni 3·50, Pithápuram 4·0, Bhímavaram 2·70, Coringa 6·65, Cocanada 9·89, Ellore 0·59, Peddápuram 4·75, Pentapadu 1·40, Alamúr 3·05, Polavaram 1·50, Rahitapuram 3·50, Rajahmundry 1·60, Sivakodu 4·75, Kottapeta 0·10; rainfall to date is above average; Alamúr, Kottapeta withdrawn 2nd and 26th April, respectively; not restored, approximate measurement reported.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·04, cholum 20·34, ragi 26·71, cumbu 22·61. Rainfall—1·1 Répalle, 1·15 Bápatla, 2·15 Guntúr, 2·15 Gudiváda, 2·1 Bandar, 0·7 Nandigáma, 1·12 Bezváda, 1·0 Gannavaram, *nil* elsewhere ; rainfall 1st January to date 24·6, against average last three years 30·81 ; rain-gauges withdrawn from Narsaraopet 28th March, Krósúr 7th April, Tiruvur 8th April, Gannavaram 31st May ; none yet restored. Varagu, ragi, pulses sown ; standing crops generally good ; cumbu harvest continues outturn about half. Fever, small-pox and guinea-worm slight ; cholera prevailed in Palnád and Bandar taluks ; unreported last week, attacks 15, deaths 4 ; this week, 2 and none ; cattle-disease in Bápatla taluk. 3·2 feet water over anicut.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·75, cholum 25·47, ragi 31·52, cumbu 27·17. Health generally good ; small-pox in Nellore, Kanigiri, Ongole, Sangam ; fever in Kanigiri ; cattle-disease in Nellore, Atmakúr, Kávali, Kanigiri. Standing crops generally good ; indigo, cumbu, kesari-paddy being harvested, outturn 12 annas each. Agricultural operations—Paddy, horse-gram, oil-seeds being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Nellore 0·65, Gúdúr 2·05, Atmakúr 1·45, Kávali 1·15 Darsi 0·7, Venkatagiri 0·9, Podili 1·25, Rápúr 0·65, Kanigiri 0·55, Kandukúr 2·5, Ongole 1·5, Addanki 0·3, Sangam 2·7, Kotah 0·4.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Average of the district—Rice 13·76, cholum 29·28, ragi 33·45, cumbu 29·47. At the head-quarters—Rice 11·13, cholum 33·00, ragi 29·70, cumbu 26·40. Health good except in Cuddapah, Pullampet and Kadiri taluks, where a few cases of fever reported in some villages, as well as small-pox in some places of Cuddapah taluk ; cattle good. Crops good ; the following crops harvested, outturn reported to be on the average—indigo $\frac{9}{16}$, cholum $\frac{3}{4}$, cumbu $\frac{5}{8}$, korra $\frac{5}{8}$, and ragi $\frac{9}{16}$. Agricultural operations—Clearing channels ; irrigating crops under wells ; preparing lands in some places for sowing bengal-gram and wheat, and in others sowing paddy, horse-gram, bariga and other crops ; harvesting ragi and cholum and weeding. Water-supply—Some tanks in Cuddapah, Kadiri and Madanapalle taluks received small supply ; some tanks in Proddutur taluk contain full supply, and others in it and elsewhere partial supply ; Pennér and Sagilér rivers reported still flowing ; rivers and spring-channels and wells reported fair, except in Ráyachóti taluk where they contain scanty supply. Rainfall—Proddutur 0·20, Sidhout 0·50, Cuddapah 0·10, Jammalamadugu 0·65, Pulivendla 0·55, Kadiri 0·02,Váyalpád 0·35, Madanapalle 0·95, Chitvél 0·25, Kamalápuram 0·70 ; other stations *nil*.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·49, white-cholum 25·32, yellow-cholum 26·97, ragi 28·62, cumbu 24·46. Rainfall—Bellary 1·11, Ráyadrug 0·50, Hospet 0·05, Hadagalli 0·45, Harpanahalli 1·35, Alúr 1·87, Adóni 0·15, Kampli 0·50, Yemmiganúr 0·05. Health generally good ; cholera ceased in Alúr taluk. Sowing white-cholum, korra, cotton, bengal-gram, wheat, oil-seeds, horse-gram, lin-seed ; early dry crops which had partially withered reported to be reviving ; later sowings thriving everywhere ; wet crops good ; harvesting cholum and cumbu, yield below average. Rainfall at head-quarters since Thursday last 1·10. Prices—Rice 12·96, white-cholum 25·24, yellow-cholum 29·87, ragi 30·07, cumbu 24·13. The past week has been generally fine. Prospects of early harvest much improved ; later sowings thriving everywhere. Full supplies received by most of the tanks.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Anantapur, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·50, cholum 26·27, ragi 28·61, cumbu 22·56. Anantapur—Rice 12·15, cholum 23·69, ragi 23·28, cumbu 26·32. Health generally good; slight fever Uravakonda division; small-pox one village Gooty, four villages Dharmavaram. Pasture generally procurable. Standing wet and dry crops generally fair; oil-seeds in parts of Gooty and horse-gram in parts of Dharmavaram are attacked by blight; paddy, ragi, cholum, bengal-gram, horse-gram, chillies and coriander are being sown in parts of Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda and Madakasira taluks; cholum, ragi and cumbu are harvested in five taluks, outturn Anantapur between 8 and 12 annas, Gooty 4 and 8, Tadpatri 10 and 12 annas, Dharmavaram 8 and Hindupur 4 and 8 annas. Water-supply fair except Penukonda town. Rainfall—Anantapur 1·7, Gooty 0·4, Tadpatri 0·25, Penukonda 0·1, Dharmavaram 0·5, Hindupur 0·4, Uravakonda 0·29, Yadakki 0·2, Bukkapatnam 0·3, Kalyándrúg 3·0; rainfall 3·14 inches above average. One tank in Gooty taluk and six in Dharmavaram are reported to have received from one to four months' supply of water in this week.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Head-quarters—Rice 12·11, cholum 29·92, cumbu 25·65. District average—Rice 12·52, cholum 27·41, ragi 31·35, cumbu 29·86. Rainfall omitted last week—Dhone 0·20, Owk 0·30, Atmakúr 0·17; this week, Kurnool 2·52, Pattikonda 1·69, Rámallakót 2·32, Nandikótkur 0·66, Nandiyál 0·57, Sirvel 1·25, Cumbum 0·39, Márkápur 0·34, Atmakúr 0·07; no rain in three stations; report not received from one; prospects favorable. Standing crops fair; white-cholum and cotton continue to be sown; early cereals are being harvested in parts, outturn half to three-fourths. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk. Prices—cholum and cumbu falling in one; other articles stationary. Deaths from cholera 2.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Madras, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice (second sort) 12·08, cholum 16·41, cumbu 17·16, ragi 23·29. Health—Fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent; cattle healthy. Imports—Tons, rice 81, other grains 1,565. Rainfall 0·25.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Chingleput, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 27th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·06, ragi 25·70, cumbu 22·66, cholum 18·10. Health people good in four taluks; small-pox in Madurántakam and Conjeeveram, attacks 3, deaths 3; cattle good in two taluks; anthrax in Madurántakam and Chingleput; rinderpest in Madurántakam, Saidápet and Tiruvallúr, attacks 57, deaths 31. Crops generally good; beginning to wither in Ponnéri; want of sufficient water is felt in parts of Conjeeveram and Saidápet; kar and ragi harvested in parts, average below half. Pasturage good. Agricultural operations—*Nil* in Ponnéri for want of sufficient rain; ploughing for, sowing and transplanting samba in others; ragi in Conjeeveram. Water-supply will last from 10 days to 6 months. Rainfall—Ponnéri 0·65, Tiruvallúr 1·00, Poonamallee 1·20, Saidápet 0·15, Sríperumbudur 1·00, Chingleput 2·05, Madurántakam 1·05; all reported; prospects fair, much depend upon future rains; rain-gauges at Homes' Gardens withdrawn on the 14th March, Poonamallee and Ootramallur 16th March, Sríperumbudur 4th April 1885.

READ—the following Report from Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·7, cholum 27·1, ragi 28·5, cumbu 25·8. Health—Fever prevails in the Palmanér and Gudiyátam taluks and Venkatagirikóta and Tirupati divisions, and small-pox in parts of the Vellore and Gudiyátam taluks and Venkatagirikóta division. The standing crops are reported to be generally in good condition, except in parts of the Gudiyátam taluk and Kálahasti and Madarpak divisions where crops not under wells and solely dependent upon rains are reported to be fading ; paddy, ragi, cholum, cumbu, gingelly and indigo were harvested, the outturn being below the average. Agricultural operations are actively progressing, except in the Kangundi, Tirutani and Punganúr divisions where they are reported to be limited. Water-supply—Tanks generally have from one to three months' supply. Rainfall—Arcot 0·75, Arkónam 0·10, Arni 0·85, Chandragiri 0·70, Gudiyátam 1·15, Kálahasti 1·70, Kangundi 0·40, Palmanér 1·95, Pólúr 4·70, Punganúr 2·95, Vellore 1·10, Wandiwash 2·70 ; no rain fell during the week at the remaining seven stations where rain-gauges are kept ; the average rainfall up to date since January 1885 is 17·04 against 24·91 inches, the average of the past four years ; more rain is wanted.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·82, cholum 23·52, ragi 29·88, cumbu 30·80.

*Average Price of Cholum arrived at for past and previous Weeks—*

| | Past Week. | Previous Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruvannámalai ... ... ... ... ... | 30·24 | 30·24 |
| Chidambaram ... ... ... .. ... | 20·16 | 20·16 |
| Villupuram ... ... ... ... ... | 20·16 | 20·16 |
| Total ... | 70·56 | 70·56 |
| Average ... | 23·52 | 23·52 |

Generally healthy, but cholera prevailed in parts of Chidambaram taluk ; the number of deaths reported during the week was 5 against 9 attacks ; fever prevailed in parts of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Vriddháchalam taluks ; small-pox in parts of Tindivanam and Tiruvannámalai taluks ; guinea-worm in parts of Tindivanam taluk ; cattle were generally healthy, but they suffered from anthrax (அடைப்பான்) in parts of Villupuram and Tiruvannámalai taluks. The standing crops, viz., cumbu, millet, ragi, varagu, cholum, gingelly, horse-gram, ground-nut, sugar-cane as well as kar and samba paddy were generally good, but the young paddy plants in seed beds in certain parts of Tiruvannámalai taluk are reported to have suffered from insects ; cumbu was harvested in parts of Chidambaram, Tirukoilúr and Tiruvannámalai taluks, ragi in parts of Tindivanam, Chidambaram and Tiruvannámalai taluks, cholum and paddy in Chidambaram and gingelly in Tiruvannámalai taluks ; the outturn of cumbu and ragi varied from 5 to 12 annas, gingelly from 5 to 9 annas, and cholum and paddy from 8 to 12 annas. Agricultural operations—Ploughing and manuring operations were in progress ; punjah crops were also weeded in parts of the district ; ragi, varagu, cholum, gingelly and horse-gram were sown in dry lands in parts of the district and samba-paddy was sown and transplanted in parts of all taluks except Tindivanam. Water-supply—Freshes came down in all the rivers, heavy in the Vellár, moderate in the Coleroon and the Ponniár and slight in the Gadilam and Manimuktanadi. Rainfall—Tindivanam 3·20, Villupuram 3·00, Cuddalore 2·12, Chidambaram 1·60, Vriddháchalam 3·05, Kallakurchi 1·10, Tirukoilúr 2·39, Tiruvannámalai 1·15, Merkanam not received ; rainfall up to date from 1st January 1885 was 23·56 ; average rainfall

in three previous years 25·27; the average is given for nine stations at which rain-gauges have been retained; rain-gauges of eight stations were withdrawn on the dates given below opposite to each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Panruti ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17th March 1885. |
| Vanur ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th " " |
| Mannárgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th " " |
| Ulundurpet ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21st " " |
| Titagudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd " " |
| Gingee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23rd " " |
| Chengam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27th " " |
| Bhuvanigiri ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31st " " |

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tanj e, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th Octobe 1885:—

Rice 12·54, cholum 21·47, ragi 23·12, cumbu 23·3 Rainfall—Tanjore 1·65, Kumbakónam 2·30, Máyavaram 4·92, Shiyáli 2·38, Nannilam 3·52, Negapatam 0·75, Tiruturaipúndi 2·95, Mannárgudi 2·80, Patukóta 3·20, Vallan ·05, Tiruvádi 4·77, Tranquebar 0·08, Tiruválúr 2·65, Vedaraniam 0·32, Mutupet 5 .0, Arantangi 1·70; rainfall up to average; no prospect of distress at present; gauge restored at Negapatam 18th instant; as regards other stations *vide* memorandum alread nitted. Rivers 4 to 8 feet. Crops generally good. Harvest—paddy, cholum, cumbu, outturn below average. Eight deaths from cholera; 7 deaths of cattle in nilam and Shiyáli taluks; in other respects, health of people and cattle generally

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885:—

Rice (second sort) 12·33, cholum 20·65, ragi 27·99, cumbu 22·59. Health good; cholera is decreasing in Udayárpálayam taluk, attacks 10 and deaths 2; Pudukóta—small-pox, attacks 25 and deaths 6. Crops good. Agricultural operations—Paddy, ragi, cumbu, samai and varagu are being sown; paddy is being transplanted; paddy in two taluks, ragi in four, and cumbu in one, are being harvested; paddy yielded from 8 to 12 annas, ragi from 6 to 12 annas, and cumbu 8 annas. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Trichinopoly town 1·70, Lálgudi 1·10, Iluppúr 1·90, Musiri 8·57, Turaiyúr 1·50, Kulitalai 8·50, Manapárai 2·70, Perambalúr 0·70, Jayankondacholapuram 1·10, Kílpaluvúr 3·70, Ariyalúr 2·90; Pudukóta—Alangudi 0·84, Karambakudi 0·40, Kolattur 4·20, Viralimalai 0·80, Trimiyam 2·10, Kilanalai 0·35. The rain-gauges of the seven stations noted below were withdrawn on the dates given against each of them, under Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd February 1885, No. 604:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lálgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12th March 1885. |
| 2. Iluppúr ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd " " |
| 3. Turaiyúr ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th " " |
| 4. Manapárai ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th " " |
| 5. Jayankondacholapuram ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13th " " |
| 6. Kílpaluvúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6th April " |
| 7. Ariyalúr ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th March " |

The rain-gauges have been received from the Board of Revenue and they will be restored shortly.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885:—

Rice 12·51, cholum 23·49, ragi 22·33, cumbu 21·94. Rainfall—Madura 2·97, Tirumangalam 4·85, Melúr 5·27, Dindigul 2·7, Periyakulam 2·25, Palni 2·8, Ramnad 2·85, Sivaganga 2·1, Vattanum 2·8, Morekulam 0·95, Muturagunáthapatnam 0·42, Tirushuli 1·32, Chinnammanúr 3·0, Kodaikanal 1·83, Tirupatur 2·0; stations not

reporting, 5; previous week remaining stations *nil*; nine rain-gauges withdraw two 16th March, two 17th March, two 19th March, one 20th March, one 23rd Ma and one 6th April; rainfall below average; prospects improved. Health of pe and cattle generally good; fever prevalent. Water-supply sufficient. Pasture Slight freshes in Vagai.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Gov ment, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885:—

Rice 13·17, cholum 21·35, cumbu 18·61, ragi 23·40. Rainfall—Huzur 0 Tenkarai 0·45, Tinnevelly 0·1, Ambásamudram 1·3, Nángunéri 2·05, Srívilliputúr Sankaranainárkoil 1·55, Tenkási 1·72, Otapidáram 0·1, Sátúr 0·65, Tuticorin 1·3; r fall since January 12·04 inches against 13·75, average; more rain wanted in dry pa slight freshes down Támbraparni. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting brisk. He generally good; slight small-pox in Nángunéri. Paddy and cholum harvested in pa outturn generally up to average.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Gov ment, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885:—

Rice 13·19, cholum 19·42, ragi 24·33, cumbu 22·56. Slight fever in two ta and slight small-pox in one taluk. Paddy good; cholum under wells and in pu good, but cholum in punjah cultivated in September damaged by excessive ra parts of one taluk; Satyamangalam—ragi under wells and in punjah good; cu under wells and in punjah good, but cumbu in punjah cultivated in Septe damaged by excessive rain in parts of one taluk, Satyamangalam; harvesting p in four taluks, outturn average in two taluks, and above average in the other two tal ragi under wells in five taluks, outturn average; ragi in punjah in one taluk, out average; cumbu under wells in two taluks, outturn average. Rainfall—Coimba 1·80, Erode 5·91, Karúr 2·25, Dhárápuram 2·22, Bhaváni 3·41, Satyamangalam Kollegál 2·40, Polláchi 2·15, Udamalpet 5·26, Palladam 7·48, Mettupálaiyam Tálavádi 3·70, Perundurai 2·50, Aravakurchi 4·66, Avanáshi 0·70, Kángyam The prospects of the district continue fair.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nílgiris, to Secretary to Govern Revenue Department, dated 27th October 1885:—

Second-sort rice 9·3, cholum 15·4, ragi 18·4, cumbu 16·0. Health good. being harvested. Agricultural operations—Lands being tilled. Water-supply suffi Rainfall—Ootacamund 2·27, Coonoor 1·28, Kótagiri 1·85, Gúdalúr 2·35, Nadu 3·52, Pykara 2·54, K[illegible] 1·20, Wellington 1·24, Deväla 2·43, Kódanád 2·51, Ku not received.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Govern Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885:—

Rice 13·22, ragi 27·49, cumbu 24·24, cholum 23·73. Crops in good con paddy in five taluks, cumbu in four, and cholum in one, are being harvested, below the average; rainfall not up to average. Agricultural operations—Padd and cholum are being sown. Health generally good, but fever in parts ofNá cattle-disease in parts of four taluks. Water-supply sufficient for agricultural p except in three taluks. Rainfall—Salem 7·27, Námakal 2·00, Tiruchengód Atúr 6·30, Hosúr 1·28, Dharmapuri 3·50, Tirupatúr 0·80, Krishnagiri 1·40, karai 3·25, Shevaroy Hills 5·10, Rájapuram 2·50, Omalúr 4·10, Paramath Sankaridrug 2·10, Pennagaram 3·38, Vániyambádi 1·85, Harur 2·70.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·23, ragi 21·13. Small-pox in a few villages of th[illegible] taluks; slight fever and measles in parts. Harvest—first rice-crop continues, [illegible]d generally average; ploughing and sowing for second rice-crop. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Mangalore 2·87, Bantvál 0·75, Udipi 0·76, Karkal 4·4, Puttur 3·05, Beltangadi 6·3, Coondapoor 1·55, Kásaragód 2·62, Hosdrug 0·4.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·80, ragi 22·58. Small-pox slight six taluks; fever Wynaad and Wálawanád; cholera in Wálawanád, 2 cases, 1 death. Harvesting of first crop completed in all taluks, except Ernad, Wálawanád and Cochin, outturn 10 annas; second-crop cultivation progressing. Cattle-disease in five taluks. Pasture fair. Rainfall—Cannanore 3·48, Tellicherry 1·95, Badagara 1·80, Manantoddy 1·92, Chevayur 0·47, Calicut 0·95, Manjeri 7·53, Angádipuram 1·90, Pálghat 2·00, Ponáni 3·04, Cochin 2·40, Vayitri 4·45, Tirurangádi 2·49, Nilambúr 5·99.

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READ—the following Telegram from Dewan of Travancore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 26th October 1885 :—

Season telegram, Trivandrum. Paddy plants growing and weeding busily carried on. Price—Madras second-sort rice 9·6 and paddy 23·9 seers per rupee. Fever slightly in some places. Week's rainfall 3·454.

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ORDER—dated 29th October 1885, No. 1198, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" the Financial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 2210

Issued

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement
-ties and to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

Recd.

Encl.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 14 November 1885.

(By Order)

[signature]
First Assistant.

G.O., 29th October 1885, No. 1198.

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No III
" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.
" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

OCTOBER.

Season.

Reports on the state of — for week ending 24th October 1885, communicated to the Board of Revenue.

Reg. No. 9

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

**Season Reports for the Week ending 17th October 1885.**

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·85, ragi 27·29, cholum 21·83, cumbu 31·5. Rainfall—Chatrapur 0·18, Berhampore 1·75, Purushottapur 1·0, Aska 1·5, Goomsur 0·87, Suradá 1·16, Ichápur 0·78, Sómpet 3·53, Tekkali 1·7, Chicacole 0·2, Parlákimedi 0·67, Gopálpur 0·23, Púndi 1·75, Calingapatam 0·43, Udayagiri 0·2; no report Ganjam. Cattle-disease slightly exists in Berhampore, Narsannapet and Sómpet taluks. Three rain-gauges removed; none yet restored. Cholera deaths 35. Rain-fed paddy withering and withered except in Sómpet taluk; rain urgently wanted.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·1, cholum 18·8, ragi 29·8, cumbu 30·9. Cholera one taluk, 5 deaths; small-pox six taluks; fever four; no cattle-disease. In Pálkonda, Bobbili, Párvatipur taluks crops good; elsewhere dry crops fair; wet crops suffering from want of water; ragi harvested three taluks, outturn half; horse-gram sown four taluks, cholum two taluks, green-gram one taluk; paddy transplantation proceeding two taluks. Drinking-water supply sufficient; more rain wanted for wet cultivation. Rainfall below average by 1·6 inches; no present fear of distress. Anakápalle 2·5, Bimlipatam 0·85, Chípurupalle 0·1, Narsapatnam 1·65, Pálkonda 0·7, Párvatipur 2·1, Sálúr 0·9, Viravilli 0·3, Vizianagrum 0·05, Waltair 1·7, Yellamanchili 0·05, Koraput 0·5, Rayaghada 1·0; no report from Balacheruvu, Kuppili; gauges from Bobbili, Gajapatinagar, Gúdem, Srungavarapukóta, Kotepad, Malkangiri, Naurangapur withdrawn 1st April; Paderu, Potinghi, 8th April; Gunupur, 17th March.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Godávari, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·85, cholum 26·38, ragi 31·66, cumbu 30·20. Small-pox and fever slight; cholera 10 deaths two taluks; no cattle-disease. Standing crops generally good; rasangi paddy being harvested, outturn above average; dry crops being sown. Godávari water 8·50 feet above lock-sill. Rainfall—Amalápuram 0·70, Chintalapudi 0·20, Coringa 0·65, Narsápur 0·20, Peddápuram 0·30, Polavaram 1·90, Rajahmundry 1·40, Rámachandrapuram 0·50, Yernagúdem 1·70, Bhadráchalam 0·05, Kottapeta 1·0, Tanuku 0·20, Ellore 1·39, Cocanada 0·86; rainfall to date is above average; Alamúr, Kottapeta withdrawn 2nd and 26th April, respectively; not restored; approximate measurement reported.

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·04, cholum 20·34, ragi 26·71, cumbu 22·61. Rainfall—0·1 Répalle, 0·3 Dáchepalle, *nil* last week; 1·2 Gudiváda, 0·15 Bandar, 0·55 Nandigáma, 0·75 Bezváda, 1·45 Vinukonda; *nil* elsewhere; rainfall 1st January to date 23·72 against average last three years 29·18; rain-gauges withdrawn from Narsaraopet 28th March; Krósúr, 7th April; Tiruvúr, 8th April; Gannavaram, 31st May; none yet restored. Ragi, tobacco, cotton, varagu sown in some taluks; standing crops generally doing well; require more rain; cumbu and maize harvested, outturn about half. Fever, small-pox and guinea-worm slight; cholera prevailed in Guntúr, Palnád and Bandar taluks; unreported last week attacks 21, deaths 6; this week 7 and 2; cattle-disease in Bápatla taluk; 5·75 feet water over anicut.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·0, cholum 25·48, ragi 31·0, cumbu 2[illegible]. Health generally good; small-pox prevails in Nellore, Rápúr, Kanigiri, Kandukúr, Ongole; fever in Kanigiri; cattle-disease in Kávali, Nellore, Rápúr. Standing crops fair; indigo, cumbu being harvested, outturn 12 annas each. Agricultural operation—Pishanum paddy, cholum, ragi, cumbu being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Nellore 0·8, Kávali 0·6, Allúr 0·6, Darsi 0·3, Podili 0·15, Rápúr 0·4, Ongole 0·1, Kota 1·6; rain-gauge withdrawn from Atmakúr 24th March last to be tested.

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Read—the following Report from Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 17th October 1885 :—

Average of the district—Rice 13·76, cholum 29·12, ragi 33·48, cumbu 29·40. At the head-quarters—Rice 11·13, cholum 33·00, ragi 29·70, cumbu 26·40. Health good except in Cuddapah and Kadiri taluks; in a few places of Cuddapah taluk fever and small-pox prevail, and in those of Kadiri taluk fever prevails; cattle good. Crops good. The following crops harvested, the outturn reported to be on the average—Arika $\frac{5}{8}$, korra $\frac{15}{32}$, indigo $\frac{9}{16}$, cumbu $\frac{5}{8}$, ragi $\frac{2}{3}$ and cholum $\frac{3}{4}$. Agricultural operations—Clearing channels; irrigating crops under wells; sowing paddy, bengal-gram, wheat, horse-gram, indigo, cotton, cholum in some places, and in others preparing lands for sowing these crops; harvesting ragi and cholum and weeding. Water-supply—Some tanks in Proddutur and Cuddapah taluks contain full supply, and others in them elsewhere partial supply. Pennar, Sagilér and Kundu rivers reported still flowing; river and spring channels and wells fair. Rainfall—Badvél 0·60, Sidhout 0·25, Cuddapah 1·82, Jammalamadugu 0·35, Ráyachóti 0·47, Kadiri 3·60, Váyalpád 0·05, Chitvél 1·00, Kamalápuram 0·10; other stations *nil*.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·05, white cholum 24·63, yellow cholum 26·27, ragi 28·29, cumbu 23·92. Rainfall—Bellary 0·01, Ráyadrug 1·45, Hospet 0·40, Kúdligi 1·10, Hadagalli 1·20, Harpanahalli 0·87, Alúr 0·47, Adóni 0·07, Kampli 0·30, Yemmiganúr 0·90; rainfall omitted last week Hospet 1·50, Kúdligi 0·80, Hadagalli 0·70, Alúr 0·83, Adóni 0·20, Kampli 2·75, Siruguppa 0·15. Health generally good; one death Alúr taluk from cholera. Sowing white cholum, bengal-gram, horse-gram, korra, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, linseed; early dry crops which had partially withered reported to be reviving; later sowings thriving everywhere; wet crops moderately good; harvesting cholum, cumbu, yield below average. No rainfall at head-quarters since Thursday last. Prices—Rice 12·96, white cholum 25·24, yellow cholum 29·87, ragi 30·07, cumbu 23·50. The past week has been generally fine and the cessation of rain has proved very beneficial to the standing crops; prospects of early harvest much improved, and later sowings everywhere thriving; most of the tanks have received full supplies.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Anantapur, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885:—

Rice 13·34, cholum 25·65, ragi 27·43, cumbu 20·68. Anantapur—Rice 11·34, cholum 23·69, ragi 23·28, cumbu not available. Health generally good; slight fever Uravakonda division and Hindupur taluk; small-pox four villages Dharmavaram. Pasture generally procurable; standing wet and dry crops generally fair; oil-seeds are attacked by blight, and cholum is damaged by excess of rain in parts of Gooty taluk; horse-gram being sown almost throughout the district, and paddy, ragi, chillies, coriander and cholum in parts of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri; cholum and ragi being harvested four taluks, outturn Anantapur between eight and ten annas, Gooty between eight and twelve, Tadpatri between ten and twelve, and Dharmavaram eight annas. Water-supply fair except Penukonda town. Rainfall—Anantapur 0·5, Gooty 1·31, Tadpatri 1·0, Penukonda ·50, Dharmavaram 0·4, Hindupur 0·6, Madakasíra 0·15, Uravakonda 1·5, Yadiki 1·1, Bukkapatnam 0·3, Kalyándrúg 1·0; rainfall 3·83 inches above average. Freshes in Pennér; several tanks in Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Tadpatri and Gooty taluks reported in this week to have received pretty good supplies of water; one tank in Dharmavaram taluk received full supply.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885:—

Head-quarters—Rice 12·11, cholum 29·22, cumbu 25·65. District average—Rice 12·52, cholum 27·32, ragi 31·35, cumbu 29·32. Rainfall omitted last week Dhone 5·35; this week Kurnool 0·02, Pattikonda 0·30, Nandikótkur 0·01, Nandyál 0·15, Sirvel 2·42, Cumbum 0·28, Márkápur 0·66, Kalwa 0·60; no rain in two stations; report not received from three stations; prospects favorable. Standing crops fair; sowing of white cholum and cotton continues; cattle-disease in one taluk. Prices—Cholum, cumbu each falling in one taluk and rising in another; other articles stationary. Deaths from cholera one.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Madras, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885:—

Rice (second sort) 12·08, cholum 16·41, cumbu 17·16, ragi 23·29. Health—Fever, small-pox and dysentery prevalent; cattle healthy. Imports—Tons, rice 75, other grains 340. Rainfall 0·5.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Chingleput, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885:—

Rice 13·91, ragi 24·60, cumbu 22·93, cholum 17·19. Health—People good in Chingleput, Saidápet and Ponnéri; slight small-pox in others; death one; cattle good in Saidápet and Ponnéri; anthrax and rinderpest in others; attacks 63, deaths 24. Crops generally good; want of sufficient supply of water is felt in parts of Conjeeveram and Saidápet. Kar and ragi are harvested in parts, average half. Pasturage good. Agricultural operations *nil* in Ponnéri for want of sufficient rain. Ploughing for, and sowing, samba in others; ragi and cholum in Conjeeveram, and transplanting samba in Tiruvallúr. Water-supply—Some tanks have supply just sufficient for cattle to drink, some are dry, and many others have supplies lasting from ten days to six months. Rainfall—Ponnéri 0·65, Tiruvallúr 0·95, Poonamallee 0·72, Saidápet 0·40, Conjeeveram 0·45, Chingleput 1·15, Madurántakam 0·90; other stations *nil*; all reported; prospects fair; much depend upon future rains. Gauges—at Holmes' Gardens was withdrawn on the 14th March; Poonamallee and Uttramelur on the 16th March; Sríperumbudúr, 4th April 1885.

READ—the following Report from Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·5, cholum 26·0, ragi 28·6, cumbu 25·0. Health—Fever prevails in the Palmanér taluk and Venkatagirikóta and Tirupati divisions, and small-pox in Gudiyátam and Vellore taluks. The standing crops have improved owing to the recent rains except in parts of the Gudiyátam taluk and Kálahasti division, where crops not under wells and solely dependent upon rains are reported to be fading ; paddy, ragi, cholum, cumbu, gingelly and indigo were harvested, the outturn being on the whole below the average. Agricultural operations are actively progressing except in the Kangundi and Tirutani divisions, where they are reported to be limited. Water-supply—Tanks generally have from one to three months' supply. Rainfall—Arcot 1·45, Arkónam 4·50, Arni 1·40, Chandragiri 0·82, Chittoor 2·95, Gudiyátam 0·78, Kangundi 2·10, Maderpâk 0·21, Palmanér 1·95, Punganúr 2·90, Puttúr 2·20, Tirutani 0·30, Tirupati 2·00, Vellore 0·46, Venkatagirikóta 1·63, Wálajápet 1·25, Wandiwash 0·90. No rain fell during the week at the remaining two stations where rain-gauges are kept ; the average rainfall up to date since January 1885 is 16·04 against 23·33 inches, the average of the past four years ; more rain is wanted.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·67, cholum 23·52, ragi 31·52, cumbu 31·46.

*Average price of cholum arrived at for past and previous weeks.*

| | Past week. | Previous week. |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruvannámalai ... ... ... ... ... | 30·24 | 26·88 |
| Chidambaram ... ... ... ... ... | 20·16 | 17·64 |
| Villupuram ... ... ... ... ... | 20·16 | ... |
| Total ... | 70·56 | 44·52 |
| Average ... | 23·52 | 22·26 |

Health—Generally healthy, but cholera prevailed in parts of Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks ; the number of deaths reported during the week was 6 against 8 attacks ; guinea-worm, fever and small-pox prevailed in parts of Tindivanam and Tiruvannámalai taluks ; cattle were generally healthy, but they suffered from anthrax (அடைப்பான்) in parts of Tiruvannámalai taluk. The standing crops, viz., cumbu, millet ragi, varagu, cholum, gingelly, horse-gram, ground-nut, sugar-cane, as well as kar and samba paddy were generally good, but ground-nut in some parts of Cuddalore and the young paddy plants in the seed-beds in certain parts of Tiruvannámalai taluk have been partially affected by insects ; cumbu was harvested in all taluks except Tindivanam, Chidambaram and Tirukoilúr taluks ; ragi was harvested in all taluks except Chidambaram and Vriddháchalam, while millet in Cuddalore and Villupuram and paddy in Chidambaram and Tirukoilúr taluks. The outturn of dry crops varied from 4 to 12 annas, and that of wet crops was 6 annas. Agricultural operations—Ploughing and manuring operations were in progress ; ragi, varagu, gingelly, horse-gram and samba paddy were sown in parts of the district ; also paddy was transplanted in parts of all taluks except Tindivanam. Water-supply—Freshes came down in all the rivers ; many of the tanks in the Tindivanam taluk are reported to have received from one to three months' supply of water. Rainfall—Tindivanam 1·20, Merkanam 1·15, Villupuram 4·65, Cuddalore 1·16, Chidambaram 3·15, Vriddháchalam 0·95, Kallakurchi 3·23, Tirukoilúr 1·85, Tiruvannámalai 1·10 ; rainfall at Merkanam and Villupuram for previous week was 1·35 and 0·48, respectively ; rainfall up to date from 1st January 1885, 21·37 ; average rainfall in three previous years 22·21 ; the average is given for

nine stations at which rain-gauges have been retained. Rain-gauges of eight stations were withdrawn on the dates given below opposite to each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Panruti ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17th March 1885. |
| Vanur ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th " " |
| Mannárgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th " " |
| Ulundurpet ... ... ... ... ... | 21st " " |
| Titagudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd " " |
| Gingee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23rd " " |
| Chengam ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27th " " |
| Bhuvanigiri ... ... ... ... ... | 31st " " |

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·19, cholum 18·71, ragi 21·60, cumbu 21·39. Rainfall—Tanjore 3·40, Kumbakónam 1·45, Máyavaram 1·20, Shiyáli 0·63, Nannilam 3·25, Negapatam 2·77, Tiruturaipúndi 0·40, Mannárgudi 1·30, Patukóta 2·05, Vallam 2·0, Tiruvádi 1·72, Tranquebar 3·0, Tiruválúr 2·15, Vedarniem 2·50, Mutupet 1·70, Arantangi 2·0; rainfall up to average; no prospect of distress at present; gauge restored at Vedarniem 2nd instant; as regards other stations, *vide* memorandum already submitted. Rivers 3 to 9 feet. Crops good except in parts of Patukóta, where wet crops are not flourishing for want of sufficient rain. Harvest—Paddy, cholum, ragi, cumbu, outturn below average. Six deaths from cholera; 2 deaths of cattle in Nannilam; fever in parts of Tiruturaipúndi; in other respects health of people and cattle generally good.

READ—the following Report from Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice (second sort) 12·34, cholum 20·65, ragi 26·62, cumbu 19·33. Health good; cholera is decreasing.

| | CHOLERA. Attacks. | CHOLERA. Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Perambalúr taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | ... |
| Udayárpálaiyam taluk ... ... ... ... | 16 | 6 |

| | SMALL-POX. Attacks. | SMALL-POX. Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Perambalúr taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | ... |
| Pudukóta taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | ... |

Crops good; the dry crops which were beginning to droop for want of rain in Udayárpálaiyam taluk have improved by the rain during the week. Agricultural operations—Ragi, cumbu and samai are being sown; samba paddy is being transplanted; paddy in two taluks, cholum in one, ragi in four and cumbu in one are being harvested; the former three yielded from 8 to 12 annas and the latter 8 annas. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Trichinopoly town 0·65, Lálgudi 0·10, Iluppúr 0·60, Musiri 1·55, Turaiyúr 1·00, Kulitalai 1·82, Manapárai 0·60, Perambalúr 2·95, Jayankondacholapuram 1·60, Kílpaluvúr 1·80, Ariyalúr 2·00, Pudukóta town 0·23, Alangudi 0·30, Karambakudi 1·40, Kolattur 0·50. The rain-gauges of the seven stations noted below were withdrawn on the dates given against each of them under Board's Proceedings, No. 604, dated 23rd February 1885; none of them has as yet been returned by the Government Astronomer :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lálgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12th March 1885. |
| Iluppúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd " " |
| Turaiyúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th " " |
| Manapárai ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th " " |
| Jayankondacholapuram ... ... ... | 13th " " |
| Kílpaluvúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6th April " |
| Ariyalúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th March " |

The rainfall at these stations is calculated approximately.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·52, cholum 22·95, ragi 22·14, cumbu 21·54. Rainfall—Madura 1·8, Tirumangalam 3·25, Melúr 1·8, Dindigul 2·07, Periyakulam 0·9, Palni 2·8, Sivaganga 0·6, Ramnad 0·38, Vattanam 0·35, Morekulam 0·1, Muturagunáthapatnam 0·2, Tirupatúr 1·5, Chinnammanúr 2·0, Mudukulatur 1·0, Kodaikánal 4·88 ; stations which had no rain, 1 ; stations not reporting, 4 ; previous week Ramnad 1·12, Morekulam 1·4, Pámbau 0·1, Tirushuli 1·7, Kodaikánal 4·49, remaining stations *nil* ; nine rain-gauges withdrawn—two 16th March, two 17th March, two 19th March, one 20th March, one 23rd March, and one 6th April ; rainfall below average ; prospects improved. Health of people and cattle generally good ; fever prevalent. Water-supply sufficient. Pasture fair except Ramnad. Slight freshes in Vaigai.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·99, cholum 21·11, cumbu 17·90, ragi 22·41. Rainfall—Huzur 0·52, Tenkarai 1·25, Tinnevelly 0·8, Ambásamudram 1·5, Nángunéri 3·35, Srívilliputur 0·95, Sankaranainárkoil 0·4, Tenkási 0·47, Otapidáram 1·0, Sátúr 2·35, Tuticorin 0·37 ; rainfall since January 10·86 inches against 12·31, average ; more rain wanted in dry parts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting active. Health generally good ; slight small-pox in Nángunéri taluk. Paddy and cholum harvested in parts ; outturn former generally up to average, latter below it.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·30, cholum 19·43, ragi 24·09, cumbu 22·47. Slight fever in two and slight small-pox in two taluks ; slight cattle-disease in two taluks. Paddy good ; cholum under wells and in punjah good ; ragi in nunjah under wells and in punjah good ; cumbu under wells and in punjah good ; harvesting paddy in four taluks, outturn average in three taluks and above average in one taluk ; ragi in nunjah in one taluk, outturn average ; ragi under wells in five taluks, outturn average ; cumbu in punjah in one taluk, outturn average. Rainfall—Coimbatore 0·30, Erode 6·83, Karúr 1·90, Dhárápuram 3·24, Bhavání 2·40, Satyamangalam 1·15, Kollegál 2·40, Polláchi 0·50, Udamalpet 1·63, Palladam 3·25, Mettupálaiyam 1·45, Tálavádi 5·03, Perundurai 3·60, Aravakurchi 3·59, Avanáshi 0·85, Kangyam 1·13.

With reference to official memorandum from Government, No. 425, of 23rd July last, the following are the dates on which rain-gauges were restored in six stations :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mettupálaiyam ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th September 1885. |
| Perundurai ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1st October „ |
| Kangyam ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th September „ |
| Avanáshi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29th „ „ |
| Aravakurchi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8th October „ |
| Tálavádi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th September „ |

The prospects of the district are good for the late season crops.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nílgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 20th October 1885 :—

Second-sort rice 9·5, cholum 15·2, ragi 18·8, cumbu 16·0. Health good. Crops being harvested, average yield half. Recent rain been very beneficial ; lands being tilled. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Ootacamund 0·94, Coonoor 1·61, Kótagiri 2·70, Gúdalúr 1·60, Naduvatam 2·83, Pykara 3·58, Kethi 4·24, Wellington 2·11, Devála 2·43, Kódanád 5·32 ; Naduvatam last week 2·20 ; Kundahs 3·0.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·36, ragi 27·50, cumbu 22·73, cholum 23·43. Crops in good condition ; paddy in four taluks, cumbu in three, cholum in two, and ragi in two are being

harvested, yield below the average. Rainfall not up to average; more rain wanted. Agricultural operations—Paddy, ragi, cumbu and cholum are being sown. Health generally good; one case of cholera has been reported during the week in the Salem Municipality; cattle-disease in parts of four taluks. Water-supply sufficient for the present for agricultural purposes except in three taluks. Rainfall—Salem 2·28, Námakal 3·00, Tiruchengód 4·15, Atúr 1·75, Hosúr 3·55, Dharmapuri 1·60, Tirupatúr 0·10, Krishnagiri 2·80, Uttankarai 1·05, Shevaroy Hills 2·30, Rajapuram 5·80; last week 4·00, Omalúr 3·03, Paramathi 1·20, Sankaridrug 2·60, Denkanikóta 1·40, Pennagaram 1·48, Vániyambádi 2·00, Harúr 1·95.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885:—

Rice 14·12, ragi 20·80. Small-pox in a few villages of three taluks; slight fever and measles in parts. First rice-crop harvest progressing, yield average on the whole. Ploughing and formation of nurseries for second rice-crop. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Mangalore 1·82, Bantvál 4·15, Udipi 0·08, Karkal 2·65, Puttúr 2·19; Beltangadi 3·7, Coondapoor 0·05, Kásaragód 0·92, Hosdrug 1·42.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885:—

Rice 12·78, ragi 22·58. Small-pox five taluks; fever Wynaad and Waluwanád. Harvesting of first crop completed in four taluks and nearly so elsewhere, outturn 10 annas; second-crop cultivation progressing; cattle-disease in six taluks. Pasture fair. Rainfall—Cannanore 0·85, Tellicherry 2·95, Badagara 2·45, Manantoddy 1·57, Calicut 1·75, Chevayur 1·24, Manjeri 2·31, Angádipuram 7·90, Pálghat 0·80, Ponáni 1·42, Cochin 6·93, Vayitri 0·93, Tirurangádi 2·36, Nilambúr 0·42.

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READ—the following Telegram from Dewan of Travancore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th October 1885:—

Season telegram Trivandrum. Paddy plants growing and weeding carried on. Price—Madras second-sort rice 9·6 and paddy 23·9 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent slightly in some places. Week's rainfall 1·816.

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ORDER—dated 26th October 1885, No. 1187, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Financial Department.

Exd. J. Henricus.

100 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

No 2212

Recd. Encl.

Cmmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

G.O., 26th October 1885, No. 1187.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 16 November 1885.*

(By Order)

[signature]

*First Assistant.*

To

the Dy: Director ...

OCTOBER.

Season.

Reports on the state of — for week end 17th October 1885, communicated to the Bo of Revenue.

RECEIVED
21 NOV 85

16TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1162, REVENUE.

-118-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

**Season Reports for the Week ending 10th October 1885.**

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 13th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·49, ragi 26·72, cholum 21·83, cumbu 32·15. Rainfall—Berhampore 0·57, Goomsur 0·07, Udayagiri 0·05; last week rain Ganjam 0·05; no rain Ichápur and Tekkali; three rain-gauges removed; none yet restored. Cholera deaths 66; cattle-disease at Berhampore taluk, but no deaths reported. Rain urgently wanted; rain-fed paddy withering and withered, and much land left unplanted.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 13th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·3, cholum 19·0, ragi 30·0, cumbu 32·7. Cholera one taluk, 10 deaths; small-pox five taluks; fever five; cattle-disease, rinderpest Viravilli taluk. Standing crops good in Pálkonda, Bobbili, Párvatipur taluks; elsewhere dry crops fair; wet crops suffering from want of rain; cotton harvested one taluk, outturn ½; ragi six taluks, outturn above ½; horse-gram, green-gram, cholum sown four taluks; niger-seed sown in Sálúr; paddy transplantation going on five taluks. Drinking water-supply sufficient; more rain wanted for agriculture. Rainfall below average by 1·7 inches; no present fear of distress; Anakápalle 0·45, Chípurupalle 1·5, Narsapatnam 0·6, Pálkonda 1·4, Párvatipur 3·4, Sálúr 0·9, Viravilli 0·7, Vizianagrum 2·1, Koraput 0·8, Rayaghada 1·0; no rain five stations; gauges from Bobbili, Gajapatinagar, Gúdem, Srungavarapukóta, Kotipad, Malkangiri, Naurangapur withdrawn 1st April; Paderu, Pottungi, 8th April; Gunipur, 17th March.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Godávari, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Rice 15·45, cholum 26·65, ragi 32·14, cumbu 30·5. Small-pox and fever slight; cholera 37 deaths four taluks; no cattle-disease. Standing crops generally good; rasangi paddy being harvested and dry crops sown. Godávari water 8·60 feet above lock-sill. Rainfall—Amálapuram 0·10, Bhímavaram 0·75, Chintalapudi 0·20, Coringa 0·60, Cocanada 0·25, Ellore 0·09, Narsápur 0·20, Alamúr 0·90, Prattipadu 1·56, Sivakodu 1·35, Tanuku 0·10, Yernagúdem 0·20, Bhadráchalam 0·62, Kottapeta 3·10; rainfall to date is above average; Alamúr, Kottapeta withdrawn 2nd and 26th April, respectively; not restored; approximate measurement reported.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Rice 13·0, cholum 20·34, ragi 26·12, cumbu 22·36. Rainfall—0·4 Répalle, 2·1 Bápatla, 0·8 Guntúr, 0·03 Narsaraopet, 0·5 Gudiváda, 0·55 Krósúr, 0·4 Bandar, 0·95 Nandigáma, 0·1 Bezváda, 0·1 Vinukonda, 3·5 Tiruvur; no report Dáchepalle; *nil* elsewhere; rainfall 1st January to date 23·37 against average last three years 27·3; rain-gauges withdrawn from Narsaraopet, 28th March; Krósúr, 7th April; Tiruvúr, 8th April; Gannavaram, 31st May; none yet restored. Cholum, tobacco, cotton,

castors sown in some ta[illegible]ks; standing crops generally doing well; cumbu harvest continues, outturn abou[illegible]. Fever, small-pox and guinea-worm slight; cholera prevailed in Palnád, Sattenapa[illegible] [illegible] taluks, [illegible] reported last week, attacks 53, deaths 17; this week 25 and 4; cattle-[illegible] [illegible] taluk [illegible] 9·65 feet water over anicut.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice 13·88, cholum 25·23, ragi 30·79, cumbu 27·28. Health generally good; small-pox prevails in Nellore, Ongole, Kanigiri, Kandukúr; cattle-disease in Nellore, Kávali. Standing crops fair; kesari-paddy, cumbu being harvested, outturn 12 annas each. Agricultural operations—Pishanam paddy, ragi, variga, horse-gram being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Nellore 1·0, Gúdúr 0·7, Kaváli 2·3, Allúr 1·5, Kota 0·3, Darsi 1·3, Rápúr 1·3, Kanigiri 0·6, Kandukúr 1·85, Ongole 0·25, Addanki 1·6, Sangam 0·2; rain-gauge withdrawn from Atmakúr 24th March last to be tested.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 10th October 1885:—

Average of the district—Rice 13·83, cholum 29·70, ragi 33·60, cumbu 29·70. At the head-quarters—Rice 11·55, cholum 31·35, ragi 29·70, cumbu 26·40. Health good except in Cuddapah and Kadiri taluks; fever and small-pox prevail in some places of Cuddapah taluk, and fever in a few places of Kadiri taluk; cattle reported suffering from a disease called "chappa" in some villages of Badvél taluk; in others good. Standing crops good; the following crops harvested, outturn reported to be on the average—indigo $\frac{9}{16}$, cumbu $\frac{5}{8}$, korra $\frac{11}{16}$, arika $\frac{5}{8}$, paddy $\frac{5}{8}$, ragi $\frac{1}{2}$, cholum $\frac{1}{2}$. Agricultural operations—Clearing channels; irrigating crops under wells; preparing lands in some places for sowing ragi and paddy, and in others sowing cholum, horse-gram, bengal-gram, cotton, wheat and paddy; harvesting cumbu and korra and weeding. Water-supply—Some tanks in Cuddapah, Proddutur, Jammalamadugu, Sidhout, Ráyachóti and Madanapalle taluks received small supply; the others except in Kadiri taluk contain small supply; in Kadiri taluk tanks contain no supply; heavy freshes reported in Pennér and Kundu rivers and slight freshes in Pápaghni, Sagilér and Pinchá rivers; river and spring-channels and wells fair except in Ráyachóti taluk. Rainfall—Proddutur 2·45, Sidhout 0·72, Pullampet 0·85, Cuddapah 0·77, Jammalamadugu 0·55, Pulivendla 0·70, Ráyachóti 1·85, Kadiri 1·35, Váyalpád 1·70 (last week *nil*), Madanapalle 1·05, Chitvél 2·50, Kamalápuram 0·30, Pílér 4·50.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice 12·06, white-cholum 24·56, yellow-cholum 26·43, ragi 27·52, cumbu 22·80. Rainfall—Bellary 6·05, Ráyadrug 4·87, Hospet 2·15, Kúdligi 1·12, Hadagalli 1·05, Harpanahalli 1·22, Alúr 5·25, Adóni 2·57, Kampli 4·90, Siruguppa 2·90, Yemmiganúr 1·60; rainfall omitted last week—Ráyadrug 0·07, Hospet 0·25, Kúdligi 2·00, Hadgalli 6·50, Harpanahalli 2·00, Alur 0·25, Adóni 0·15, Siruguppa 0·35, Yemmiganúr 0·22. Health generally good; two deaths Alúr taluk from cholera. Sowing cotton, korra, white-cholum, horse-gram, wheat, bengal-gram, oil-seeds; early dry crops which had partially withered reported to be reviving; everywhere later sowings thriving; wet crops moderately good; harvesting cholum, cumbu Bellary taluk, and cholum irrigated and in tank beds Hospet taluk, yield below average. Rainfall—At head quarters since Thursday last 2·65. Prices—Rice 12·96, white-cholum 25·06, yellow cholum 29·87, ragi 29·42, cumbu 23·19; two reports not received. The improvemen[t] which commenced in the middle of last month still continues and prospects are gene[rally] rally bright. Land on which early crops failed completely being resown; cessation [of] rain now required to mature standing crops. Water-supply abundant. Wandere[rs] returning.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Anantapur, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 13th October 1885:—

Rice 13·42, cholum 25·31, ragi 27·0, cumbu 20·99. Anantapur—Rice 11·34, cholum 22·66, ragi 23·28, cumbu 21·62. Health generally good; slight fever Uravakonda division and Hindupur taluk; small-pox three villages Dharmavaram. Green-grass generally procurable. Standing wet and dry crops generally fair; oil-seeds attacked by blight in some parts of Gooty; horse-gram being sown in all taluks; paddy, ragi, chilies, coriander, korra and varagu in parts of Tadpatri, Hindupur and Madakasíra; cholum, ragi and cumbu being harvested five taluks, outturn Anantapur between 8 and 10 annas, Gooty 8 and 12, Tadpatri 10 and 12, Dharmavaram below 8, Hindupur between 4 and 8 annas. Water-supply fair except Penukonda town. Rainfall—Anantapur 1·45, Gooty 5·39, Tadpatri 3·9, Penukonda 2·1, Dharmavaram 2·8, Hindupur 2·925, Madakasíra 6·4, Uravakonda 4·0, Yadakki 5·2, Bukkapatnam 0·6, Kalyándrúg 3·1; rainfall 3·69 inches above average. Freshes in Chitrávati and Pennér; several tanks received small supplies of water in all the taluks and few small ones here and there received full supply.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Head-quarters—Rice 12·11, cholum 29·22, cumbu 27·07. District average —Rice 12·52, cholum 27·2[illegible], ragi 31·35, cumbu 28·31. Rainfall omitted last week—Dhone 0·90; this week Kurnool 4·17, Pattikonda 4·74, Rámallakót 3·69, Nandikótkur 1·20, Nandiyál 3·49, Koilkuntla 3·50, Sirvel 2·58, Cumbum 1·41, Márkápur 0·87, Atmakúr 1·60, Bethamcheruvu 3·67, Owk 7·90; report not received from one station; prospects favorable. Standing crops fair; white-cholum and cotton being sown. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk. Pasture and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Madras, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice (second-sort) 12·08, cholum 16·41, cumbu 17·16, ragi 23·29. Health—Fever, small-pox and dysentery prevalent; cattle healthy. Imports—Tons, rice 49, other grains 408. Rainfall 0·3.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Chingleput, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 13th October 1885:—

Rice 13·91, ragi 24·60, cumbu 22·52, cholum 17·19. Health people good; fever abating Ponnéri; cattle generally good; malignant sore-throat Chingleput, Tiruvallúr; rinderpest Tiruvallúr; anthrax Madurántakam, Ponnéri, attacks 37, deaths 22. Crops good, withering parts Saidápet; kar, ragi harvested, average below half. Pasturage good. Agricultural operations—Ploughing, sowing samba; *nil* Ponnéri. Water-supply moderate. Rainfall—Sattyiavedu 0·40, Tiruvallúr 0·70, Poonamallee 0·55, Saidápet 1·65, Sríperumbudur 1·20, Conjeeveram 0·40, Chingleput 0·35, Madurántakam 0·25; all reported. Prospects fair; gauges Holmes' Gardens withdrawn, 14th; Poonamallee, Utramelúr, 16th March; Sríperumbudur, 4th April 1885.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice 14·4, cholum 25·0, ragi 28·2, cumbu 24·9. Health—Fever prevails in the Palmanér taluk and Venkatagirikóta and Punganúr divisions, and small-pox in parts of the Punganúr division and Gudiyátam and Vellore taluks. The standing crops have improved owing to the recent rains, except in parts of the Gudiyátam taluk and Madarpák division where the crops not under wells and solely dependent upon rains are reported to be fading; paddy, ragi, cholum, cumbu, gingelly and indigo were harvested during the week, and the outturn was on the whole below the average.

Agricultural operations are actively progressing, except in the Kangundi and Tirutani divisions where agricultural operations are reported to be limited. Water-supply—Tanks generally have from 1 to 3 months' supply. Rainfall—Arcot 1·14, Arkónam 0·25, Arni 1·35, Chandragiri 0·20, Chittoor 1·34, Gudiyátam 2·42, Kálahasti 0·90, Kangundi 4·15, Madarpâk 0·12, Palmanér 4·18, Pólúr 1·65, Punganúr 1·77, Puttúr 0·50, Tirutani 0·15, Tirupati 0·75, Vellore 3·70, Venkatagirikóta 3·00, Wálajápet 2·12, Wandiwash 1·23; the average rainfall up to date since January 1885 is 14·58 against 20·44 inches, the average of the past four years.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice 14·18, cholum 22·26, ragi 27·94, cumbu 27·85.

*Average Price of Cholum arrived at for past and previous Weeks—*

| | Past Week. | Previous Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruvannámalai ... ... ... ... ... | 26·88 | 26·88 |
| Villupuram ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 21·84 |
| Chidambaram ... ... ... ... ... | 17·64 | .. |
| Total ... | 44·52 | 48·72 |
| Average ... | 22·26 | 24·36 |

Generally healthy, but cholera prevailed in parts of Chidambaram, Vriddháchalam and Tirukoilúr taluks; the number of deaths reported during the week was 25 against 29 attacks; guinea-worm prevailed in parts of Tiruvannámalai; small-pox in parts of Tindivanam, and fever in parts of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Vriddháchalam taluks; cattle were generally healthy, but they suffered from anthrax (அடைப்பான்) in parts of Tiruvannámalai taluk. The standing crops, viz., cumbu, millet, ragi, varagu, cholum, gingelly, horse-gram, ground-nut, sugar-cane as well as kar and samba-paddy were generally good, but locusts still continue to injure cumbu, ragi and paddy to a slight extent in parts of Vriddháchalam taluk; cumbu was harvested in all taluks except Tindivanam, ragi in all except Cuddalore and Vriddháchalam, cholum in Chidambaram, millet in Tirukoilur and paddy in Chidambaram and Tirukoilúr taluks; the outturn of cumbu varied from 4 to 12 annas and of ragi 6 to 12 annas, millet yielded 6 annas, cholum 12 annas and paddy 12 annas in Chidambaram and 6 annas in Tirukoilúr taluks. Agricultural operations—Ploughing and manuring operations were in progress; ragi, varagu, gingelly, horse-gram and samba-paddy were sown in parts of the district; also paddy was sown in seed-beds in Chidambaram taluk and transplanted in parts of all taluks except Tindivanam and Kallakurchi. Water-supply—Slight freshes were received in all the rivers; many of the tanks in the Tindivanam taluk are reported to have received from 1 to 3 months' supply of water. Rainfall—Tindivanam 0·83, Cuddalore 1·05, Chidambaram 3·95, Vriddháchalam 2·40, Kallakurchi 1·80, Tirukoilúr 1·90, Tiruvannámalai 1·63, Merkanam and Villupuram reports not received; rainfall at Chidambaram for previous week was 0·40 inches; rainfall up to date from 1st January 1885, 19·32; average rainfall in three previous years 17·85; the average is given for nine stations at which rain-gauges have been retained; rain-gauges of eight stations were withdrawn on the dates given below opposite to each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Panruti ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17th March 1885. |
| Vanur ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Mannárgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th „ „ |
| Ulundurpet ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Titagudi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21st „ „ |
| Gingee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd „ „ |
| Chengam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23rd „ „ |
| Bhuvanigiri ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27th „ „ |
| | 31st „ „ |

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·15, cholum 18·60, ragi 20·84, cumbu 21·20. Rainfall—Tanjore 1·90, Kumbakónam 2·55, Máyavaram 1·0, Shiyáli 2·43, Nannilam 0·32, Negapatam 0·34, Tiruturaipúndi 2·15, Mannárgudi 0·40, Patukóta 1·0, Vallam 0·90, Tiruvádi 1·87, Tranquebar 0·70, Tiruvallúr 1·85, Vedarniem 0·50, Mutupet 1·30, Arantangi 2·0; rainfall up to average; no prospect of distress at present; as to withdrawal and restoration of gauges—*vide* memorandum submitted last week. Rivers 2 to 8 feet. Crops good, except in parts of Patukóta where dry crops, especially cholum, cumbu, not flourishing for want of rain. Harvest—paddy, cholum, ragi, cumbu, outturn below average. Eleven deaths from cholera; eight deaths of cattle in Kumbakónam taluk; in other respects, health of people and cattle generally good.

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Read—the following Report from Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Rice (second sort) 12·34, cholum 20·30, ragi 26·36, cumbu 19·33. Health good; cholera is decreasing :—

| | Cholera. Attacks. | Cholera. Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Perambalúr taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 3 |
| Udayárpálaiyam taluk ... ... ... ... ... | 35 | 23 |

| | Small-pox. Attacks. | Small-pox. Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Kulitalai taluk ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1 |
| Pudukóta .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 2 |

Crops good, except in the dry parts of Udayárpálaiyam taluk where they are beginning to droop for want of rain. Agricultural operations—Samba-paddy, cumbu, samai and varagu are being sown; samba and ragi are being transplanted; paddy in two taluks and ragi in five taluks are being harvested, outturn from 8 to 12 annas, except in Perambalúr where ragi yields between 12 and 16 annas. Water-supply sufficient except in Udayárpálaiyam taluk where rain is wanted. Rainfall—Trichinopoly town 1·77, Lálgudi 1·20, Illuppúr 4·80, Musiri 5·52, Turaiyúr 2·00, Kulitalai 5·35, Manapárai 0·60, Perambalúr 3·35, Kílpaluvúr 2·30, Ariyalúr 1·00, one station *nil*; Pudukóta town 2·81, Alangudi ·97, Trimiyam 2·50, Kilanalai 0·05, Kolatúr 0·30, Viralimalai 2·38. The rain-gauges of seven stations noted below were withdrawn on the dates given against each of them under Board's Proceedings, No. 604, dated 23rd February 1885. None of them has as yet been returned by the Government Astronomer :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lálgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12th March 1885. |
| 2. | Illuppúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd „ „ |
| 3. | Turaiyúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th „ „ |
| 4. | Manapárai ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th „ „ |
| 5. | Jayankondacholapuram ... ... ... ... | 13th „ „ |
| 6. | Kílpaluvúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6th April „ |
| 7. | Ariyalúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th March „ |

Rainfall at these stations is calculated approximately.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·3, cholum 22·14, ragi 21·94, cumbu 21·5. Rainfall—Madura 2·07, Tirumangalam 0·75, Melúr 1·95, Dindigul 0·67, Periyakulam 0·2, Palni 3·65, Sivaganga 0·8, Muturagunáthapatnam 0·75, Vattanum 2·27, Nillakóta 0·06, Tirupatúr 0·5; stations which had no rain, 2; stations not reporting, 6; previous week Kodaikánal 7·81, Pámban 0·3, Muturagunáthapatnam 2·31, Ramnad 2·92, remaining stations *nil*; nine rain-gauges withdrawn, two 16th March, two 17th March, two 19th March,

one 20th March, one 23rd March, and one 6th April; rainfall below average; prospects improved. Health of people and cattle generally good; fever prevalent. Water-supply sufficient. Pasture recovering, but still deficient in parts.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice 12·86, cholum 21·11, cumbu 18·04, ragi 22·43. Rainfall—Huzur 0·02, Tuticorin 1·0, Otapidáram 0·2, Tenkási 0·55, Nángunéri 0·17, Ambásamudram 0·06, Sátúr 1·75, Srívilliputúr 1·85, three stations *nil*; rainfall since January 9·68 inches against 10·76, average; more rain wanted in dry parts. Ploughing and sowing active. Health generally good; slight small-pox in Nánguréri taluk. Paddy and cholum harvested, outturn former generally above average, latter below it.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice 12·77, cholum 19·14, ragi 23·81, cumbu 22·21. Slight fever in two and slight small-pox in three, taluks; cattle-disease reported in two villages of one taluk. Paddy good, cholum under wells good, cholum in punjah good in six taluks and fair in one taluk; ragi in nunjah, in punjah and under wells good; cumbu under wells and in punjah good; harvesting paddy in three taluks, outturn average; cholum under wells in two taluks, outturn average; cholum in punjah in two taluks, outturn average in one taluk and below average in the other; ragi in nunjah in two taluks, outturn average; ragi under wells in four taluks, outturn average. Rainfall—Coimbatore 0·79, Erode 2·46, Karúr 3·03, Dhárápuram 2·19, Bhaváni 4·57, Satyamangalam 4·40, Kollegál 5·15, Pollách 0·05, Udamalpet 0·55, Palladam 1·72. The prospects of the district are fair for late season crops.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Nílgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 13th October 1885:—

Second-sort rice 9·8, cholum 14·9, ragi 19·0, cumbu 16·0. The fall in price as compared with last week is due to good rain in some places in the district. Health good; cattle-disease still lingers only in the Denad village, good elsewhere. Crops—barley, samai, ragi and wheat are being harvested, the average yield being ½; in Ootacamund second crop of barley and wheat are being sown; the condition of crops in general is reported good everywhere in the district. Agricultural operations—Lands are being tilled for second crop. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Ootacamund 2·59, Coonoor 2·83, Kótagiri 2·40, Gúdalúr 0·57, Pykara 2·45, Kaiti 2·65, Wellington 4·38, The Kundahs 1·55, Devála 3·55, Kódanád 4·14 (last week 2·63), Naduvatam no report received. The rainfall in 1885 at Ootacamund up to 10th October 1885 amounts to 29·60 inches; last year in the same period it was 25·03 inches. No gauges can be judiciously withdrawn with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 604, dated 23rd February 1885, for the reason given in the Collector's letter No. 171 dated 1st July 1885.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885:—

Rice 13·30, ragi 27·50, cumbu 21·91, cholum 23·58. Crops in fair condition after the recent rains; paddy in five taluks, cumbu in four, ragi in two, and cholum in two are being harvested, yield below the average; rainfall not up to average; more rain wanted; there is no fear of distress. Agricultural operations—Paddy, ragi, cumbu and cholum are being sown. Health generally good, but fever in parts of Námakal; cattle-disease in parts of five taluks. Water-supply sufficient for drinking purposes, but not for cultivation except in four taluks. Rainfall—Salem 2·03,

Námakal 4·88, Tiruchengód 3·75, Atúr 0·50, Hosúr 5·68, Dharmapuri 0·70, Tirupatúr 2·20, Krishnagiri 2·25, Uttankarai 0·55, Shevaroy Hills 8·50, Omalúr 1·20, Paramathi 1·50, (last week 0·10), Sankaridrug 0·20, Denkanikóta 3·30, Pennagaram 4·05, Vániyambádi 2·50, Harúr 1·95, Rájapuram return not received.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Rice 14·04, ragi 20·91. Some cases small-pox in three taluks; fever and measles in parts. First rice-crop harvest progressing, yield average on the whole; preparations for second rice-crop cultivation commenced. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Mangalore 4·5, Bantvál 1·2, Udipi 2·12, Karkal 4·35, Puttur 1·74, Beltangadi 0·67, Coondapoor 0·62, Kásaragód 5·65, Hosdrug 3·95.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Rice 12·81, ragi 22·02. Small-pox five taluks; fever Wynaad, Calicut and Walawanád; cholera Ernád, 11 cases, 10 deaths. Harvesting of first crop almost over, outturn 10 annas; second-crop cultivation progressing. Cattle-disease in six taluks. Pasture fair. Rainfall—Cannanore 3·81, Tellicherry 2·90, Badagara 3·35, Manantoddy 0·52, Calicut 5·62, Chevayur 5·90, Manjeri 4·86, Angádipuram 4·00, Pálghat 1·02, Ponáni 7·90, Cochin 11·85, Vayitri 4·57, Tirurangádi 6·29, Nilambúr 1·49.

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Read—the following Telegram from Dewan of Travancore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1885 :—

Season telegram, Trivandrum. Sowing in some places; paddy being transplanted in others. Price—Madras second-sort rice 9·1 and paddy 25 seers per rupee. Fever in some places. Week's rainfall 3·9.

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Order—dated 16th October 1885, No. 1162, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ the Financial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

/

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., 16th October 1885, No. 1162.

OCTOBER.

Season.

Reports on the state of — for week ending 10th October 1885, communicated to the Board of Revenue.

No. 2211

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 16 November 1885.*

(By Order)

Seagarah

*First Assistant.*

Dy Director of Rev. Settt Party No. 111

RECEIVED
21 NOV 85

20TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1175, REVENUE.

122

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 15th September 1885, No. 2699-A:—

I have the honor to submit the budget estimates of the Settlement and Irrigation Accounts Departments for the official year 1886-87.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Original grant sanctioned in G.O., dated 20th October 1884, No. 1153, Revenue Department ... | 3,00,000 |
| Deduct amount by which the grant was reduced in G.O., dated 1st June 1885, No. 639 ... ... | 16,654 |
| Remainder ... | 2,83,346 |

2. *Revised Estimate*, 1885-86.—The grant for the Settlement Department for the current year, as reduced by Government in their Order, dated 1st June 1885, No. 639, Revenue Department, is Rupees 2,83,346, and the estimate, as now revised, amounts to Rs. 2,78,700, leaving a saving of Rs. 4,646 as detailed below:—

| Items. | Budget grant. | Revised estimate. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Salaries and allowances of officers ... ... ... | 92,270 | 85,740 | — 6,530 |
| 2. Do. do. of establishment ... ... | 1,19,449 | 1,19,070 | — 379 |
| 3. Contingencies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,480 | 5,840 | — 640 |
| 4. Travelling allowance of officers and establishment ... | 13,000 | 14,300 | + 1,300 |
| 5. Rent of office accommodation ... ... ... ... | 2,580 | 1,980 | — 600 |
| 6. Preparation of settlement registers and accounts ... | 29,567 | 30,770 | + 1,203 |
| 7. Binding registers and mounting maps ... ... ... | 2,000 | 1,000 | — 1,000 |
| 8. Printing charges ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,000 | 20,000 | + 2,000 |
| Total ... | 2,83,346 | 2,78,700 | — 4,646 |

3. From the above it will be observed that there has been a gross decrease of Rs. 9,149 in items 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, and a gross increase of Rs. 4,503 in items 4, 6 and 8. The large decrease under item 1 is due to Mr. Cox having extended his furlough from 18 to 24 months and to his leave allowances not being drawn in India; his whole pay, *minus* the acting and charge allowances drawn by Mr. Clerk, is therefore saved. The decrease under items 2 and 5—Rs. 379 and 600—is due to stoppages made from the salaries of field hands on account of short work, &c., and to the location of the office of No. II party in a Government building. The actual expenditure under item 7 not having amounted to more than Rs. 1,000 in the preceding two years, the provision under that item for the current and ensuing years is fixed at Rs. 1,000. The provision of Rs. 16,700 made in this office for travelling allowances was reduced by Government to Rs. 13,000 (G.O., dated 20th October 1884, No. 1153), but that sum has been found to be inadequate: Mr. Clerk who is now in charge of two parties, one in the North Arcot and the other in the Bellary district, has been drawing on an average Rs. 200

per mensem, and the two Assistant Directors who have been employed in inspecting classification have drawn at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem each; the provision made is therefore raised from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 14,300. The superior officers of the Settlement Department should, like those of the Survey Department, be constantly on the move in order to secure an adequate outturn of work from their subordinates, and I consider therefore that, with due regard to the interests of the State, the provision now made for travelling allowances cannot be reduced. As the settlement of the Wandiwash taluk in the North Arcot district is still in progress and as the extra establishment now attached to party No. II cannot be reduced, the provision under item 6 has been raised from Rs. 29,567 to Rs. 30,770, which is still much below the original grant of Rs. 35,320. The expenditure under "Printing Registers" has, from April to August, amounted to Rs. 9,978, or nearly Rs. 10,000; the remaining Rs. 8,000 appears insufficient to keep the press at work during the next 7 months; an addition of Rs. 2,000 to the grant under this item is therefore proposed: the actual expenditure in 1884-85 was Rs. 19,921.

4. *Budget Estimate*, 1886-87.—The estimate has been framed with reference to the sanctioned scale of the department, and no new items have been included in it. If the party now working in the Wynaad is to be materially strengthened for settlement purposes, the funds required will have to be provided for in the revised estimate for next year. Mr. Stuart put down in his budget a lump sum of Rs. 12,000 for establishment, but I have provided Rs. 6,890 which is calculated for that at present sanctioned.

5. The following items require explanation; other items do not differ from or else approximate to the revised estimate:—

1. Travelling allowances.
2. Rent of office accommodation.
3. Extra establishment.
4. Printing charges.

6. *Travelling Allowances.*—As explained in paragraph 3 *supra*, the amount allotted for the current year has been found to be insufficient. The sum of Rs. 15,600 is, therefore, provided on this account as detailed below:—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Director ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,600 |
| Deputy Directors of Parties No. I, II and III, at Rs. 125 each per mensem ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,500 |
| Deputy Director of Party No. V, at Rs. 100 per mensem ... ... | 1,200 |
| Special Assistant Collector, at Rs. 150 per mensem ... ... ... | 1,800 |
| Two Assistant Directors, at Rs. 1,000 each ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Office establishment of the Director and parties ... ... ... | 4,500 |
| Total ... | 15,600 |

7. *Rent of Office Accommodation.*—The office of party No. II, now located in a Government building, will vacate it on the completion of its work in the North Arcot district and will move to another district. Provision is therefore made under this item, as it is not at present known where the party will go.

8. *Extra Establishment.*—As the scheme for the settlement of the Madura district has been sanctioned, and one for the South Arcot is about to be submitted to Government, the extra establishments of these parties will require strengthening; the provision under this item for the next year is therefore fixed at Rs. 31,170; the amount applied for by the Deputy Directors amounts to Rs. 39,010, and the expenditure in 1884-85 was Rs. 38,706.

9. *Printing Charges.*—The printing of the Oriya diglott registers of the Ganjam district will, probably, be finished before the close of the current official year, and the expenditure under this head will, therefore, not be as heavy as in preceding years. This item is accordingly entered at Rs. 18,000 as usual.

10. The following statement shows the actuals of 1884-85, the budget grant and the revised estimate for the current year (1885-86) and the budget estimate of the ensuing official year 1886-87 :—

| Parties. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Difference between Columns 3 and 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Central office | 79,419 | 73,900 | 73,900 | 72,160 | .. |
| Party No. I, North Arcot | 46,292 | 51,556 | 51,350 | 52,150 | — 206 |
| Do. „ II, do. | 48,960 | 45,990 | 42,260 | 50,550 | — 3,730 |
| Do. „ III, Madura | 46,977 | 48,490 | 48,110 | 51,860 | — 380 |
| Do. „ IV, Nilgiris | 14,433 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. „ V, South Arcot | 38,458 | 40,710 | 40,420 | 42,570 | — 290 |
| Do. „ VI, Wynaad | 15,221 | 22,700 | 22,660 | 24,710 | — 40 |
| Total .. | 2,10,341 | 2,09,446 | 2,04,800 | 2,21,840 | — 4,646 |
| Grand Total .. | 2,89,760 | 2,83,346 | 2,78,700 | 2,94,000 | — 4,646 |

11. The actuals of 1884-85 have been as usual compared with the Accountant-General's figures, and are adopted with the following modifications :—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Actuals as per Accountant-General's accounts ... ... ... | 2,89,455 |
| Add charges debitable to the Settlement Department but charged to other heads ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 652 |
| Total ... | 2,90,107 |
| Deduct amount debitable to other heads but erroneously charged to the Settlement Department ... ... ... ... ... | 347 |
| Remaining ... | 2,89,760 |

12. *Irrigation Accounts.*—The budget grant for the current year is Rs. 11,000 and the revised estimate is Rs. 10,600; the small difference of Rs. 400 between the budget grant and the revised estimate is due to the manager being on other duty and to his *locum tenens* drawing acting allowance only. The estimate for the ensuing year is entered at Rs. 10,900, which consists of Rs. 10,200 for establishment and Rs. 700 for contingencies and travelling allowances.

13. The usual statement showing the distribution of the budget grant for the Settlement Department is given below :—

| Items. | Central Office. | PARTIES. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. I, North Arcot and Bellary. | No. II, North Arcot. | No. III, Madura. | No. V, South Arcot. | No. VI, Wynaad. | |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Salaries and allowances | 27,930 | 18,300 | 14,550 | 15,450 | 9,000 | 9,560 | 94,790 |
| Establishment | 20,610 | 23,100 | 23,100 | 24,360 | 22,320 | 10,820 | 1,24,310 |
| Contingencies and postal charges | 2,150 | 770 | 900 | 850 | 850 | 950 | 6,470 |
| Travelling allowances | 2,300 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 2,500 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 15,600 |
| Office accommodation | .. | 480 | 500 | 700 | 500 | 480 | 2,660 |
| Preparing settlement registers and accounts. | 170 | 6,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 31,170 |
| Binding registers and mounting maps | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Printing charges | 18,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,000 |
| Total .. | 72,160 | 52,150 | 50,550 | 51,860 | 42,570 | 24,710 | 2,94,000 |

DETAILS for the Salaries and Allowances of Officers and Establishment of the Settlement Department.

| Particulars. | | Monthly Salary. | Annual Charge. | Total for each Item. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Director, the Honorable W. Wilson, C.S., on other duty. | | | | | |
| Acting Director, J. F. Price, Esq., C.S. .. .. | | 2,240 | 26,880 | 26,880 | Less Annuity Fund. |
| Deputy Director | Mr. J. H. M. Cox .. .. | 1,100 | 13,200 | | |
| | Colonel C. J. Stuart .. .. | 1,200 | 14,400 | | |
| | Mr. G. P. Clerk .. .. | 700 | 8,400 | | |
| | Mr. J. Lakshmikanta Row .. | 750 | 9,000 | 45,000 | |
| Special Assistant Collector Mr. A. E. C. Stuart, C.S. | | 746⅔ | 8,960 | 8,960 | Two-thirds debitable to the Settlement Department—*vide* G.O., dated 21st January 1885, No. 97. |
| Fixed tentage | of the Director .. .. .. | 87½ | 1,050 | | |
| | of Mr. Clerk .. .. .. | 87½ | 1,050 | | |
| | of Colonel Stuart .. .. | 87½ | 1,050 | | |
| | of Mr. A. E. C. Stuart, C.S. .. | 50 | 600 | 3,750 | |
| Two Assistant Directors, at Rs. 425 each .. .. | | 850 | 10,200 | 10,200 | |
| | | | | 94,790 | |
| Establishment | of the Central office .. .. | 1,717½ | 20,610 | | G.O., dated 25th March 1884, No. 430. |
| | of the Party No. I .. .. | 1,820 | 21,840 | | G.O., dated 17th May 1884, No. 2080. |
| | of the do. „ II .. .. | 1,820 | 21,840 | | |
| | of the do. „ III .. .. | 1,990 | 23,880 | | According to existing scale. |
| | of the do. „ V .. .. | 1,820 | 21,840 | | G.O., dated 17th May 1884, No. 2080. |
| | of the do. „ VI .. .. | 872¼ | 10,467 | | G.O., dated 29th June 1883, No. 791, and 4th November 1884, No. 1199. |
| | of Assistant Director .. .. | 130 | 1,560 | | G.O., dated 15th July 1884, No. 3015. |
| Hospital Assistants for Parties .. .. .. | | .. | 2,280 | 1,24,317 | |

Budget Estimate of Charges against Income, Revenue Department, for the year ending 31st March 1887.

| Items. | Land Revenue. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Central Office. | | | | | | | | No. 1 Party. | | | | | | | |
| | Number. | | | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. | Number. | | | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. |
| | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | | | | | | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Revenue Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Salaries and Allowances.* | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32,474 | 27,280 | 27,280 | 26,880 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Deputy Directors .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8,763 | 15,790 | 13,200 | 13,200 | .. |
| Special Assistant Collectors .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fixed tent allowance .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Assistant Directors.. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,694 | 5,100 | 5,100 | 5,100 | .. |
| *Establishment of Director and Deputy Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks above Rs. 300 per mensem.. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6,572 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem .. .. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7,452 | 7,980 | 7,600 | 7,980 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3,541 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | .. |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. .. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 5,073 | 5,100 | 5,025 | 5,100 | .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2,192 | 2,196 | 2,180 | 2,196 | .. |
| Dressers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 436 | 480 | 480 | 480 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 1,469 | 1,530 | 1,525 | 1,530 | .. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1,097 | 1,104 | 1,070 | 1,104 | .. |
| *Establishment of Assistant Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks below Rs. 50 per mensem.. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 276 | 320 | 540 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 240 | 230 | 240 | .. |
| *Classification Establishment.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | .. |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 10,172 | 10,476 | 10,470 | 10,476 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 37 | 37 | 2,011 | 1,894 | 2,250 | 2,664 | .. |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies including office furniture .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,194 | 1,770 | 1,250 | 1,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 358 | 600 | 700 | 620 | .. |
| Service postage labels and telegrams .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 702 | 720 | 700 | 650 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | 200 | 150 | 150 | .. |
| Travelling allowance of officers .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,743 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,062 | 1,900 | 3,600 | 2,500 | .. |
| Do. do. of establishment .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 661 | 800 | 700 | 700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,316 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,000 | .. |
| Rent of office accommodation .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 384 | 600 | 400 | 480 | .. |
| Preparation of settlement registers and accounts. | .. | .. | .. | 168 | 170 | 170 | 170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,285 | 4,300 | 4,500 | 6,000 | .. |
| Cost of binding settlement registers and of mounting maps .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 940 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Printing charges .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,921 | 18,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 39 | 39 | 39 | 79,419 | 73,900 | 73,900 | 72,160 | .. | 104 | 106 | 106 | 46,292 | 51,556 | 51,350 | 52,150 | |

Budget Estimate of Charges against Income, ...

LAND REVENUE—(*Continued*).

| Items. | No. II Party. Number. 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. | No. III Party. Number. 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| REVENUE SETTLEMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Salaries and Allowances.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Deputy Directors | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9,770 | 3,500 | .. | 8,400 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14,400 | 14,400 | 14,400 | 14,400 | .. |
| Special Assistant Collectors | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fixed tent allowance | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 440 | .. | 1,050 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | .. |
| Assistant Directors | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,226 | 5,100 | 5,100 | 5,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Establishment of Director and Deputy Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks above Rs. 300 per mensem | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 3,600 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | .. |
| Do. below Rs 50 per mensem | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2,184 | 2,196 | 2,080 | 2,196 | .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2,214 | 2,270 | 2,140 | 2,196 | .. |
| Dressers | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 387 | 400 | 480 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 477 | 320 | 300 | 480 | .. |
| Servants | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1,099 | 1,104 | 1,090 | 1,104 | .. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1,036 | 1,020 | 1,100 | 1,104 | .. |
| *Establishment of Assistant Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks below Rs. 50 per mensem | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 180 | 180 | 540 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Servants | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 240 | 220 | 240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Classification Establishment.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5,275 | 5,280 | 5,280 | 5,280 | .. |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem | 38 | 38 | 38 | 10,492 | 10,476 | 10,540 | 10,476 | .. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 7,765 | 8,316 | 8,100 | 9,036 | .. |
| Servants | 37 | 37 | 37 | 2,144 | 1,890 | 1,900 | 2,664 | .. | 37 | 37 | 37 | 2,653 | 2,664 | 2,640 | 2,664 | .. |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies including office furniture | .. | .. | .. | 526 | 500 | 750 | 750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 548 | 500 | 600 | 700 | .. |
| Service postage labels and telegrams | .. | .. | .. | 186 | 230 | 200 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 220 | 100 | 150 | .. |
| Travelling allowance of officers | .. | .. | .. | 1,225 | 1,900 | 1,200 | 2,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 766 | 1,250 | 1,050 | 1,500 | .. |
| Do. do. of establishment | .. | .. | .. | 1,074 | 1,000 | 900 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 586 | 500 | 650 | 1,000 | .. |
| Rent of office accommodation | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | 100 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 457 | 600 | 600 | 700 | .. |
| Preparation of settlement registers and accounts. | .. | .. | .. | 13,611 | 10,947 | 12,000 | 8,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,081 | 6,500 | 6,500 | 8,000 | .. |
| Cost of binding settlement registers and of mounting maps | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Printing charges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 100 | 106 | 106 | 48,960 | 45,990 | 42,260 | 50,550 | .. | 99 | 99 | 99 | 46,977 | 48,490 | 48,110 | 51,860 | .. |

Budget Estimate of Charges against Income, Revenue Department, for the year ending 31st March 1887—(*Continued*).

| Items. | LAND REVENUE—(*Continued*). No. IV Party. Number. 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. | No. V Party. Number. 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| REVENUE SETTLEMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Salaries and Allowances.* | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Deputy Directors .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | .. |
| Special Assistant Collectors .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5,219 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fixed tent allowance .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Assistant Directors .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 727 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Establishment of Director and Deputy Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks above Rs. 300 per mensem .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | [illegible] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3,599 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | .. |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 192 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2,175 | 2,196 | 2,190 | 2,196 | .. |
| Dressers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 240 | 240 | 480 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | .. | .. | 610 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1,095 | 1,104 | 1,100 | 1,104 | .. |
| *Establishment of Assistant Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks below Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Classification Establishment.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem .. .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2,265 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,795 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | .. |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. .. | 4 | .. | .. | 563 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 9,974 | 10,176 | 10,200 | 10,476 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 37 | 37 | 2,632 | 2,664 | 2,640 | 2,664 | .. |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies including office furniture .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 209 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 705 | 800 | 500 | 700 | .. |
| Service postage labels and telegrams .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 180 | 150 | 150 | .. |
| Travelling allowance of officers .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,050 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 575 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | .. |
| Do. do. of establishment .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 197 | 350 | 400 | 700 | .. |
| Rent of office accommodation .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 493 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 375 | 400 | 400 | 500 | .. |
| Preparation of settlement registers and accounts. | .. | .. | .. | 3,048 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,513 | 7,200 | 7,200 | 8,000 | .. |
| Cost of binding settlement registers and of mounting maps .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Printing charges .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 17 | .. | .. | 14,433 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 99 | 100 | 38,458 | 40,710 | 40,420 | 42,570 | .. |

| Items. | No. VI Party. Number. 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. | Total. Number. 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Amendments proposed by Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 |
| REVENUE SETTLEMENT. | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| *Salaries and Allowances.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32,474 | 27,280 | 27,280 | 26,880 | .. |
| Deputy Directors .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 41,933 | 42,690 | 36,600 | 45,000 | .. |
| Special Assistant Collectors .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8,864 | 8,960 | 8,960 | 8,960 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14,083 | 8,960 | 8,960 | 8,960 | .. |
| Fixed tent allowance .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 334 | 600 | 600 | 600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,807 | 3,140 | 2,700 | 3,750 | .. |
| Assistant Directors .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3,647 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | .. |
| *Establishment of Director and Deputy Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks above Rs. 300 per mensem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6,572 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | .. |
| Do. from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,976 | 2,520 | 2,620 | 2,520 | .. | 18 | 17 | 17 | 24,128 | 24,900 | 24,720 | 24,900 | .. |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 48 | 48 | 14,030 | 13,958 | 13,615 | 13,884 | .. |
| Dressers .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 301 | 360 | 360* | 360* | .. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1,214 | 1,787 | 1,780 | 2,280 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 929 | 1,056 | 1,050 | 1,050 | .. | 75 | 68 | 68 | 7,335 | 6,918 | 6,935 | 6,996 | .. |
| *Establishment of Assistant Directors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks below Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 456 | 500 | 1,080 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 49 | 480 | 450 | 480 | .. |
| *Classification Establishment.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 4,454 | 4,450 | 5,370 | .. | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12,935 | 15,134 | 15,130 | 16,050 | .. |
| Do. below Rs. 50 per mensem .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 152 | 148 | 148 | 38,966 | 39,444 | 39,310 | 40,464 | .. |
| Servants .. .. .. .. | .. | 12 | 12 | .. | 1,260 | 1,200 | 1,520 | .. | 148 | 160 | 160 | 9,440 | 10,372 | 10,630 | 12,176 | .. |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies including office furniture .. | .. | .. | .. | 402 | 620 | 600 | 800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,942 | 4,790 | 4,400 | 5,070 | .. |
| Service postage labels and telegrams .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 140 | 140 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,330 | 1,690 | 1,440 | 1,400 | .. |
| Travelling allowance of officers .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,221 | 9,350 | 10,250 | 11,100 | .. |
| Do. do. of establishment .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 100 | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,884 | 3,650 | 4,050 | 4,500 | .. |
| Rent of office accommodation .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 480 | 480 | 480 | 480 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,189 | 2,580 | 1,980 | 2,660 | .. |
| Preparation of settlement registers and accounts .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 450 | 400 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,706 | 29,567 | 30,770 | 31,170 | .. |
| Cost of binding settlement registers and of mounting maps .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 940 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. |
| Printing charges .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,921 | 18,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 | .. |
| Total .. | 11 | 25 | 25 | 15,221 | 22,700 | 22,660 | 24,710 | .. | 471 | 474 | 475 | 2,89,760 | 2,83,346 | 2,78,700 | 2,94,000 | .. |

* Including Wynaad allowance, *vide*—G.O., dated 8th December 1884, No. 1357.

20th October 1885, No. 1175, Revenue. 126-

Budget Estimate of Charges, Irrigation Accounts Department, for the year ending 31st Mar
1887. I, Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkári.

| Number. | | | Land Revenue. | Actuals for 1884-85. | Budget Estimate for 1885-86. | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimat for 1886-87. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | | | | | |
| | | | IRRIGATION ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| | | | *Salaries and Allowances.* | | | | |
| | | | *Establishment.* | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Clerks above Rs. 300 per mensem .. | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,000 | 4,200 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Clerks from Rs. 50 to 300 per mensem. | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | Clerks below Rs. 50 per mensem .. | 3,860 | 3,840 | 3,840 | 3,840 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | Servants .. .. .. .. | 658 | 660 | 660 | 660 |
| 24 | 24 | 24 | Total .. | 10,218 | 10,200 | 10,000 | 10,200 |
| | | | *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| | | | Saderward and contingencies including office furniture .. .. .. .. | 223 | 350 | 250 | 300 |
| | | | Service postage labels and telegrams .. | 113 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| | | | Travelling allowances and mileage to establishment .. .. .. | 85 | 200 | 100 | 150 |
| | | | Total .. | 421 | 800 | 600 | 700 |
| | | | Grand Total .. | 10,639 | 11,000 | 10,600 | 10,900 |

Order—dated 20th October 1885, No. 1175, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

With the foregoing letter the Director of Revenue Settlement submits the budget estimates of the Settlement and Irrigation Accounts Departments for 1886-87 and the revised estimates for the current year.

2. The sanctioned grant of the Settlement Department for the current year, as revised in G.O., 28th August 1885, No. 978, is Rs. 2,83,346 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 18,000 on account of printing of settlement registers. The revised estimate now submitted by the Director is Rs. 2,78,700, or Rs. 4,646 less than the budget grant. The estimate under Travelling allowances and Preparation of settlement registers has been raised with reference to actuals, but this increase is more than neutralised by the decrease under other heads. The largest decrease occurs under Salaries and allowances of officers, and is due to the extension of furlough to Mr. Cox from 18 to 24 months and the consequent saving of a portion of his pay throughout the year. The revised estimate is approved.

3. The charges of 1886-87 are estimated at Rs. 2,94,000, or Rs. 15,300 in excess of the revised estimate of the current year as shown below :—

| —— | Revised Estimate for 1885-86. | Budget Estimate for 1886-87. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Salaries and allowances of officers ... ... | 85,740 | 94,790 | + 9,050 |
| 2. Do. of establishments ... ... ... | 1,19,070 | 1,24,310 | + 5,240 |
| 3. Contingencies ... ... ... ... ... | 5,840 | 6,470 | + 630 |
| 4. Travelling allowances ... ... ... ... | 14,300 | 15,600 | + 1,300 |
| 5. Rent of office accommodation ... ... ... | 1,980 | 2,660 | + 680 |
| 6. Preparation of settlement registers ... ... | 30,770 | 31,170 | + 400 |
| 7. Binding registers and mounting maps ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| 8. Printing charges ... ... ... ... ... | 20,000 | 18,000 | — 2,000 |
| Total ... | 2,78,700 | 2,94,000 | + 15,300 |

20TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1175, REVENUE.

There is a general increase under all the items except binding and printing [ch]arges. The bulk of the increase occurs under Salaries of officers and establishments [du]e, in the former case, chiefly to the provision of the entire salary of Mr. Cox now [on] leave, and, in the latter case, to the extra establishments considered necessary to [st]rengthen the Madura and South Arcot parties. The variations under other items [ar]e small and call for no remarks. The budget of the department is passed at [R]s. 2,94,000.

The revised estimate of the Irrigation Accounts Department for the current year [a]nd the budget estimate for the ensuing year are fixed at Rs. 10,600 and Rs. 10,900 [r]espectively and are approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Financial Department.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French.

80 Copies.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

127

Issued

Recd. Encl.

№ 3281

G.O., 20th October 1885, No. 1175.

...to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

...e Settlement
...culture,
...ovember 1885.

(By Order)

First Assistant.

OCTOBER.

... Director of
Rev: Settlement Dept

Budget Estimates of Settlement and Irrigation Accounts Departments for 1886-87, reviewed.

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21 NOV 85



108

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following G.O., dated 9th October 1885, Mis. No. 1395, Financial :—

*Read*—the following despatch from the Right Honorable Lord RANDOLPH S CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 23rd July 1885, No. 203, Financial :—

Proposed extension of improved pension rules to the superior officers of the Education, Forest, and Geological Survey departments.

I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter of the 10th of February last, No. 46, on the subject of the admission of the superior officers of the Education, Forest, and Geological Survey departments to the benefits of the improved pension rules recently sanctioned for certain officers in the Public Works and Telegraph departments.

2. Your Government have not been able to arrive at a unanimous conclusion on the subject, the extension of the various privileges of the scheme being advocated by the minority of its members, on the ground that they are distinctive advantages which should be given to officers appointed in England ; that the position and duties of the officers of the departments to which it is proposed that the benefits should be extended are not inferior in importance to those of officers in the Public Works Department ; that the existing advantages do not secure a proper supply of candidates ; and that, in particular, the Forest Department is likely to suffer by the more able candidates at Cooper's Hill preferring one which gives them a prospect of a better pension.

3. On the other hand, it is argued by the majority of your Government that there is no reason for giving exceptional privileges, intended for the Public Works Department alone, to the small section of the other departments which is recruited from England ; that the necessity of granting more favorable rules must depend on the sufficiency of the existing regulations to secure the necessary supply of qualified officers ; that, in the case of the three departments, the existing rules are not inadequate ; and that economy forbids any increase in the already heavy burden for pensions.

4. The difference of opinion entertained by the various members of your Government would, of itself, be sufficient to make me hesitate as to the necessity for the proposed extension of the special advantages in regard to pension which have been sanctioned for the Public Works Department. I have not, however, failed to consider carefully the arguments brought forward in its favor, but I am not satisfied with them, and I see no reason why privileges given, for special reasons, to a particular department should be therefore granted to other departments of an essentially different character.

5. I am compelled, accordingly, to withhold my sanction from compliance with the applications made on behalf of the Educational, Forest, and Geological Survey departments.

---

No. 1600.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, for information, with reference to the letter from that Government, No. 2096 T.F., dated 19th August 1884.

No. 43—1601-1607.

Copy forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information.

Government of Madras.
Government of Bombay.
Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
Chief Commissioner of Assam.
Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

(By Order.)

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPT. (PUBLIC),
MLA, 21st September 1885.

---

*rder*—dated 9th October 1885, Mis. No. 1395, Financial.

Communicated to the Revenue and Educational departments.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Under Secretary.

o the Revenue Department.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.

---

RDER—dated 24th October 1885, Mis. No. 5829, Revenue.

Communicated to all heads of departments under the Revenue Secretariat.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
,, the Inam Commissioner.
,, the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

80 Copies.

129

# Govt. of (1885) Ma...

## REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

**G.O., 24th October 1885, Mis. No. 5829.**

**OCTOBER.**

**Pension Rules (Improved).**

Copy of despatch from the Secretary of State ...arding extension of the — to superior ...ers of certain departments, communicated ...partments concerned.

No. 3282

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement and to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

*...pt. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, ...adras, 16 November 1885.*

(By Order)

[signature]

*First Assistant.*

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No III

" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

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7TH NOVEMBER 1885, No. 1231, REVENUE.

-130-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 8th October 1885, No. 202-G.:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the budget estimate of the Madras Survey Department for the official year 1886-87.

2. *Grant and Revised Estimate for* 1885-86.—The revised estimate for 1885-86, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 11,934, which is the estimated expenditure on the survey of the thirty-eight extra villages of the Parlákimedi estate, is Rs. 7,24,220 against a grant of Rs. 7,25,000. The original budget estimate of the department for this year was Rs. 8,00,000, but it was reduced to the grant above specified to meet a call from the Government of India for reduction of expenditure. A separate provision of Rupees 12,000 has been made by the Court of Wards in their Proceedings, No. 4888, dated 1st October 1884, for the survey of the Parlákimedi villages above referred to.

3. *Details of variations between Grant and Revised Estimates for* 1885-86.—The details of variations between the grant and the revised estimate for 1885-86 are given in the following statement:—

| Heads of Charges. | Grant, 1885-86. | Revised Estimate, 1885-86. | Difference between Revised Estimate and Grant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Central Office ... ... ... ... ... | 1,20,000 | 1,27,189 | + 7,189 |
| Deputy Superintendents ... ... ... ... | 64,200 | 59,134 | — 5,066 |
| Assistant Superintendents ... ... ... ... | 63,300 | 35,300 | — 28,000 |
| Establishment ... ... ... ... ... | 3,93,735 | 4,32,673 | + 38,938 |
| Hospital Assistants ... ... ... ... | 2,850 | 2,850 | ... |
| Contingencies ... ... ... ... ... | 7,167 | 8,424 | + 1,257 |
| Travelling allowance ... ... ... ... | 36,900 | 36,577 | — 323 |
| Measurers and hired laborers ... ... ... | 2,975 | 4,020 | + 1,045 |
| Office accommodation ... ... ... ... | 4,468 | 4,806 | + 338 |
| Boundary pillars and their carriage ... ... | 26,225 | 21,900 | — 4,325 |
| Service labels ... ... ... ... ... | 3,180 | 3,281 | + 101 |
| | 7,25,000 | 7,36,154 | + 48,868<br>— 37,714 |
| Deduct estimated expenditure on the survey of the thirty-eight extra villages of the Parlákimedi estate. | ... | 11,934 | — 11,934 |
| Total ... | 7,25,000 | 7,24,220 | — 780 |

4. *Increase of Expenditure in Central Office.*—The increase under Central office is due to (*a*) the increases of pay to deserving subordinates granted in G.Os., dated 10th June and 18th August 1885, Nos. 694 and 4315; (*b*) the additions made to the lithographic establishment to meet with punctuality the increasing demand for miscellaneous work, such as maps for the Manual of the Madras Presidency under compilation by Dr. Macleane and for administration reports, without detriment to the ordinary work of the office; and (*c*) the increased expenditure on the articles of indigenous origin and local manufacture substituted for stores supplied from England.

5. *Decrease under head of Deputy Superintendents.*—The decrease under the head of Deputy Superintendents is due to the absence of one Civil Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on furlough, and to Civil First Assistant Superintendents holding charge of district offices as Deputy Superintendents, 2nd grade, in the place of two Military Deputy Superintendents of that grade.

*Decrease under head of Assistant Superintendents.*—The decrease under the head o Assistant Superintendents is caused by the promotion of three First Assistant Superin tendents to act as Deputy Superintendents, 2nd grade, the vacancy in the grade o First Assistant Superintendent reserved for an officer of the Royal Engineers, the two vacancies in the grade of Second Assistant Superintendent that can only be filled by Probationary Assistants after they have qualified and the absence of two Probationary Assistants on sick leave.

*Excess Expenditure under head of Establishment.*—The excess expenditure on establishment is due to the strength maintained in Nos. IV and V parties for expediting the completion of work in the South Arcot district and in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district, to admit of those parties moving into Tanjore and Anantapur respectively as early as possible, and to the establishment employed in No. I party on the redemarcation of the Chicacole taluk and the survey of the thirty-eight extra villages of the Parlákimedi estate.

*Increase under head of Contingencies.*—The increase under Contingencies is owing to the expenditure on account of the Parlákimedi survey, the transfer of the head-quarters of No. III party, and the cost of office furniture for No. V party.

*Increased Expenditure under head of Measurers and Hired Laborers.*—The increased expenditure under Measurers and Hired Laborers is due to the coolies employed in the demarcation of waste lands in No. II party.

*Extra cost of Office Accommodation.*—The extra cost of office accommodation arises from an office having been sanctioned for No. III party in Trichinopoly at a rental of Rs. 60 per mensem.

*Savings under Cost of Boundary Pillars.*—The savings under Cost of Boundary Pillars is caused by the operations of Nos. II and III parties not having been extended to new taluks to secure the speedy completion of work in the taluks that have already been taken up.

6. *Comparison of the Actuals of* 1884-85, *the Grant and the Revised Estimate for* 1885-86, *and the Budget Estimate for* 1886-87.—The actuals of 1884-85, the grant and revised estimate for 1885-86, and the budget estimate for 1886-87 are compared in annexed statement:—

| Heads of Charges. | Actuals, 1884-85. | Grant, 1885-86. | Revised Estimate, 1885-86. | Budget Estimate, 1886-87. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Central Office ... ... ... ... ... | 1,24,271 | 1,20,000 | 1,27,189 | 1,25,000 |
| No. I Party—Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna and Ganjam. | 1,11,454 | 1,00,000 | 1,12,506 | 1,45,000 |
| No. II Party—Bellary and Anantapur ... | 1,03,753 | 1,25,000 | 1,10,642 | 1,25,000 |
| No. III Party—Tanjore and Madura ... | 1,76,306 | 1,50,000 | 1,46,040 | 1,55,000 |
| No. IV Party—North and South Arcot and Tanjore. | 1,23,736 | 1,20,000 | 1,21,826 | 1,30,000 |
| No. V Party—Nílgiris, Malabar and Anantapur. | 1,14,999 | 1,10,000 | 1,17,951 | 1,20,000 |
| | 7,54,519 | 7,25,000 | 7,36,154 | 8,00,000 |
| Deduct expenditure on the survey of the thirty-eight extra villages of the Parlákimedi estate, for which separate funds have been allotted by the Court of Wards. | 66 | ... | 11,934 | ... |
| Total ... | 7,54,453 | 7,25,000 | 7,24,220 | 8,00,000 |

7. *The Budget Estimate and the Actuals of* 1884-85.—The budget estimate for 1884-85, inclusive of the grant for the survey of the deltaic portion of the Tanjore district for the Irrigation Department, was Rs. 9,30,200, but the actuals were only Rs. 7,54,453 as stated above. This falling off was due to (1) the change of the

survey of the Tanjore district for irrigation purposes into a regular revenue survey under orders of Government in G.O., No 804, dated 2nd July 1884, and the consequent exclusion from the actuals of the large expenditure on field stones, which will eventually be recovered from ryots; (2) the impossibility of filling up the establishment of No. I party on its move to the north with Telugu men of requisite training; and (3) the non-utilization of the extra grant for the Malabar survey, as the work of No. V party was confined to the Nílgiris and Wynaad.

8. *Budget Estimate for* 1886-87.—I have estimated for an expenditure of eight lakhs of rupees for 1886-87 to admit of work being carried out which is now delayed for want of a sufficient establishment.

9. *Increased provision for Central Office.*—An increase of Rs. 5,000 over the allotment for the current official year is proposed for the Central office to provide sufficient funds for the purchase of certain articles of local manufacture largely required during the year.

10. *Allotment for No. I Party.*—An allotment of Rs. 1,45,000 has been provided for No. I party to allow of that party conducting the revision of the survey and the demarcation of the Godávari district ordered in G.O., No. 868, dated 24th July 1885, without hindrance to the other surveys upon which it is engaged.

11. *Increased provision for No. IV Party.*—A provision of Rs. 10,000 in excess of the allotment for 1885-86 is made for No. IV party, as it has to work in two districts and as the cost of stones is very high in the Tanjore district where it will shortly be employed.

12. *Schedule for Instruments.*—A schedule showing the actuals for 1884-85 and estimates for 1885-86 and 1886-87 for purchasing instruments, &c., is herewith submitted.

---

SCHEDULE showing the Actuals for the year 1884-85 and Estimate for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 for purchasing instruments, &c.

| — | From India Office. RS. A. P. | From Europe or America. RS. A. P. | By Purchase in India. RS. A. P. | From other Departments. RS. A. P. | Total. RS. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 1884-85 (Actuals) .. .. .. | 3,059 0 0 | 334 0 0 | 1,542 0 0 | 5,262 0 0 | 10,197 0 0 |
| ,, 1885-86 (Estimate) .. .. .. | 9,330 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 1,000 0 0 | 2,000 0 0 | 12,530 0 0 |
| ,, 1886-87 (Instruments' Estimate) .. | 1,584 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 1,500 0 0 | 5,000 0 0 | 8,284 0 0 |
| ,, 1886-87 (for Books) .. .. .. | .. | 50 0 0 | 100 0 0 | .. | 150 0 0 |

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ORDER—dated 7th November 1885, No. 1231, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

With the foregoing letter the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, submits the budget estimate of his department for 1886-87 and the revised estimate for the current year. The former is fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees and the latter at Rs. 7,24,220.

2. The actuals of 1884-85, as given in the Superintendent's letter, amount to Rs. 7,54,453, while according to his annual report they were only Rs. 7,52,052 (exclusive of the cost of demarcation stones recoverable from land-holders in the Tanjore district). The discrepancy should be explained.

3. *Revised Estimate for* 1885-86.—The original grant for the current year, as sanctioned in G.O., No. 1204, dated 4th November 1884, was Rs. 8,00,000, but it was subsequently reduced to Rs. 7,25,000 (G.O., No. 962, dated 24th August 1885). The revised estimate now submitted by the Superintendent shows a further reduction of Rs. 780. The variations are large under Salaries of Assistant Superintendents and under Establishments. In the former case the decrease is attributed (1) to the promotion of some of the Assistant Superintendents to the grade of Deputy Superintendents,

the vacancies caused thereby not having been filled up; (2) to the vacancy in the grade of First Assistant Superintendent reserved for an officer of the Royal Engineers; and (3) to the absence of two probationers on leave. Under Establishments there is an increase due to the additional hands entertained in Nos. IV and V parties for expediting the work of those parties. The variations under other heads are small and are explained. The Superintendent's estimate will be accepted and adopted at a round figure, viz., Rs. 7,24,000.

4. *Budget Estimate* 1886-87.—The budget estimate for the ensuing year is fixed at Rs. 8,00,000 against Rs. 7,25,000 and 7,24,000, the budget and revised estimates respectively for the current year, and Rs. 7,54,453, the actuals of 1884-85. There is a large increase in the estimate for No. I party as compared with that for 1885-86, which is due to the additional work thrown on the party on account of the revision of the survey and demarcation of the Godávari district, ordered in G.O., No. 868, dated 24th July 1885.

5. The cost of the Central office, excluding the pay and allowances of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent is estimated at Rs. 85,400, or Rs. 5,000 in excess of the estimate for the current year. This excess, which is to meet the cost of certain articles of local manufacture required in the coming year, is sanctioned. The Superintendent estimates the salaries and allowances of gazetted officers at Rupees 1,83,100,* but he has, apparently, taken no account of the savings likely to accrue from the absence of officers on furlough. Against this saving, however, may be set off the increase of expenditure due to the appointment of a Military Deputy Superintendent which has been submitted by the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State (Mis. G.O., 25th September 1885, No. 5223). The estimate under Travelling Allowances is Rs. 19,000, and is in excess of both the actuals of 1884-85 and the revised estimate for 1885-86. The increase occurs chiefly in No. I party and is said to be due to the scattered nature of the work. The amount of touring performed in 1884-85 was evidently less than it ought to have been, as will be seen from paragraph 5 of the Superintendent's letter embodied in G.O., No. 1204, dated 4th November 1884. The increase now proposed is sanctioned.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| * Salaries ... ... ... ... | 1,64,100 |
| Travelling allowance ... ... | 19,000 |

6. The estimate under Subordinate Establishments also exhibits an increase, chiefly in No. I party, due, as above explained, to the extra work proposed to be taken up by it. The provision under Permanent and Temporary Establishments has not been shown separately as directed in the review of the last budget. This should now be done.

7. In framing his budget, the Superintendent does not appear to have taken into account the changes in the organization of the department approved in G.O., No. 351, dated 23rd March 1885. The necessary redistribution may however be made on receipt of the sanction of the Government of India. But it is to be understood that the maximum limit of eight lakhs should not be exceeded. With these remarks the budget is approved and passed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of [1885] Madras.

REVENUE.

132

No 3514

Issued

Cmmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

Recd.

Encl.

pt. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, dras, 8 ~~November~~ Dec 1885.

(By Order)

[signature]
First Assistant.

G.O., 7th November 1885, No. 1231.

To
The Dy. Director of Rev. Settt
Party No. VI.

NOVEMBER.

Survey Budget

for 1886-87, reviewed.

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7TH NOVEMBER 1885, NO. 1234, REVENUE.

133

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

**Season Reports for the Week ending 31st October 1885.**

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 12·88, ragi 27·41, cholum 21·83, cumbu 32·15. Rainfall—Chatrapur 0·08, Berhampore 0·67, Purushottapur 6·35, Aska 0·15, Goomsur 0·22, Ichápur 0·1, Sómpet 0·64, Chicacole 0·15, Parlákimedi 1·18, Púndi 1·0, Calingapatam 0·22, Udayagiri 1·0; no report Suradá; last week rain Gopálpur 4·86; three rain-gauges removed; none yet restored. Cholera deaths 30; cattle-disease in Berhampore, Sómpet and Narsannapet taluks. Irrigated paddy has benefited greatly by last week's rain; rain-fed paddy almost entirely lost.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 13·0, cholum 19·4, ragi 28·7, cumbu 30·4. Cholera one taluk, 1 death; small-pox six taluks; fever six; no cattle-disease. In Párvatipur, Pálkonda, Sálúr, Vizianagrum all crops good; elsewhere dry crops good; in Vizagapatam paddy suffering from blight; in Chípurupalle, Gajapatinagar from insufficiency of water; elsewhere fair; but transplantation only partial; green-gram, horse-gram, cholum, cotton sown in some places; paddy transplanted two taluks, tobacco two, chillies one. Drinking water-supply sufficient throughout; same for agriculture except in Chípurupalle, Gajapatinagar. Rainfall above average by two-tenths; no fear distress; Anakápalle 0·65, Chípurupalle 2·0, Kuppili 0·05, Narsapatnam 1·25, Pálkonda 0·5, Párvatipur 1·5, Sálúr 0·4, Viravilli 1·45, Vizianagrum 0·1, Yellamanchili 0·8, Koraput 1·4, Rayaghada 1·6; no rain two stations; no report from Balacheruvu; gauges from Bobbili, Gajapatinagar, Gúdem, Srungavarapukóta, Kotipad, Malkangiri, Naurangapur withdrawn 1st April; Paderu, Pottungi, 8th April; Gunupur, 17th March.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Godávari, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 14·27, cholum 27·05, ragi 30·33, cumbu 32·20. Fever slight; small-pox one taluk; cholera 56 deaths six taluks; no cattle-disease. Standing crops generally good; rasangi paddy being harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$; dry crops being sown. Godávari water 8·50 feet above lock-sill. Rainfall—Bhímavaram 1·60, Ellore 0·84, Pentapadu 1·30, Pithápuram 0·70, Prattipadu 2·90, Rahitapuram 1·0, Rajahmundry 0·25, Tuni 0·20, Yernagúdem 1·50, Bhadráchalam 0·30, Kottapeta 5·52, Peddápuram 0·20; rainfall to date is above average; Alamúr, Kottapeta withdrawn 2nd and 26th April, respectively; not restored; approximate measurement reported.

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885 :—

Rice 12·96, cholum 20·27, ragi 26·74, cumbu 23·18. Rainfall—1·95 Répalle, 4·36 Bápatla, 1·3 Guntúr, 1·3 Dáchepalle, 3·0 Narsaraopet, 2·5 Krósúr, 1·1 Bandar, 0·25 Nandigáma, 1·3 Vinukonda, 0·5 Gannavaram ; *nil* elsewhere ; rainfall 1st January to date 25·95 against average last three years 32·24 ; rain-gauges withdrawn from Narsaraopet, 28th March ; Krósúr, 7th April ; Tiruvúr, 8th April ; Gannavaram, 31st May ; none yet restored. Varagu, ragi, &c., sown ; standing crops generally good ; cumbu, maize, cholum harvested, outturn about half. Fever, small-pox and guinea-worm slight ; cholera prevailed in Palnád and Bandar taluks ; unreported last week, attacks 52, deaths 18 ; this week 34 and 17 ; one man killed in Répalle taluk by lightning ; cattle-disease in Bápatla taluk. 3·65 feet water over anicut.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885 :—

Rice 13·54, cholum 25·77, ragi 31·52, cumbu 26·97. Health generally good ; small-pox in Nellore, Kanigiri, Kandukúr ; cattle-disease in Nellore, Kávali. Standing crops fair ; cumbu being harvested in Kávali, outturn 10 annas. Agricultural operations—Paddy, horse-gram being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Gúdúr 0·3, Kávali 0·95, Venkatagiri 0·6, Darsi 0·55, Podili 0·45, Kanigiri 0·25, Kandukúr 2·9, Addanki 0·2 ; reports not received from five stations on account of rain ; supplemental report will follow.

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Read—also the following supplemental Telegram from the Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 4th November 1885 :—

Rice 13·9, cholum 25·59, ragi 31·77, cumbu 27·52. Health generally good ; small-pox in Udayagiri, Ongole. Standing crops fair ; indigo, cumbu being harvested, outturn 12 annas each. Agricultural operations—Horse-gram being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Ongole 2·4, Udayagiri 1·2, Allúr 0·8, Kota 0·7.

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Read—the following Report from Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885 :—

Average of the district—Rice 13·72, cholum 29·70, ragi 33·60, cumbu 30·14. At the head-quarters—Rice 11·13, cholum 33·00, ragi 29·70, cumbu 26·40. Health good except in Cuddapah, Pullampet and Kadiri taluks, where a few cases of fever reported in some villages as well as small-pox in some places of Cuddapah taluk ; cattle good. Crops good ; the following crops harvested, outturn reported to be on the average—indigo $\frac{9}{16}$, korra $\frac{9}{16}$, cumbu $\frac{1}{2}$, cholum $\frac{5}{8}$ and ragi $\frac{9}{16}$. Agricultural operations—Clearing channels ; preparing lands in some places for sowing arika, horse-gram, cholum, bengal-gram, wheat, and in others sowing ragi, paddy, horse-gram, bariga and wheat ; harvesting ragi and cholum and weeding. Water-supply—The tanks in all taluks not already full received some supply ; there were good freshes in the Pennér, Kondu and Sagilér rivers, and small freshes in Pápaghni, Báhudá and Pinchá rivers ; river and spring-channel supply good except in Ráyachóti. Rainfall—Proddutur 1·95, Pullampet 0·55, Jammalamadugu 0·85, Puliyendla 1·27, Ráyachóti 0·97, Kadiri 2·75, Váyalpád 2·37, Madanapalle 1·85, Chitvél 0·25, Kamalápuram 1·10, Pilér 1·50 ; other stations *nil*.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885 :—

Rice 12·35, white-cholum 25·3, yellow-cholum 27·16, ragi 28·29, cumbu 25·36. Rainfall—Bellary 0·57, Ráyadrug 2·95, Harpanahalli 0·52, Yemmiganúr 0·40, Kampli 0·10. Health generally good ; cattle-disease in Harpanahalli. Sowing white-cholum,

bengal-gram, cotton, horse-gram, paddy, linseed, wheat, oil-seed; early dry crops much improved; later sowings thriving; wet crops good; harvesting mungari, cholum, cumbu, korra, yield average in parts and below average in others. No rainfall at head-quarters since Thursday last. Prices—Rice 12·96, white-cholum 25·58, yellow-cholum 29·87, ragi 30·07, cumbu 24·44. Prospects continue favorable.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Anantapur, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 13·5, cholum 26·78, ragi 31·28, cumbu 23·03. Anantapur—Rice 11·88, cholum 26·0, ragi 25·22, cumbu 26·32; fall in prices due to better state of season. Health generally good; slight fever Uravakonda division, and small-pox Uravakonda division in Dharmavaram taluk. Sufficient pasture procurable. Standing wet and dry crops generally fair; horse-gram, cholum, bengal-gram, ragi, paddy, chillies, coriander and onions are being sown in parts of the several taluks except Madakasíra where lands are being ploughed; cholum, ragi and cumbu being harvested five taluks, outturn Anantapur between six and twelve annas, Gooty and Dharmavaram about eight, Penukonda four and six, Hindupur four and twelve annas. Water-supply generally fair. Rainfall—Anantapur 0·3, Gooty 1·4, Tadpatri 0·55, Dharmavaram 0·5, Penukonda 2·85, Hindupur 2·1, Madakasíra 2·95, Uravakonda 1·25, Yadikki 0·3, Bukkapatnam 0·4, Kalyándrúg 1·1; rainfall 3·8 inches above average; several tanks in Gooty, Penukonda, Dharmavaram and Hindupur taluks received from one to four months' supply.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Head-quarters—Rice 12·11, cholum 34·91, cumbu 31·35. District average—Rice 12·52, cholum 28·03, ragi 31·35, cumbu 31·28. Rainfall omitted last week Dhone 0·50; this week Kurnool 0·05, Nandikótkur 0·54, Sirvél 0·40, Márkápur 0·15, Atmakúr 0·15; no rain in five stations; report not received from three; prospects favorable. Standing crops fair; white-cholum and cotton being sown; early cereals are being harvested in parts, yield half to three-fourths. Small-pox in one taluk; cattle-disease disappeared. Pasture and water sufficient. Prices—Cholum and cumbu falling in one taluk; other articles stationary.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Madras, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice (second sort) 12·08, cholum 16·41, cumbu 17·16, ragi 23·29. Health—Fever and dysentery prevalent; cattle healthy. Imports—Tons, rice 13, other grains 1,069. Rainfall 4·3.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Chingleput, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 14·00, ragi 25·91, cumbu 22·22, cholum 18·10. Health people good in four taluks; slight fever in Madurántakam, attacks 11, death 1; small-pox in Tiruvallúr, attack 1; cattle good in two taluks; anthrax in Madurántakam, Conjeeveram and Chingleput; rinderpest in Madurántakam and Tiruvallúr, attacks 47, deaths 23. Crops good in all taluks except parts of Conjeeveram and Tiruvallúr where crops are reported to have been withering; kar and ragi are harvested in parts, average half. Pasturage good. Agricultural operations—*Nil* in Ponnéri for want of sufficient rain; ploughing for, sowing and transplanting samba in others; cholum in Conjeeveram; weeding in Tiruvallúr. Water-supply—Supplies will last from 15 days to 6 months. Rainfall—Sattiavedu 0·70, Ponnéri 1·05, Tiruvallúr 0·50, Poonamallee

1·67, Saidápet 2·45, Sríperumbudur 1·40, Conjeeveram 0·90, Chingleput 1·20, Madurántakam 1·67; all reported; prospects fair; rain-gauges were withdrawn Holmes' Gardens, 14th March; Poonamallee, Ootramallur, 16th March; Sríperumbudur, 4th April 1885.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 14·7, cholum 27·3, ragi 29·0, cumbu 25·7. Health—Fever prevails in the Palmanér and Gudiyátam taluks and Venkatagirikóta and Tirupati divisions, and small-pox in parts of the Vellore and Gudiyátam taluks. The standing crops are reported to be generally in good condition, except in parts of the Kálahasti and Maderpâk divisions where crops not under wells and solely dependent upon rains are reported to be fading; paddy, ragi, gingelly and indigo were harvested, the outturn being below the average. Agricultural operations are actively progressing except in the Kangundi, Tirutani and Punganúr divisions, where they are reported to be limited. Water-supply—Tanks generally have from one to three months' supply. Rainfall—Arcot 0·50, Arkónam 0·30, Arni 0·45, Chandragiri 0·60, Gudiyátam 1·65, Kálahasti 0·50, Kangundi 0·20, Maderpâk 0·83, Palmanér 1·60, Pólúr 2·00, Punganúr 1·40, Tirupati 0·50, Vellore 0·46, Venkatagirikóta 3·50, Wálajápet 0·25, Wandiwash 1·10; no rain fell during the week at the remaining three stations where rain-gauges are kept; the average rainfall up to date since January 1885 is 17·87 against 26·03 inches, the average of the past four years; more rain is wanted.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 14·53, cholum 23·52, ragi 31·18, cumbu 30·97.

*Average Price of Cholum arrived at for past and previous Weeks—*

| | Past Week. | Previous Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruvannámalai ... | 30·24 | 30·24 |
| Chidambaram ... | 20·16 | 20·16 |
| Villupuram ... | 20·16 | 20·16 |
| Total ... | 70·56 | 70·56 |
| Average ... | 23·52 | 23·52 |

Generally healthy; cholera prevailed only in one village of the Chidambaram taluk; the number of deaths reported during the week was 4 against 4 attacks; fever prevailed in parts of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Villupuram taluks, and guinea-worm in parts of Tiruvannámalai taluk; cattle were generally healthy, but they suffered from anthrax (அடைப்பான்) in parts of Tiruvannámalai and Villupuram taluks. The standing crops, viz., cumbu, ragi, millet, varagu, cholum, horse-gram, gingelly, ground-nut, sugar-cane as well as kar and samba paddy were generally good, but wet crops are said to be affected by disease called (ஆனைக்கொம்பு) "Anaikkombu" in Tamil in parts of Tiruvannámalai taluk; the young paddy plants in seed-beds in certain parts of the Tiruvannámalai taluk are reported to have suffered from insects to a small extent; cumbu and ragi were harvested in parts of the district, the former in all taluks except Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore, and the latter in all except Villupuram, Cuddalore and Vriddháchalam; cholum was reaped Chidambaram and kar-paddy in Tirukoilúr and Chidambaram taluks, the outturn of cumbu varied from 2 to 12 annas, ragi from 6 to 12 annas, cholum from 8 to 12 annas, and kar-paddy from 6 to 12 annas. Agricultural operations—Ploughing and manuring operations were in progress; punjah crops were also weeded in parts of the district; ragi, varagu, cholum, gingelly and

horse-gram were sown in dry lands in parts of the district, and samba-paddy was sown and transplanted in parts of all taluks except Tindivanam. Water-supply—Moderate freshes came down in all the rivers except Gadilam which received only slight freshes. Rainfall—Tindivanam 3·05, Merkanam 3·35, Villupuram 2·70, Cuddalore 4·00, Chidambaram 5·00, Vriddháchalam 2·08, Kallakurchi 1·25, Tirukoilúr 1·15, Tiruvannámalai 1·33; rainfall at Merkanam for previous week was 2·15 inches; rainfall up to date from 1st January 1885, 26·22; average rainfall in three previous years 27·04; the average is given for nine stations at which rain-gauges have been retained. Rain-gauges of eight stations were withdrawn on the dates given below opposite to each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Panruti ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17th March 1885. |
| Vanur, Mannárgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th „ „ |
| Ulundurpet ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21st „ „ |
| Titagudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd „ „ |
| Gingee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23rd „ „ |
| Chengam ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27th „ „ |
| Bhuvanigiri ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31st „ „ |

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 3rd November 1885 :—

Rice 12·72, cholum 21·70, ragi 23·50, cumbu 23·56. Rainfall—Tanjore 2·40, Kumbakónam 2·65, Máyavaram 5·60, Shiyáli 4·90, Nannilam 5·05, Negapatam 6·26, Tiruturaipúndi 3·70, Mannárgudi 3·40, Patukóta 1·85, Vallam 1·65, Tiruvadi 2·05, Tranquebar 9·15, Tiruválúr 4·75, Mutupet 1·60, Vedarniem 2·40, Arantangi 2·10; rainfall up to average; no prospect of distress at present; gauge restored at Tranquebar 29th October; gauges already restored in all other stations as already reported. Rivers 2 to 8 feet. Crops generally good. Harvest—paddy, cholum, ragi, cumbu, outturn below average. Health of people and cattle generally good; cattle-disease in parts of Negapatam and Nannilam taluks; six deaths in Nannilam taluk.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885 :—

Rice (second sort) 12·40, cholum 20·65, ragi 28·25, cumbu 22·59. Health good; cholera is decreasing in Udayárpálaiyam taluk, attacks 3 and death 1; Pudukóta—small-pox, 12 attacks and 5 deaths. Crops good; injury to the gingelly, castor and gram crops by caterpillars exists to a certain extent in one taluk. Agricultural operations—Paddy, ragi, cumbu, varagu and horse-gram are being sown; paddy and ragi are being transplanted; paddy, ragi and cumbu are being harvested, outturn 8 to 12 annas. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Trichinopoly town 0·90, Lálgudi 1·00, Illupúr 0·60, Musiri 2·05, Turaiyúr 1·90, Kulitalai 1·07, Manapárai 0·30, Perambalúr 1·32, Jayankondacholapuram 2·10, Kílpaluvúr 1·40, Ariyalúr 1·70; Pudukóta town 1·18, Karambakudi 1·60, Kolattur 2·30, Alangudi 0·50, Viralimalai 0·20, Kilanalai 0·40, Trimiyam 0·60. The rain-gauges of the seven stations noted below were withdrawn on the dates given against each of them under Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd February 1885, No. 604 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lálgudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12th March 1885. |
| 2. Illuppúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd „ „ |
| 3. Turaiyúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th „ „ |
| 4. Manapárai ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16th „ „ |
| 5. Jayankondacholapuram ... ... ... ... | 13th „ „ |
| 6. Kilpaluvúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6th April „ |
| 7. Ariyalúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28th March „ |

The rainfall at these stations has been calculated approximately; the rain-gauges have been received from the Board and they will be restored shortly.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 12·51, cholum 23·49, ragi 22·52, cumbu 22·05. Rainfall—Madura 1·45, Tirumangalam 0·8, Melúr 1·5, Dindigul 0·72, Periyakulam 1·7, Palni 0·8, Ramnad 0·48, Sivaganga 1·1, Vattanum 0·65, Muturagunáthapatnam 0·13, Tirushuli 0·1, Chinnammanúr 0·45, Kodaikánal 0·59; stations not reporting 7; previous week Nilakotta 1·75, Pámban 1·3; remaining stations *nil*; nine rain-gauges were received back from Madras on 23rd October and restored by 31st; rainfall below average; prospects improved. Health of people and cattle generally good; fever prevalent. Water-supply sufficient. Pasture fair. Slight freshes in Vaigai.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 13·35, cholum 20·74, cumbu 19·11, ragi 24·16. Rainfall—Huzur 1·22, Tenkarai 0·15, Tinnevelly 2·3, Ambásamudram 1·17, Nánguméri 0·85, Srívilliputur 2·15, Sankaranainárkoil 1·25, Tenkási 0·85, Otapidáram 0·82, Sátúr 0·5, Tuticorin 0·3; rainfall since January 13·09 inches against 15·55, average. Rain-fed tanks require more supply throughout. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue. Health good; slight small-pox in Tenkarai and Nánguméri, three deaths. Paddy harvested in parts, outturn generally up to average; standing crops good.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 13·29, cholum 19·71, ragi 24·33, cumbu 22·91. Slight fever in Kollegál; cattle-disease reported in two villages of Polláchi and Dhárápuram. Paddy good; cholum under wells good; cholum in punjah good in seven taluks and fair in one taluk; but cholum in punjah cultivated in September damaged by excessive rain in Satyamangalam; ragi under wells good; ragi in punjah good in four taluks and fair in one taluk; cumbu under wells good in one taluk and fair in one taluk; cumbu in punjah good in eight taluks, and damaged by excessive rain in parts of Erode and Satyamangalam; harvesting paddy in five taluks, outturn average in four taluks and above average in one taluk, Erode; ragi under wells in six taluks, outturn average; cumbu in punjah in one taluk, outturn average. Rainfall—Coimbatore 0·67, Erode 1·29, Karúr 1·10, Dhárápuram 1·70, Bhaváni 1·15, Satyamangalam 1·80, Kollegál 0·50, Pollάchi 0·85, Udamalpet 1·05, Palladam 0·65, Mettupálaiyam 1·03, Tálavádi 1·07, Perundurai 2·20, Aravakurchi 0·70, Avanáshi 1·90, Kángyam 2·32. The prospects of the district continue fair.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nílgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Second-sort rice 9·6, cholum 14·8, ragi 18·4, cumbu 16·0. Health good; in Gúdalúr one fatal case small-pox. Harvest almost completed; second-crop cultivation commenced, outturn ½ to ¾. Agricultural operations—Lands being tilled. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Ootacamund 1·13, Kótagiri 1·85, Gúdalúr 0·27, Kaiti 0·88, Wellington 1·44, Devála 1·62, Kundahs last week 1·95, Naduvatam 1·0, Pykara 1·10, Coonoor 1·28, Kódanád 1·96, Kundahs 1·9.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 13·53, ragi 27·50, cumbu 24·47, cholum 23·73. Crops in good condition; paddy in six taluks, ragi in two, cumbu in two, and cholum in one, are being harvested, yield below the average. Rainfall not up to average. Agricultural operations—Paddy in general, cholum in two taluks and ragi in one, are being sown. Health

generally good, but fever in parts of Námakal; cattle-disease in parts of two taluks. Water-supply sufficient for agricultural purposes except in three taluks. Rainfall—Salem 2·26, Tiruchengód 1·30, Atúr 1·65, Hosúr 0·85, Dharmapuri 2·00, Tirupatúr 0·98, Krishnagiri 0·50, Uttankarai 0·20, Shevaroy Hills 2·30, Rájapuram 1·90, Omalúr 0·45, Paramathi 1·30, Sankaridrug 3·50, Denkanikóta 1·20, Pennagaram 2·50, Vániyambádi 0·60; other stations *nil*.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 14·23, ragi 21·13. Some cases small-pox in two taluks; slight fever and measles in parts. Harvest—First rice-crop continues, yield average on the whole; ploughing and sowing for second rice-crop. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Mangalore 1·4, Bantvál 4·2, Udipi 4·46, Karkal 5·1, Puttúr 3·04, Beltangadi 2·5, Coondapoor 0·24, Kásaragód 2·8, Hosdrug 3·8.

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Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Rice 13·13, ragi 22·58. Small-pox slight six taluks; fever Wynaad and Wálawanád; cholera in Wálawanád, 7 cases, 4 deaths. Harvesting of first crop completed, outturn nearly 9 annas; second-crop cultivation continues. Cattle-disease in five taluks. Pasture fair. Rainfall—Cannanore 4·87, Tellicherry 3·40, Badagara 3·60, Manantoddy 0·65, Calicut 2·20, Chevayur 0·90, Manjeri 1·02, Angádipuram 4·95, Pálghat 0·42, Ponáni 2·51, Cochin 1·97, Vayitri 1·90, Tirurangádi 2·62, Nilambúr 0·84.

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Read—the following Telegram from Dewan of Travancore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1885:—

Season telegram, Trivandrum. Paddy thriving; weeding going on. Prices—Madras second-sort rice 9·6 and paddy 23·9 seers per rupee. Fever in some places. Week's rainfall 3·405.

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Order—dated 7th November 1885, No. 1234, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner.
,, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

No. 2466

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties and to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras,* 8 ~~November~~ Decr 1885.

(By Order)

*First Assistant.*

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No III
" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.
" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

# Govt. of (1885) Madra

## REVENUE.

*Issued*

*Recd.*

**G.O., 7th November 1885, No. 1**

**NOVEMBER.**

**Season.**

Reports on the state of — for week 31st October 1885, communicated to th of Revenue.

RECEIVED
14 DEC 85

14th November 1885, No. 1269, Revenue.

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th October 1885, No. 3001:—

*Read*—the following letter from L. R. BURROWS, Esq., Collector of Nilgiris, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 19th June 1885, No. 158:—

I have the honor to submit the following point for the orders of the Board.

2. I have a case before me in which a ryot applies for leave to relinquish a portion of a survey number, offering at the same time to pay the cost of the separate demarcation and survey of the portion he wishes to relinquish, if this is necessary before accepting his relinquishment; can his request be complied with?

3. Under paragraph 3 of Standing Order No. 33, relinquishments of portions of survey numbers or letters cannot be accepted. But, if the portion to be relinquished be demarcated off and surveyed before the relinquishment is accepted, then it will no longer be a portion of a survey number or letter, as a fresh number or letter will have been given to it.

4. The question, however, is, can the sub-division of a field be permitted, under the existing orders, when such sub-division is required for the purpose of relinquishment? Turning to Standing Order No. 30, paragraph 1, we find that the sub-division of survey fields is to be permitted without restriction, for purposes of transfer or durkhast.

5. I can see no reason why the ryot should not be allowed to have his field sub-divided at his own cost, and relinquish any portion he wishes to. He cannot, in fact, be prevented, under existing rules, if only he goes the right way to work; for he has merely to arrange a fictitious transfer of that portion, and apply for sub-division on that pretence. When the sub-division is carried out accordingly, and the land transferred, the transferree can at once throw it up.

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Read—the following letter from H. SEWELL, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st July 1885, No. 2256:—

I have the honor to submit the following case for the orders of the Board.

2. In the village of Kalligudi, Trichinopoly taluk, survey field No. 167, extent 25·14 acres, is registered as dry, assessed at 6 annas per acre. The putta for the field stands in the name of one Ameen Beg Sahib and his nephew. They represented that the field was unfit for dry cultivation, and too large to be gradually improved and made fit for wet cultivation, and requested that the same might be sub-divided into interstitial fields of 5 acres each, so as to enable them to improve it by degrees and render the entire field fit for wet cultivation eventually.

3. I caused the locality to be inspected by the Probationary Assistant Collector in charge of the Trichinopoly taluk. He reported that the field was full of soda soil, and that the owners did not cultivate it for a long time, though they have been all along paying Government assessment regularly. His report further shows that the tank which lies near the field in question is capable of holding more water than would be necessary for the irrigation of the wet fields registered under it, and that that source would be amply sufficient for watering the above field of 25·14 acres. A large portion of the ayacut under the tank belongs to the petitioner and his nephew. The Probationary Assistant Collector therefore recommended that their request be granted as a special case.

4. Their petitions on former occasions were refused because the standing orders of the Board do not provide for the sub-division of survey fields except for the purposes of darkhast or transfer of putta.

5. Taking into consideration the fact that the petitioners have been paying assessment for this inconveniently large field for a very long time without any return, I am of opinion that the case is one which deserves the favorable consideration of the Board.

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READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd October 1885, No. 4970, Routine :—

*Read*—the following letter from Messrs. GORDON, WOODROFFE AND Co., Madras, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th September 1885 :—

We have the honor to request that you will bring before the Board the bearing of their Standing Order No. 33 upon settlement numbers which include a large area, part of which holders may wish to relinquish.

2. A case has just arisen in which we have relinquished land granted in the Nílgiris, but because the Settlement officer included it in the same settlement number with land purchased from natives which we do not wish to relinquish, the Collector states that he is precluded by the standing order referred to from accepting our relinquishment.

3. We trust the Board may be pleased to modify their order to meet this and similar cases.

4. One of the numbers we refer to includes 200 acres, of which we relinquish about 70, and the other 112 acres, of which we relinquish about 82.

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*Endorsement.*

The order of the Collector mentioned in this application should be forwarded.

2nd October 1885. (Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Secretary.

To Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., Madras.

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READ—also the following letter from Messrs. GORDON, WOODROFFE AND Co., Madras, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1885 :—

We have the honor to point out, with reference to our letter of 30th ultimo, that we omitted in it to mention that our clients were not consulted when the lands already belonging to them and bought from natives were placed by the Settlement officer in the same survey number.

2. Neither were they aware of the standing order of the Board which is quoted by the Collector as preventing relinquishment of the granted land.

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READ—the following letter from Messrs. GORDON, WOODROFFE AND CO., Madras, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 5th October 1885 :—

With reference to Proceedings of the Board, No. 4970, dated 3rd instant, we have the honor to state that the refusal of the Collector of the Nílgiris is contained in the following extract from a letter to us, dated 25th September :—

"In reply to your letter, dated 11th September 1885, I have the honor to inform you that you are not at liberty to relinquish portions of survey numbers—*vide* Board's Standing Order No. 33, and I am therefore precluded from accepting your relinquishment until it is made in

conformity with the rules. In modification of my letter of the 8th instant, I do not find anything in the standing order in question to prevent me from accepting relinquishment on the ground of arrears outstanding."

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*Resolution*—dated 30th October 1885, No. 3001.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. By the present rules, the sub-division of survey fields is forbidden, except upon durkhast (application for lands), and for transfer purposes. This restriction is found in practice to be productive of hardship, as in two cases now before the Board, in one of which it is desired gradually to convert a large dry field of 25 acres into wet, and in the other, to reduce by relinquishment unwieldy blocks on the Nílgiris which had been clubbed at survey, and which are called fields though they measure several hundred acres. It is also observed that the restriction can easily be evaded by artifice, and, further, that the civil courts can, and do decree, the sub-division of survey fields without any reference to the size of the sub-division.

3. In view of the above facts, the Board resolve to recommend to Government that paragraph 1 of Standing Order No. 30 be altered as follows:—

The sub-division of survey fields may be permitted for all purposes on the following conditions:—(1) that the portion to be divided off shall be surveyed, durably demarcated, and plotted on the village survey map, when there is one, at the cost of the puttadar; (2) that it shall be in a single block, not in patches, and be readily accessible from without; (3) that if the sub-division is for purposes of relinquishment, the portion divided off for relinquishment shall not be less than two acres, if dry, and one acre, if wet. No sub-division will be valid till confirmed by the Collector, and registered in the village accounts, while it will be at the discretion of the Collector to refuse to confirm sub-divisions in which the above conditions have not been complied with. After registration, the sub-divided portion will be treated in all respects as a separate field.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Nílgiris.
" " " of Trichinopoly.

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ORDER—dated 14th November 1885, No. 1269, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The proposed alteration of Board's Standing Order No. 30 is approved and sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. A. Aubert.

80 Copies.

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

No. 3513

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement ties and to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 8 ~~November~~ Dec 1885.

(By Order)

First Assistant.

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No III

„ Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

„ Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

Issued

Recd. Fwd.

G.O., 14th November 1885, No. 1269

NOVEMBER.

**Board's Standing Order No. 30**

Alteration proposed in the — regarding sub-division of survey fields, approved and sanctioned.

RECEIVED
14 DEC 85

14th November 1885, No. 1273, Revenue.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

**Season Reports for the Week ending 7th November 1885.**

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 13·0, ragi 27·0, cholum 21·83, cumbu 32·15. Rainfall—Ganjam 5·8, Chatrapur 6·4, Berhampore 7·47, Purushottapur 5·2, Aska 3·25, Goomsur 2·02, Suradá 2·55, Ichápur 9·85, Sómpet 9·98, Tekkali 7·7, Chicacole 7·25, Parlákimedi 5·17, Gopálpur 9·46, Púndi 12·49, Calingapatam 13·15, Udayagiri 1·5; three rain-gauges removed; none yet restored. Cholera deaths 74; cattle-disease in Berhampore, Sómpet and Narsannapet taluks. Irrigated paddy thriving.

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 12·9, cholum 19·6, ragi 28·7, cumbu 30·3. Cholera one taluk, 1 death; small-pox six taluks; fever six; no cattle-disease. In Párvatipur, Pálkonda, Vizianagrum, Anakápalle crops good; in Golgonda, Sarvasiddhi, Vizagapatam taluks paddy suffering from blight, elsewhere standing crops fair; ulundu harvested one taluk, outturn five-eighths; ragi harvested two taluks, outturn above half; green-gram harvested one taluk, outturn half; disaka, chama, cotton one taluk, outturn three-fourths; cholum, horse-gram, lamp-oil seeds, tobacco, ragi sown in some places; paddy transplanted here and there in Sarvasiddhi taluk; tobacco in Srungavarapukóta. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall above average by seven-tenths; Anakápalle 1·67, Balacheruvu 2·5, Bimlipatam 5·35, Chípurupalle 4·3, Kuppili 5·27, Narsapatnam 1·8, Pálkonda 2·7, Párvatipur 1·7, Sálúr 3·6, Viravilli 1·6, Vizianagrum 5·2, Waltair 7·56, Yellamanchili 1·7, Koraput 0·4, Rayaghada 0·4; gauges from Bobbili, Gajapatinagar, Gúdem, Srungavarapukóta, Kotipad, Malkangiri, Naurangapur withdrawn 1st April; Paderu, Pottungi, 8th April; Gunipur, 17th March.

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Godávari, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 14·27, cholum 25·90, ragi 36·14, cumbu 30·20. Fever and small-pox slight; holera 55 deaths five taluks; no cattle-disease. Standing crops generally good; sangi paddy being harvested, outturn ¾. Godávari water 8·50 feet above lock-sill, ainfall—Amalápuram 5·05, Bhímavaram 6·20, Chintalapudi 2·13, Coringa 2·10, ocanada 4·60, Ellore 2·17, Narsápuram 10·90, Peddápuram 4·10, Pentapadu 3·60, Pithápuram 3·90, Alamúr 4·50, Polavaram 0·30, Rajahmundry 1·70, Rámachandrapuram 2·20, Sivakodu 6·0, Tanuku 7·0, Tuni 1·0, Yernagúdem 2·40; rainfall to date is above average; Alamúr, Kottapeta withdrawn 2nd and 26th April, respectively; not restored; approximate measurement reported.

Read—the following Telegram from Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 12·14, cholum 20·2, ragi 26·91, cumbu 21·83. Rainfall—1·55 Répalle, 4·15 Bápatla, 2·55 Guntúr, 4·9 Dáchepalle, 3·0 Narsaraopet, 3·03 Gudiváda, 2·25 Krósúr, 5·8 Bandar, 2·1 Nandigáma, 2·35 Bezváda, 2·5 Tiruvúr, 3·3 Gannavaram; no report from Vinukonda; rainfall 1st January to date 28·83 against average last three years 34·34; rain-gauges withdrawn from Narsaraopet, 28th March; Krósúr, 7th April; Tiruvúr, 8th April; restored Gannavaram, 27th October. Varagu, ragi,

tobacco, &c., sown; standing crops generally good; cholum, cumbu, maize harvested, outturn about half. Fever, small-pox and guinea-worm in places; cholera prevailed in Palnád, Bandar and Bezváda taluks; unreported last week, attacks 20, deaths 14; this week 8 and 2; cattle-disease in Vissannapet division. 3·3 feet water over anicut.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Rice 13·96, cholum 25·56, ragi 31·25, cumbu 28·28. Health generally good; small-pox in Nellore, Udayagiri, Ongole, Kandukúr; cattle-disease; inflammatory fever in Kávali, Rápúr, Nellore. Standing crops fair; cumbu being harvested in Kávali, outturn 10 annas. Agricultural operations—Iswara paddy, horse-gram, ragi, varagu being sown. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Nellore 6·5, Gúdúr 3·35, Atmakúr 4·9, Kávali 3·5, Allúr 6·2, Pólúr 9·0, Venkatagiri 4·7, Darsi 2·4, Podili 3·15, Rápúr 4·45, Udayagiri 6·8, Kandukúr 4·05, Ongole 2·3, Sangam 5·23, Kota 9·7.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Average of the district—Rice 13·87, cholum 29·94, ragi 34·05, cumbu 30·37. At the head-quarters—Rice 11·55, cholum 33·82, ragi 31·35, cumbu 28·05. Health good in Jammalamadugu, Proddutur, Sidhout, Pulivendla and Madanapalle taluks; in others a few cases of fever reported in some villages; cattle good. Crops good; the following crops harvested, outturn reported to be on the average—indigo $\frac{11}{16}$, korra $\frac{11}{16}$, cumbu $\frac{9}{16}$, cholum $\frac{1}{2}$, and ragi $\frac{2}{3}$. Agricultural operations—Clearing channels; sowing horse-gram, ragi, paddy, cholum, bariga, bengal-gram, wheat and other crops in some places, and in others preparing lands for sowing these crops; harvesting cumbu and ragi, and weeding. Water-supply—Some tanks in Jammalamadugu, Proddutur, Váyalpád and Madanapalle taluks received full supply, and others in the district partial supply; there were small freshes in Gunjana, Báhudá and Pullanger rivers; Pennér, Kundu and Sagilér rivers reported still flowing; river and spring-channels and wells contain good supply. Rainfall—Badvél 4·20, Proddutur 1·57, Sidhout 5·20, Pullampet 4·00, Cuddapah 3·80, Jammalamadugu 1·3[illegible] Pulivendla 0·95, Ráyachóti 1·30, Kadiri 1·02, Váyalpád 2·10, Madanapalle 0·[illegible] Chitvél 3·00, Kamalápuram 1·00, Pílér 1·50.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Governm[illegible] Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Rice 12·42, white-cholum 25·95, yellow-cholum 27·23, ragi 27·97, cumbu 24·[illegible] Rainfall—Bellary 0·45, Ráyadrug 0·45, Hadagalli 0·35, Harpanahalli 0·95, Alúr 0·[illegible] Adóni 0·46, Kampli 0·65, Yemmiganúr 0·90. Health generally good; two dea[illegible] from cholera Bellary taluk; cattle-disease in Harpanahalli. Sowing white-chol[illegible] bengal-gram, cotton, wheat, linseed, paddy; early dry crops much improved; la[illegible] sowings thriving; wet crops good; harvesting mangari, cholum, cumbu, korra, r[illegible] yield average in parts, and below average in others. No rainfall at head-qua[illegible] since Thursday last. Prices—Rice 12·96, white-cholum 25·75, yellow-cholum 2[illegible] ragi 30·07, cumbu 24·44. Prospects continue favorable.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Anantapur, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Rice 13·77, cholum 26·52, ragi 32·74, cumbu 25·69. Anantapur—Rice 12·15, cholum 26·0, ragi 26·19, cumbu 28·2; fall in prices due to better state of season. Health generally good; fever in parts of Gooty taluk, and small-pox Uravakonda division and Dharmavaram taluk. Sufficient pasture procurable. Standing wet and dry crops generally fair; oil-seeds attacked by blight in parts of Gooty taluk; paddy, ragi, coriander, chillies, onions, cholum and horse-gram being sown in parts of Ananta-

pur, Gooty, Tadpatri and Dharmavaram taluks; ploughing operations are going on in Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks; cholum, ragi, cumbu, oil-seeds and ground-nuts being harvested in parts of six taluks; outturn Anantapur about ten annas, Gooty, Dharmavaram about eight, Penukonda between four and six, Hindupur between four and twelve, and Madakasíra about eight annas. Water-supply generally fair. Rainfall—Anantapur 4·75, Gooty 0·61, Tadpatri 1·0, Penukonda 1·25, Hindupur 0·6, Madakasíra 0·55, Uravakonda 0·1, Bukkapatnam 1·5, Kalyándrúg 0·55; rainfall 3·66 inches above average; three tanks in Dharmavaram taluk have received from one to three months' supply of water. 140-

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Head-quarters—Rice 12·11, cholum 34·20, cumbu 27·07. District average—Rice 12·57, cholum 29·86, ragi 31·35, cumbu 30·21. Rainfall omitted last week—Dhone *nil*, Owk 0·60, Cumbum 0·16; this week—Kurnool 1·84, Pattikonda 0·89, Rámallakót 1·82, Nandikotkúr 2·33, Nandyál 3·26, Koilkuntla 1·88, Sirvel 2·63, Cumbum 9·55, Márkápur 4·45, Atmakúr 1·55, Betamcheruvu 1·88; reports not received from two stations; prospects favorable. Standing crops fair; white-cholum still being sown; sowing of horse-gram and bengal-gram commenced; early cereals being harvested, outturn half to three-fourths. Small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one. Pasture and water sufficient. Prices—Rice falling in one taluk, cholum falling in two taluks and rising in one, cumbu rising in one. Deaths from cholera three.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Madras, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Rice (second sort) 12·08, cholum 16·41, cumbu 17·16, ragi 21·92. Health—Fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent; cattle healthy. Imports—Tons, rice 22, other grains 137. Rainfall 4·35.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Chingleput, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Rice 13·94, ragi 26·63, cumbu 20·93, cholum 18·10. Health of people good; cattle good in two taluks; anthrax in Madurántakam, Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri; rinderpest in Tiruvallúr and Chingleput; Oorangoomonai (an English equivalent not known) in Madurántakam, attacks 222, deaths 114. Crops generally good; withering in parts of Madurántakam, Conjeeveram and Chingleput; kar and ragi are harvested in parts, average below half. Pasturage good. Agricultural operations—Ploughing for, sowing and transplanting samba; weeding in Tiruvallúr. Water-supply—Some tanks have supplies sufficient for cattle to drink; others have supplies lasting from ten days to five months. Rainfall—Sattiavedu 7·35, Ponnéri 7·62, Tiruvallúr 4·15, Poonamallee 3·60, Saidápet 4·65, Sríperumbudúr 4·00, Conjeeveram 2·35, Chingleput 1·27, Madurántakam 1·00; all reported. Prospects fair; much depend upon future rains. Tahsildars of Madurántakam and Chingleput apprehend failure of crops if there are no rains within a week. Gauges—All the four gauges were returned from Madras and sent to proper stations.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Rice 14·8, cholum 25·5, ragi 29·8, cumbu 26·0. Health—Fever prevails in the Palmanér and Gudiyátam taluks and Venkatagirikóta and Tirupati divisions, and small-pox in parts of the Vellore and Gudiyátam taluks. The standing crops are reported to be generally in good condition; paddy, ragi, cholum, cumbu and indigo were harvested to a limited extent, and the yield was below the average. Agricultural operations are actively progressing except in the Kangundi, Tirutani and Punganúr divisions, where

they are reported to be limited. Water-supply—Tanks generally have from one to three months' in Vellore taluk and Kálahasti, Maderpák and Náráyanavaram divisions, and from one to six months' supply in Pólúr and Wandiwash taluks; scanty in the other taluks and divisions. Rainfall—Arcot 0·67, Arkónam 2·00, Arni 0·45, Chandragiri 1·45, Chittoor 0·45, Gudiyátam 0·15, Kálahasti 6·40, Maderpâk 6·70, Palmanér 0·42, Pólúr 0·40, Punganúr 0·65, Puttúr 2·30, Tirutani 2·45, Tirupati 2·30, Vellore 0·25, Wálajápet 0·70, Wandiwash 0·37; no rain fell during the week at the remaining two stations where rain-gauges are kept; the average rainfall up to date since January 1885 is 19·35 against 30·83 inches, the average of the past four years; more rain is wanted.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885:—

Rice 14·76, cholum 25·62, ragi 32·79, cumbu 32·14.

*Average price of cholum arrived at for past and previous weeks.*

| | Past week. | Previous week. |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruvannámalai ... ... ... ... ... | 30·24 | 30·24 |
| Chidambaram ... ... ... ... ... | 21·00 | 20·16 |
| Villupuram ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 20·16 |
| Total ... | 51·24 | 70·56 |
| Average ... | 25·62 | 23·52 |

Generally healthy; cholera is said to linger in parts of the Chidambaram taluk, but no deaths were reported; fever prevailed in parts of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai, Villupuram and Vriddháchalam taluks; small-pox in Tindivanam, and guinea-worm in Tindivanam and Tiruvannámalai taluks; cattle were generally healthy, but they suffered from anthrax (அடைப்பான்) in parts of Tiruvannámalai and Villupuram taluks. The standing crops, viz., cumbu, ragi, millet, varagu, cholum, horse-gram, gingelly, ground-nut, sugar-cane, as well as samba and kar-paddy were generally good; cumbu was harvested in Kallakurchi and Chidambaram taluks; ragi in Tindivanam, Kallakurchi and Chidambaram; cholum in Chidambaram, gingelly in Tindivanam and kar paddy in Tirukoilúr taluks; the outturn of cumbu varied from 6 to 12 annas, ragi 4 to 12 annas, cholum 8 to 12 annas and gingelly 4 to 8 annas; the yield of kar-paddy was 8 annas. Agricultural operations—Ploughing and manuring operations were in progress; dry crops were also weeded in Tindivanam and Vriddháchalam taluks; ragi, cholum, gingelly and horse-gram were sown in dry lands in parts of the district; paddy was sown in parts of Cuddalore and Vriddháchalam taluks, and transplanted in parts of Cuddalore, Tirukoilúr, Vriddháchalam and Chidambaram taluks. Water-supply—Slight freshes came down the Coleroon, the Gadilam and the Pennér. Rainfall—Tindivanam 1·50, Merkanam 0·85, Villupuram 0·28, Cuddalore 1·18, Chidambaram 0·30, Kallakurchi 0·35, Tirukoilúr 0·15, Tiruvannámalai 0·70, Vriddháchalam *nil*; rainfall up to date from 1st January 1885, 26·81; average rainfall in three previous years 35·19; the average is given for nine stations at which rain-gauges have been retained; rain-gauges of eight stations were withdrawn on the dates given below opposite to each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Panruti ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17th March 1885. |
| Vanur ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18th " " |
| Mannárgudi ... ... ... ... ... | 18th " " |
| Ulundurpet ... ... ... ... ... | 21st " " |
| Titagudi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22nd " " |
| Gingee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23rd " " |
| Chengam ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27th " " |
| Bhuvanagiri ... ... ... ... ... | 31st " " |

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 13·70, cholum 23·96, ragi 26·47, cumbu 23·56. Rainfall—Tanjore 0·40, Kumbakónam 0·15, Máyavaram 0·05, Shiyáli 0·40, Nannilam 0·25, Negapatam 0·71, Tiruturaipúndi 1·30, Mannárgudi 1·10, Patukóta 0·45, Tiruvádi 0·70, Tranquebar 0·05, Tiruválúr 0·62, Vedarniem 1·10, Mutupet 0·90, Arantangi 0·40 ; no rain in Vallam ; rainfall below average, but no prospect of distress at present. Rivers 2 to 6 feet. Crops generally good. Harvest—paddy, cholum, ragi, cumbu, outturn below average. Two deaths of cattle in Nannilam ; in other respects, health of people and cattle generally good.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice (second sort) 12·40, cholum 20·65, ragi 28·25, cumbu 24·91. Health good ; cholera in Udayárpálaiyam taluk has decreased ; one attack, but no death :—

| | Small-pox. Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Kulitalai taluk ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| Perambalúr ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Udayárpálaiyam ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Pudukóta ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |

Crops good ; caterpillars reported in last week to be injuring the gingelly, castor and gram crops to a certain extent in one taluk are gradually disappearing. Agricultural operations—Paddy, ragi, cumbu, varagu and horse-gram are being sown ; paddy is being transplanted ; paddy, ragi and cumbu are being harvested, outturn 8 to 12 annas. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—

| — | Inches. | Date on which rain-gauges were withdrawn. | Date on which they were restored. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Trichinopoly ... ... ... ... | 0·20 | ...... | ...... |
| 2. Lálgudi .. ... ... ... ... | 0·05 | 12th March 1885. | 1st November 1885. |
| 3. Iluppúr ... ... ... ... ... | 3·00 | 22nd „ „ | ...... |
| 4. Musiri .. ... ... ... ... | 1·67 | ...... | ...... |
| 5. Turaiyúr ... ... ... ... ... | 0·20 | 16th March 1885. | ...... |
| 6. Kulitalai .. ... ... ... ... | 0·52 | ...... | ...... |
| 7. Manaparai ... ... ... ... ... | 0·76 | 16th March 1885. | ...... |
| 8. Perambalúr ... ... ... ... ... | *Nil* | ...... | ...... |
| 9. Jayankondacholapuram ... ... .. | 0·15 | 13th March 1885. | 3rd November 1885. |
| 10. Kilpaluvúr ... ... ... ... | 0·10 | 6th April „ | 4th „ „ |
| 11. Ariyalúr—not reported ... .. | ... | 28th March „ | ...... |

The other four rain-gauges will be restored shortly. Pudukóta—Trimiyam 0·50, Alangudi 0·24, Town 0·60.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 12·41, cholum 22·95, ragi 23·15, cumbu 22·6. Rainfall—Madura 1·05, Tirumangalam 0·2, Melúr 0·35, Dindigul 0·35, Periyakulam 0·7, Ramnad 0·25, Sivaganga 0·6, Vattanam 0·45, Morekulam 0·8, Muturagunáthapatnam 2·45, Tirushuli 1·15, Chinammanúr 0·6, Kodaikanál 1·73 ; stations which had no rain two ; stations not reporting five ; previous week Morekulam 1·1, Tirupatúr 1·85, Nilakotta 0·12 ; remaining stations *nil* ; rainfall below average ; prospects improved. Health of people and cattle generally good ; fever prevalent. Water-supply sufficient. Pasture fair.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 13·39, cholum 19·83, cumbu 18·24, ragi 23·71. Rainfall—Huzur 1·05, Tenkarai 2·0, Tinnevelly 1·7, Ambásamudram 0·6, Nánganéri 2·3, Srívilliputur 0·25, Sankaranainárkoil 1·85, Tenkási 4·6, Otapidáram 0·5, Sátúr 0·32, Tuticorin 1·89; rainfall since January 14·64 inches against 19·12, average; more rain wanted in some tracts. Wet and dry cultivation progressing. Health good. Paddy harvested in parts, yield below average.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 13·27, cholum 20·09, ragi 24·99, cumbu 23·18. Slight fever in two taluks. Paddy good; cholum under wells and in punjah good; ragi under wells and in punjah good; cumbu under wells and in punjah good, but cumbu in punjah damaged by excessive rain in parts of Erode and by insects in parts of Dhárápuram. Harvesting paddy in four taluks, outturn average in three taluks and above average in one taluk; cholum in punjah in one taluk, outturn below average; ragi under wells in six taluks, outturn average in four taluks, and below average in two taluks; ragi in punjah in two taluks, outturn average in one taluk and below average in the other taluks; cumbu in punjah in two taluks, outturn below average. Rainfall—Coimbatore 0·04, Karúr 0·20, Dhárápuram 0·31, Aravakurchi 1·11; twelve stations *nil*. The prospects of the district do not improve as the rain holds off.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Nílgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Second-sort rice 9·7, cholum 15·0, ragi 18·8, cumbu 16·0. Health good; five cases cattle-disease Denad. Pending crops fair; lands being tilled for next season. Water sufficient. Rainfall—Kótagiri 2·35, Kódanád 2·54, Coonoor 3·62, Wellington 2·81, Kaiti 1·65, Ootacamund 1·02, Kundahs 0·45, Pykara 0·85, Naduvatam 0·23, Gúdalúr 0·15, Devála 2·65.

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READ—the following Report from Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 13·75, ragi 28·85, cumbu 24·47, cholum 23·74. Crops in good condition; paddy in five taluks and cumbu in one are being harvested, outturn below the average. Rainfall not up to average. Agricultural operations—Paddy in general and ragi in one taluk are being sown. Health generally good, but fever in parts of Námakal and Tirupatúr; cattle-disease in parts of two taluks; details in future reports. Water-supply sufficient for agricultural purposes except in three taluks. Rainfall—Salem 0·05, Atúr 0·40, Hosúr 1·25, Tirupatúr 0·10, Uttankarai 0·10, Shevaroy Hills 1·40, Paramathi 0·05, Denkanikóta 0·25, Vániyambádi 0·20, Harúr 0·25; other stations *nil*.

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READ—the following Telegram from Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 14·06, ragi 21·79. Small-pox in a few villages of two taluks; slight fever and measles in parts. First rice-crop harvested in most parts, yield average on the whole; second rice-crop cultivation progressing. Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall—Mangalore 0·6, Bantvál 0·25, Udipi *nil*, Karkal 0·2, Pattúr *nil*, Beltangadi 0·15, Coondapoor *nil*, Kásaragód 0·42, Hosdrug 0·25; rain-gauges restored Bantval 29th, Karkal 30th October, Beltangadi 2nd, Hosdrug 4th November.

READ—the following Telegram from Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Rice 13·11, ragi 22·58. Small-pox slight five taluks; fever slight Wynaad and Wálawanád; cholera in Wálawanád, 4 cases, 3 deaths. No harvest during the week; second-crop cultivation continues. Cattle-disease in four taluks. Pasture fair. Rainfall—Cannanore 1·10, Tellicherry 4·60, Badagara 3·20, Manantoddy 0·15, Calicut 2·90, Chevayur 1·80, Manjeri 0·11, Angádipuram 0·35, Pálghat 0·10, Ponáni 2·05, Cochin 6·10, Vayitri 1·22, Tirurangádi 0·02, Nilambúr 1·77.

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READ—the following Telegram from Dewan of Travancore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th November 1885 :—

Season telegram, Trivandrum. Paddy thriving. Price—Madras second-sort rice 9·6 and paddy 23·9 seers per rupee. Fever in some places. Yield last cunny crop Quilon division, average. Week's rainfall 1·702.

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ORDER—dated 14th November 1885, No. 1273, Revenue.

| Miscellaneous. |
|---|

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
,, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Govt. of (1885) Madr

REVENUE.

No. 2465

Issued

Recd.

Communicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement
[Pa]rties and to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

G.O., 14th November 1885, No.

*Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras,* 8 ~~November~~ Dec 1885.

(By Order)

[signature]

*First Assistant.*

To the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Party No. III

" " Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

" " Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

**NOVEMBER.**

**Season.**

Reports on the state of — for wee[k] ... 7th November 1885, communicated to [the Board] of Revenue.

RECEIVED
14 DEC 85

Rep. No. 57

17th November 1885, No. 1283, Revenue.

143

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 27th October 1885, No. 224-G. :—

In reply to G.O., Mis. No. 5223, dated 25th September 1885, I have the honor to point out that the shortest time in which the revenue survey and topographical survey of the presidency can be completed is 16 years, and that the survey of extension of cultivation, the re-demarcation and re-survey of districts, which have never been permanently demarcated, and miscellaneous work of various kinds will extend this period to quite 20 years with the present establishment. It would therefore appear premature to prepare now any scheme for contracting the department to its lowest permanent limits.

2. The work yet remaining is as follows:—

| Districts. | Original Survey. | | Re-demarcation and Re-survey. | Extension of Cultivation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue. | Topographical. | Revenue. | Revenue. | |
| | SQ. M. | SQ. M. | SQ. M. | SQ. M. | |
| Ganjam ... ... ... ... | ... | 3,199 | ... | 6·44 | |
| Vizagapatam ... ... ... | 323 | 6,629 | ... | ... | |
| Godávari ... ... ... | ... | 63 | 2,880 | 261·03 | |
| Kistna (portion) ... ... | ... | 1,891 | 971 | 267·16 | |
| Bellary ... ... ... ... | 3,763 | 108 | ... | ... | |
| Anantapur ... ... ... | 3,940 | 38 | ... | ... | |
| Cuddapah ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 42·15 | |
| Chingleput ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·90 | |
| South Arcot ... ... ... | 747 | 76 | ... | ... | |
| Salem (portion)... ... ... | ... | ... | 2,304 | ... | |
| Coimbatore ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 217·33 | |
| Wynaad ... ... ... ... | 129 | 374 | ... | ... | |
| Malabar ... ... ... ... | 2,264 | 2,106 | ... | ... | Commenced but suspended. |
| South Canara ... ... ... | 2,512 | 1,390 | ... | ... | Not yet commenced. |
| Trichinopoly ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2,697 | 341·87 | |
| Tanjore ... ... ... ... | 2,600 | 1,054 | ... | ... | |
| Madura ... ... ... ... | ... | 1,881 | ... | ... | |
| Tinnevelly ... ... ... | ... | 582 | ... | 104·64 | |
| Total ... | 16,278 | 19,391 | 8,852 | 1247·52 | |

ORDER—dated 17th November 1885, No. 1283, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered that the Government of India be addressed.

(Here enter No. 1284, dated 17th November 1885.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. A. Aubert.

100 Copies.

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

1418

No. 3515

Cmmunicated to the Officers in charge of Settlement Parties.

Dept. of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, 8 ~~November~~ Decr 1885.

(By Order)

[signature]
First Assistant.

To
The Dy. Director of Rev. Settt
Dar[illegible] Nott

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th November 1885, No. 1283.

NOVEMBER.

**Survey Department.**

Ordering despatch of letter to the Government of India regarding the work remaining to be done by the —.